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The reader
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A
UNIVERSAL
ALPHABET, GRAMMAR,
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LANGUAGE.

A
UNIVERSAL
ALPHABET, GRAMMAR, AND LANGUAGE:
COMPRISING
A SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION
OF THE
RADICAL ELEMENTS OF DISCOURSE:
AND
ILLUSTRATIVE TRANSLATIONS
FROM THE
HOLY SCRIPTURES AND THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH CLASSICS:
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
A DICTIONARY OF THE LANGUAGE.

BY GEORGE EDMONDS.

“For then will I turn to the people a PURE LANGUAGE, that they may all call on the name of the Lord, to serve him with one consent.”—ZEPHANIAH.

“And here I desire it may be considered and carefully examined, whether the greatest part of disputes in the world are not merely verbal, and about the meaning of words; and whether, if the terms in which they are expressed were defined, &c. those disputes would not end of themselves, and immediately vanish.”—LOCKE.

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THE PREFACE.

The Public may reasonably expect, at least, a short sketch of the origin and progress of the subject to which its attention is now respectfully invited:—that of a *Universal Language*. I am not aware of any practical attempt to realize a Universal Language before the year 1668, when Dr. Wilkins, then Dean of Ripon, and afterwards Bishop of Chester, published his justly celebrated work, entitled “An Essay towards a Real Character and a Philosophical Language.” The high honor of originating this grand conception is due, and most honorably is attributed, by Dr. Wilkins to Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, respecting whom he says, “It was from this *suggestion of his* that I first had *any* distinct apprehension of the proper course to be observed in such an undertaking.” It has been said by Antony a Wood, that “One George Dalgarno, a Scot, wrote a book entitled ‘*Ars Signorum, &c. London 1661*’ which, before it went to press, the author communicated to Dr. Wilkins, who took from it a *hint* of his great work ‘The Essay.’” I have not seen the “*Ars Signorum*.” If it contains the principles on which Dr. Wilkins’s classification of the radical substantives of language is founded, the name of Dalgarno ought to be enrolled among the benefactors of mankind.

But, after Dr. Wilkins’s solemn disclamation of the honor of this invention, and his ascription of it to Dr. Seth Ward, there appears to me to be no justice in the imputation cast on Dr. Wilkins, in the “Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica,” vol iii. p. 466. which assails him in the following harsh language. “It is *highly discreditable* to Wilkins, that he takes no notice whatever of the name of Dalgarno.” It is incredible that a Bishop of the Church of England, having emphatically denuded himself of the honor of the invention, would state a *public falsehood* in favor of Dr. Ward, who himself must have known that *it was a falsehood*. Again, Dalgarno lived many years after the Essay was published by Dr. Wilkins; he could, therefore, have contradicted the latter, and have done himself full justice. He was absolutely silent: the inference, therefore, is plain:—Dr. Wilkins did not derive “the suggestion” or “hint” from Dalgarno, but from Dr. Ward.

There is a natural curiosity to trace a great river to its source:—we feel a like curiosity with regard to any great achievement of mankind. In the present case, Wilkins’s Essay arose, as we have said, out of a conversation with a college friend,—Dr. Ward. “I had frequent occasion,” says Dr. Wilkins, “of conferring with him concerning the various *desiderata* proposed by learned men,” &c. “(among which, this of the *Universal Character* was one of the principal), most of which he had more deeply considered than any other person *that I knew*. And in reference to this particular, he would say,—that as it was one of the most *useful*, so he judged it to be one of the *most feasible* among *all the rest*, if prosecuted in a *regular way*. But for all such attempts for this purpose, which he had either seen or heard of, the authors of them did generally mistake in their first foundations, whilst they did propose to themselves the framing of such a character from a *dictionary of words*, according to some particular language, without reference to the *nature of things*, and that *common notion of them* wherein mankind does agree.”

Here are several important truths, originating with Dr. Ward:—first, his opinion that a Philosophic Language, to accomplish its *main purpose*, must consist of words not derived from any particular language, but formed, and framed, and classified, according to the *nature of things*: just that scheme which, with immense ability, has been carried out by Dr. Wilkins, in his tables of all the Elemental Substantives of language.

Another opinion of Dr. Ward's, was, that such a language would be "*most feasible*" "if prosecuted in a regular" (by which I suppose he means a *right* and systematic) "*way*."

And lastly, he expressed a third most important truth, that such a language would be one of the "*most useful*" of the "things wanting to the advancement of the several parts of learning."

Liebnitz expressed a similar opinion:—he thought none of the great men who had preceded him in the prosecution of a similar experiment, *had got into the right track*. The event proved that he was equally unfortunate, for he devoted a life to this, among other great objects, but died without leaving even a fragment of the results of his speculations on this most interesting subject.

With regard to the Essay, although it has, for nearly two hundred years, lain on the dusty shelves of public and private libraries, not only *unread*, but, as to many copies, *uncut*, yet it has not been unknown or unadmired by men of high reputation, as Philosophers. Thus speaks Dr. Thomas Reid. "It was a grand and noble project of *Bishop Wilkins*, to invent a Philosophical Language which should be free from the imperfections of vulgar language. Whether this attempt will ever succeed so far as to be generally useful, I shall not pretend to determine. The great pains taken by that excellent man, in this design, have hitherto produced no effect. Very few have entered minutely into his views; far less have his Philosophical Language and his Real Character been brought into use." Dr. Reid further says,—"It were even to be wished, that the general terms which we find in common language, as well as those of the arts and sciences, could be reduced to a systematic arrangement, and defined so as that they might be free from ambiguity; *but perhaps the obstacles to this are insurmountable*. I know no man who has attempted it but *Bishop Wilkins* in his 'Essay towards a Real Character and a Philosophic Language.' The attempt was grand, and worthy of a man of genius."*

From each of these extracts, it is clear, that Dr. Reid considered the obstacles in the way of a Philosophic Language as probably insuperable. Sir William Hamilton, from the following observations, seems to be equally hopeless. "The length to which these observations have run on the Philo-cophus would preclude our entering on the subject of the other treatise---the *Ars Signorum*, were this not otherwise impossible within the present notice. But, indeed, the most general statement of the problem of a *Universal Character* and of the various attempts made for its solution, could hardly be compressed in the longest article. At the same time, *regarding, as we do, the plan of a Philosophic Language as a curious theoretical idea, but one which can never be practically realized*, our interest in the several essays is principally limited to the ingenuity manifested by the authors, and to the minor philosophical truths incidentally developed in the course of these discussions. Of such, the treatise of Dalgarno is not barren. But that which principally struck us, is, his remarkable anticipation, on speculative grounds, *a priori*, of what has been now articulately proved, *a posteriori*, by the Dutch Philologists and Horne Tooke, (to say nothing of the ancients) that the parts of speech are all reducible to the *noun* and *verb*, or to the *noun*, only."

The following extract from Rogers's contributions to the Edinburgh Review, re-echo the previous opinions as to the impracticability of a Universal Language. "A communication from Bouvet on the

* Essays on the Intellectual Power of Man, page 667.

Chinese Characters, suggested to Leibnitz another of his life-long projects, doomed, like so many others, to be left incomplete—that of a *Universal Language*. On this project, more than one able man had toiled before Leibnitz, and more than one has toiled since, but all fruitlessly. *It seems, in truth, to be one of the most hopeless of human schemes.* But its very difficulty had charms for Leibnitz; and he expresses himself, in many parts of his writings, with a confidence of success, which is amusingly characteristic. He did not think *that the great men, who had preceded him, had been on the right track.* He contemplated the invention of a totally novel system, of which the characters should resemble, as much as possible, those of algebra. He appears to have expended immense thought upon this subject; yet nothing was found in his papers, after his death, except some trifling hints.

He had, it is true, directed a young man to devise and arrange exact definitions of all sorts of ideas: in itself not one of the least formidable difficulties of the projected enterprise; and which Leibnitz had better have reserved for his own shoulders. ‘Though he applied himself,’ says M. Jaucourt ‘to this investigation as early as 1703, his life, dissipated by a hundred different occupations, was not long enough for the execution of this design.’ That man would assuredly have an antediluvian lease of life, who should live till he had invented a Universal Language.” p. 165.

The following extract, from the memoirs of *Francis Horner*, exhibits the right feeling on a grand subject, and expresses more hope of success, than either of the preceding writers:—

“Dec. 3. 1799.

“Lord Webb Seymour has communicated to me a plan, which his brother the Duke has for some time past been attending to, of forming a Philological Society, ultimately with a view to the invention of a *Real Character*. Marsden, Layton, Boucher, and some other philologists, have already been spoken to. I this day read some letters which Seymour put into my hands, and which he has received from his brother, containing a development of his plan. The perusal of them exceed the expectations I had conceived with respect to the metaphysical speculations of the Duke, and he seems to have formed a pretty correct, as well as comprehensive idea of the object to be attended to in the composition of a Real Character. The project is a grand one; and *though it may not, for a long course of time be completely successful, much subordinate advantage* may, in the mean time, result from the prosecution of it. It has awakened—(why do I suffer myself to be distracted?)—some of those speculations in which I indulged myself about five or six years ago, on the subject of a Philosophical Grammar; and I should like to prosecute some of the interesting topics, which, at that time, I started to myself. The metaphysics of grammar and the philosophical investigation of the instrumentality of language, are subjects which I shall keep floating within sight; in case a line of enquiry should present itself, I shall most probably attempt to follow it out.”

Horner seems to have given mankind more credit for *invention* than either Dr. Reid, Sir Wm. Hamilton, or Rogers. He merely postpones success to a distant period: they are either hopeless, or express a very confident opinion, that an Artificial Language is beyond the accumulated knowledge and skill of the whole species.

The following extract from Dr. Peter Mark Roget’s most elaborate classification of the words of our language, “arranged, not in alphabetical order, as they are in a dictionary, but according to the *ideas* which they express,” contains sentiments, more congenial with sound philosophy, and more hopeful of the destiny of our race. See Book II. page 28, where this extract is translated into the Philosophic:—

“The failures of great men, in experiments conducted without any of the lights of previously well ascertained truths, and on a subject of vast natural difficulty, is always followed by great discouragement—

ment; and, as in this case, frequently for a long time deter others from similar attempts: and especially when such attempts cannot be effectually made without immense preliminary toil, self-denial, and personal sacrifice; with the broad fact, like a stumbling block lying at the very threshold, that this great man or the other learned society, have done their best, and done it in vain.

It cannot be wondered, therefore, that the wreck of Wilkins's Essay, the joint production of three enlightened Bishops, aided by other learned men, and published under the fostering sanction of the Royal Society of that day, should, for nearly 200 years, have prevented every individual from entering upon so unpromising, and, at the same time, so laborious an enquiry as that of a Universal Language.

It is not difficult to account for this long neglect of a noble subject: the failure of the Essay was imputed to natural and insuperable difficulties, and not to the errors and defects of its authors. Their intellectual rank saved them from reproach. They had done all that was possible: a Universal Language was therefore impossible:—such was, in fact, the general conclusion. And, as if to settle the question for ever, some writers, who seem to imagine they have “an unction, and know all things,” and especially the limits of human discovery, have declared the problem of a Universal Language insoluble.

I may, however, venture to affirm, that the failure of Dr. Wilkins's Essay may be easily accounted for, without coming to any conclusion unfavorable to the great object which he had proposed.

That part of the Essay which will always be considered by posterity as constituting its chief and almost exclusive value, is the tables of *Elemental Substantives*. They remain unimpeached, and generally unimpeachable. But it was not sufficient, philosophically to classify the *ideas* of discourse:—it was indispensable that those ideas should be represented by audible and even by pleasant sounds, if the world was ever to be induced to acquire and use a language consisting of such signs. Now—

First,—His scheme of a Real Character, like Robinson Crusoe's celebrated boat, was a truly wonderful piece of work; but when finished, one thing, the certain effect of which was unforeseen, entirely defeated its utility: it was (*quid rides?*) an absolutely *silent language*. It consisted entirely of merely *visible signs*, like the letters in printed books, correctly denoting ideas, but with this capital defect—the letters denoted no alphabetic sounds whatever.

The consequence was, that any two persons, who had perfectly acquired the Real Character, might sit side by side, in the *dark*, without the slightest medium of social intercourse; and even by daylight, they had no means of discoursing except by the silent and slow process of alternately handing backwards and forwards their written thoughts. Could any thing be more absurd, or more impracticable as a scheme to be exchanged, even by savages, for their own barbarous jargon?

So much for the “*Real Character*,” which, if perfect as to its visible signs, was nevertheless utterly useless as a medium of *conversation*.

Secondly:—Then as to the failure of the “*Philosophic Language*,” which was an attempt to cure the obvious defect of the Real Character; and which proposed to represent its *silent, inaudible signs*, by others denoting alphabetic sounds. Here was a step in the right direction; and had the execution been equal to the original conception, I have no hesitation in expressing my firm conviction, that at this time, whether as a refined instrument for teaching the doctrines of the Philosophy of Language, or as constituting a more perfect language, and for the purpose of universal intercourse throughout the world, the Philosophic Language of Wilkins, would have been universally made an essential branch of every decent education; or would have given place only to a superior language, founded on the same general principles.

But alas! the Doctor appears to me to have been as unfortunate in the second, as in the first part of his great undertaking; for, although the only language which had the slightest chance of general adoption must be not only colloquial, but alphabetic, (God having obviously prepared the human organs for the purpose of discourse) yet it was almost as necessary that, to say the least, the words should not be offensive in sound. Indeed, unless the words were fluent and pleasant to the ear, the intellectual benefits of such a language would not furnish to mankind a sufficient motive to devote the time and toil necessary for its acquisition. Now Wilkins's words, if we take the only two specimens of the language which he has furnished, namely, "*The Lord's Prayer*" and "*The Creed*," are not only *not* agreeable, but to my ears are intolerable, and utterly destitute of those qualities, which, even in vulgar languages, are sometimes pleasant.

Admirable, therefore, as is his theory of the classification of the *roots* of language, and even his theory of grammatical modification of those roots, yet, the inability to make euphonic words, was alone sufficient to defeat his grand experiment.

Having, I trust, shewn that the failures of the great harbingers of a Philosophic Language are not imputable to any insuperable difficulties essential to the subject, I proceed now to give a brief history of my own work, which I start, by avowing, is based on Dr. Wilkins's tables; which, the more I study, the more I admire.

It is now nearly forty years since I came into possession of a copy of Dr. Wilkins's Essay. Since that time, the subject has, more or less, engaged my serious attention; and has cost me much anxiety, toil, and money; and sometimes, for years together, I have experienced that sickness of the heart which springs from hope deferred. Many schemes were adopted; and, after years of empirical exertion, were abandoned, as increasing light led to improvements. For many years after I had felt convinced that Dr. Wilkins's Philosophic Language was essentially objectionable, I was engaged in inventing and perfecting an Alphabet of Characters, which should, by their very forms, indicate the natural relation and circumstances of the organs of speech, in the production of the sounds they denoted. I thought, and still think it, theoretically, a near approach to perfection. Into this character, I translated the whole of St. Matthew's Gospel, to say nothing of various extracts from the Psalms, and from other books.

With great reluctance, and not without much pain, I came to the conclusion, that however excellent in itself, yet mankind would never enter on a Philosophic Language through that portal. Mankind must *believe* the language excellent before they will labor to acquire it. They could know nothing of its excellence till they had read it; and they could not read it until they had learned the alphabet. I therefore gave up the idea, altogether, of that character, and looked about for some other. In a happy moment, it occurred to me, that our Roman and Italic alphabet might be supplimented by certain *marks*, so as to represent all the elemental sounds of language. On reference to the Alphabet, at page 1, the reader will see, how, by a horizontal or vertical mark placed under certain letters, we are enabled, by means of the same letter, to denote several of its sounds. Thus, the letter *A*, has three different sounds; which are distinguished as follows: *a*, *æ*, *q*; and so, by these means, the *twenty six* elemental letters of our English language, are made to denote *forty* different elemental sounds. This was a vast step,—and an essential step towards my great object. Our Roman and Italic letters are known and read by the inhabitants of the most enlightened and the most important portion of the earth. It will require but little motive or time to learn this alphabet; and then the Philosophic Language may be read with *perfect ease*. Certainly, this step was *essential* to my success.

The next step, also, was essential to success. I mean, the discovery of the true principle on which alone *the sounds* of a Philosophic Language could be founded. The want of this necessary knowledge was fatal to Dr. Wilkins's scheme, and for more than thirty years was also fatal to many schemes adopted, cherished, and afterwards necessarily rejected by myself.

The *principle* upon which the formation of words is founded, is so simple, and has, on experiment, proved so beautifully perfect, that, to my mind, it is the most extraordinary part of this history—for *I cannot tell how it was brought into my mind*. When I say the success of the Philosophic turned upon the proper use of two short vowels and three nasal consonants,* it will excite equal surprise and incredulity. These are the short *vowels* *u* and *i*; that is, the *u* in faithful, and the *i* in pin; and the consonants, *m*, *n*, and *u*. (See Alphabet). The importance of these three consonants will fully appear when I state that one of them is to be found in the centre of every *root* of the language, as will be seen, on inspection of the tables, from page 5 to page 47, inclusive. Then with regard to the two shortest vowels of language, *u* and *i*, they are employed in the short, unaccented syllables which precede and follow the accented syllable of every tabular word in the Philosophic Language. See part 31, Enphony, page 130. The three nasal consonants resemble the reed in the hautboy, they give a metallic ringing and musical sound to the words in which they occur. Without these three letters, language would be intolerably dull, and unmusical. These nasal letters may be compared to the trumpet in the concert; the other consonants are the sounds of the drum:—rub a dub, dub.

I am far from superstitious, perhaps too much inclined to doubt, yet I must confess, that with regard to this last discovery, I have long felt as though I had been no more than a mere instrument, accomplishing the will of another; and that the direction of my thoughts, and my ultimate convictions, were only a part of the development of my mind, enforced and controlled by some internal law, which ensured its own effects without any original exercise of my own reason. One thing is certain, I have now no recollection of the process which ultimately revealed to me a knowledge of the power and essential importance of these nasal and vocal letters.

Before this last discovery, I had made and abandoned many systems of words, feeling convinced, that society would never consent to use such discordant and barbarous sounds. Since then, the manufacture of words has been most simple and easy; and I venture to affirm my own conviction, that this Philosophic Language far surpasses any other language in the world, in beauty and simplicity, in euphony and dignity.

I cannot conclude these prefatory observations, without inviting attention especially to the discovery of the division of sentences into six simple species, and the not less important analysis of every simple sentence into two integral parts, the *Characteristic* and the *Matter*. See the Introduction, from page 2 to 10, &c. This discovery of the *Characteristic* and the *Matter*, appears to me, after many years consideration, to get rid of all that supposed *mystery of language*, which, to the present day, has been considered *impenetrable*: and which has contributed to many of those metaphysical controversies which spring more from the differences of *signs*, than from those of the *things signified*.

Some apology is perhaps necessary for the desultory character of too much of the following work, as also for some unconscious repetitions. Those who believe the invention of a Philosophic Language next to impossible, will readily concede, that the natural difficulties of the subject constitute no very insufficient excuse for these imperfections.

* Or rather, three quantities of the same sound.

Although the great principles of the Philosophic Language have, for years, been fixed in my mind, it was only in the year 1854 I first took steps for the composition and publication of this work. My first step was the cutting and casting a fount of types for my Philosophic Alphabet. These were executed by Messrs. Fergusons, Brothers, of Edinburgh, and, in my judgment, with great ability. I afterwards fortunately obtained the valuable assistance of Mr. Thomas Dean, in bringing this work out. I could not have found a more efficient coadjutor, I believe, in the whole circle of the trade. He is entitled to my public thanks. Since then, my labors have been great: I have been habitually employed from five in the morning till ten at night. Much has been written and re-written; and all within fifteen months. The whole work has been subject to various alterations, and consequent cancellations.

I grieve greatly that it is so far inferior to my own conceptions of what it might have been under more favorable circumstances, and especially at the multitude of errata; and can only say, if it ever comes to a second edition, and my life is spared, I will take care that it makes its second appearance in a form more conformable to the magnificence of its great object,—a *Universal Language*.

Many objections may be justly made to the style and composition of the work. I am not a book maker; and the work is not a compilation: if it had been, no doubt it would have been vastly superior; as moderate taste would have led to the selection of matter which was at least unobjectionable in manner and style. But every sentence of this work, not in quotations, good, bad, or indifferent, is my own; and my mind has, throughout, been more fixed upon accurately representing my thoughts, than in exhibiting the graces of composition; which I have had no time, and perhaps not much inclination, to study. I can say, in conclusion, that my object has been, throughout the whole of my forty years journey through the wilderness of words with which I have been surrounded, to ascertain *facts*, and to record and generalize them; and that one of the things, which, above all others, I have aimed at, has been to eschew mere sonorous words: to see clearly, and express myself simply. Nevertheless, I fear, I have not been absolutely free from the occasional practice of what, in principle, I have heartily condemned.

Birmingham, 1855.

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A

PHILOSOPHIC LANGUAGE

FOR THE NATIONS.

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INTRODUCTION.

Before we enter on the great subject of a Universal Language, there are some preliminary matters which demand attention. These we shall take consecutively, beginning with the Constituents of Discourse.

PART I.

OF THE CONSTITUENTS OF DISCOURSE.

It is unaccountable that mankind should, so long, have remained in ignorance of the principles of language, though continually before their attention, and in hourly use as an instrument of conversation. Even young children familiarly use it, and with great skill and readiness. To this age, however, a dark cloud seems to have enveloped the subject; so that great and most learned men of the present day have pronounced an Artificial Language simply impossible. Although the verb remained undefined, yet children used verbs with great precision. Although the essential difference of sentences was undefined, yet there was no species of simple sentence which was not as intelligible to a child as a man,—to a semi-idiot as a philosopher: and yet Leibnitz spent a life in vainly endeavouring to originate an Artificial Language; and Horne Tooke, as ambitious and as arrogant a writer as ever took pen in hand, even after holding out expectations of defining the verb, and scornfully denominating all the learned definitions of the verb which had been furnished to his day as “trash,” nevertheless died and “made no sign:”—the Verb remained undefined.

How is this? What has been the cause of so extraordinary an effect? We ask in reply, why had millions, for ages, seen the expansive force of steam in lifting the tea-kettle lid, without discovering a mode of applying it to its present great purposes?

So we may say with regard to Language; glimpses of the truth have been had from the days of Aristotle to those of Leibnitz: the *facts* of Language were seen in a state of *insulation*, but not in their scientific relation and combination. Almost all the metaphysical and logical, not to omit the theological jargon with which the world has been afflicted, has been caused chiefly by divorcing words, as signs, from the things they signified—and by assuming that there are as many *kinds of things* as there are *forms of words*: whereas, as an ultimate fact, all the various forms of words are resolvable into one or more *Substantives*. All Discourse, if intelligible, consists of *defined conceptions*. Now the very word *defined* denotes the setting a *boundary* to our thoughts, and describing what is contained within that boundary: and whatever is thus severed by the mind from all other things, and is contemplated *alone*, denotes, and merely denotes, *one thing*, whose sign will be a *Substantive*. As a familiar proof of the truth of these assertions, just look into Dr Johnson’s definition of the parts of speech; and you will at once see, that, although he assumes an essential difference among the parts of speech, the terms of the definitions *are all Substantives*.

Thus a *Noun* "is the name of a thing;"—"A *Substantive* is a *Noun*." "An *Adjective* is a word added to a *Noun* to signify the *addition* of some *quality, circumstance, or manner, &c.*" "An *Article* is a *part* of speech:"—(very instructive!) Of *Pronouns*, he says, "I, thou, he, we, ye, are *names of persons*." "A *Verb*, signifies *existence* or some *modification* thereof, as *action* or *passion*," &c. "An *Adverb* is a word joined to a *Verb* or *Adjective, &c.* to restrain the latitude of their signification by the intimation of some *circumstance* thereof, as of *quality, manner, degree*." "A *Preposition* signifies some *relation, &c.*" "A *Conjunction* is a word made use of, &c. to signify their *relation, &c.*" "A *Participle* is a word partaking *at once* the *qualities* of a *Noun* and *Verb, &c.* and with its signification of *action, passion, or some other manner of existence, signifying the time* thereof." "An *Interjection* is a part of speech which discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some *passion*." Here all the definitions shew that the word defined is a *Substantive*. Indeed, to *define*, whether applied to *things*, or to *signs* denoting *things*, is, ipso facto, by the act of definition, necessarily to create *units, individualities, single things, objects of the mind*; and this is equally true of sentences, chapters, books, and the most complex notions of Discourse:—as it is true of things, of atoms, or systems;—of a star or a constellation. The mind can think only in units, either *singly* or in *combination*.

CHAPTER I.

OF SENTENCES.

The smallest instance,—perfect instance—of discourse, is a simple speech or *Sentence*. We cannot communicate a single fact without uttering a *Perfect Sentence*. Less than a Sentence has no *meaning*,—i. e. conveys no meaning of the *speaker*, which is the *essential quality* of discourse:—without which it cannot exist.—Sentences are either Simple or Compound.

SECTION I. OF SIMPLE SENTENCES.

Harris (see *Hermes*, page 140) observes, very truly, that "*All* speech or discourse is a publishing or exhibiting some part of *our soul*," and "either a certain perception or a certain volition." Any discourse, therefore, which perfectly publishes something which the *speaker thinks, perceives, or feels*, is a *Sentence*.

It is a curious question, considering how many public speeches have been made, how many private communications by letter and by word of mouth:—we say it is a curious question, whether all the intelligible speeches, uttered by mankind, during all past ages, are reducible to certain definitions, and to certain denominations or heads, which are capable of being perfectly understood.

Our answer is,—that *all discourse* may be reduced to *six general kinds or denominations* of simple speeches; each of which is familiar even to young children.

These are, first, Assertives; second, Interrogatives; third, Directives; fourth, Optatives; fifth, Exclamatives; and sixth, Vocatives.

This classification of Simple Sentences is the result of most laborious and multifarious reading, during a period of many years; and we feel no difficulty in confidently asserting, that it exhausts discourse; and that all possible Sentences come under one or other of these six denominations. Moreover, the same observation doubtless applies to all languages which have attained the perfection of our own. We shall content ourselves with giving from the Latin, the English, and the Philosophic, examples of each of the above six kinds of Simple Sentences.

ASSERTIVES.

Examples.

Solon furere se simulavit. Solon made himself appear mad. Solon fro'ntipaltu"rkwen pru'm-pini.——*Qui facile credit, facile decipitur. He who easily believes, is easily deceived. Gwai ko'ndu ko'nsifo ko'ndu gentivast.*——*Erant qui me culpant. There were some who blamed me. Kwa pontipil griu gronsike'leos.*——*Negari non potest quin turpius sit fallere, quam falli. It cannot be denied that it is more disgraceful to deceive, than to be deceived. P'un fr'ntiso'i tu'mees kra'mpufu gentivrast kyoo ge'ntivrast.*——*Vere sapiens nunquam dubitabit quin immortalis sit animus. The truly wise man will never doubt that the soul is immortal. Po'ndi fumpa'ro tr'ndur bro'nsifen tinzoo'tum kadrane'supo.*

INTERROGATIVES.

Every child knows what is a question.

Examples.

Num turpius est decipi quam decipere? Is it more disgraceful to be deceived than to deceive? U'mei kra'mpufu gentivrast kyoo ge'ntivrast?——*Quis dubitat quin consilio mundus factus sit? Who doubts that the world was made by design? Dyoo bro'nsifen dinzoi'kwin po'ntifo'ol pendo'ti?*——*Quid obstat quominus hoc faciamus? What prevents us from doing this? Sloo frontife'ol pindipo'ni o'ri?*——*Unde venis? From what place do you come? Kyoo'ni i'mea pentisai?*——*Quid interest utrum vinum an aquam bibas? What does it matter whether you drink wine or water? Sl'umeu po'nda swi'fin a fra'nsifo ve'nzoi unzo'twi?*——*Utrum somnus sempiternus, an vitæ alterius initium, est mors? Is death an eternal sleep, or the beginning of another life? U'meu dra'nzoo u ti'ntur tra'nzoi tildo'twi ro'itu da'nzoo?*

DIRECTIVES.

This is so easy a form of speech that children, and, indeed, the inferior animals understand it. Come hither:—Go away:—Kiss me:—Let it alone:—are really infantine phrases.

Examples.

Ut fortitur moriaris, vive honeste. That you may die courageously, live virtuously. Du'lkwin a fi'u de'mbur dra'nsipai, e'mbur da'nsipoz.——*Hoc quotidie mediteris, ut vitam, æquo animo, relinquant. Meditate on this daily, that you may relinquish life with a quiet mind. Pro'nsifoz o'rifi bu'ndus, a'kwin fi'u fre'ntifai da'nzoo yoo'pu ge'nti i'nzoo.*——*Ne mentiaris. Do not lie. Prem'e'pinoz or premepin'za, or no pre'm'pinoz.*——*Desine esse timidus. Cease to be timid. Vro'nsinoz dwem-purtum.*——*Ut me juves, enitere. Strive to assist me. Ke'ntivoz bontifai'os.*——*Ne multa discas, sed multum. Do not learn many things, but much. Tro'nesito'za pa'ntiz basi'bel.*——*Beneficiorum ne oblivis caris. Be not forgetful of benefits. Nu'sa gatro'mpufu gons'i'riz.*

OPTATIVES.

These are sentences which express, but do not assert, a wish. They, in no case, involve the veracity of the speaker. They generally begin with the two words "oh that; or "oh may;" or "may;" or "would that;" or "would to God that."

Examples.

Utinam tu consul esses! Oh that you were consul! Ho'kwun tu'meas ko'nsul!——*Utinam illo prælio interfuissem! Oh that I had been engaged in that battle! Ho'kwun a'ntripoileos ro'itu ge'mbroo!*——*Utinam epistola scripta non esset! Oh that the letter had not been written! Ho'kwun fr'ndi doune'sitool!*——*Utinam ipse Varro incumbat in causam! Oh that Varro himself would vigorously prosecute my cause! Ho'kwun Va'ro wa'ikwen di'u gra'ndur vo'usinai ambroi'tos!*

INTRODUCTION.

EXCLAMATIVES.

The exclamatory words are commonly called Interjections, such as oh! ah! alas! &c. If we except the Optative sentence, which denotes specifically a wish, all other signs of passion which characterize a sentence, are called Exclamatives. Such words as what! how! how much! oh! &c. usually take the lead in such sentences.

Examples.

Heu dementiam existimantium! *Oh* the folly of those who believe! *Hō* fla'mbis grō'utu konsifo. ——— *Heu* me miserum! *Oh* wretched man that I am! *Hō* pra'mpuro tyau po'ntoo! ——— *O* qualis facies! *Oh* what a face is there! *Hō* sloo u pa'ndo kwa pontoo! ——— *O* lepidem diem! *Oh* the joyful day! *Hō* ko'nsu bu'ndis! ——— *O* tempora! *O* mores! *Oh* the times! *Oh* the manners! *Hō* y'i'ndooz! *Hō* ye'mbiz! ——— *Proh* dedecus! *Proh* pudor! *Oh* infamy! *Oh* shame! *Hō* kramboi! *Hō* fro'nzis! ——— *Ah* me miserum! *Ah* wretch that I am! *Hā* pra'mpuro tyau po'ntoo!

VOCATIVES.

When the sole object of a speech or sentence is to attract the attention of some person, it is usually done by calling out *the name* of that person so loudly and emphatically as to ensure that attention:—sometimes the same effect is produced by the use of the word holloa—or some similar word. A sentence having that *sole* object in view is called a *Vocative*.

Examples.

O felix anne! *O* happy year! *Hō* fa'mpur pu'ndis! ——— *O* Pater! *O* hominum rerumque eterna potestas! *O* Father! *O* eternal ruler of men and things! *Hō* fo'nzipur! *Hō* ti'ntur po'ndroo binze'tuz kwi fo'ndooz!

It must be remarked that it is only when the Vocative constitutes an independent speech that it is called a sentence.

When, therefore, the Vocative name is in apposition with some other name, which constitutes a member of one of the other sorts of Simple Sentences, though it is still called a Vocative, it is *not a sentence*, but merely a member of that other sentence in which it occurs, and of which it is a part. For it must not be forgotten, that there is always a Vocative in every sort of sentence; as every sort of sentence is supposed to be addressed to *some one*; and even in soliloquy, the *speaker addresses himself*.

No observation is necessary to shew that each of the foregoing six kinds of Simple Sentences is essentially distinct from the others. The names by which they are so familiarly known will probably be sufficient for that purpose. The Assertive cannot be confounded with the Interrogative: the former avouches what is assumed to be *known*; the latter enquires after what is assumed to be *unknown*; and they both exhibit the state of the intellect or rational faculty. On the other hand, the Directives and Vocatives denote the state of the *will*; while the Optatives and Exclamatives are signs of the *passions* and *feelings*.

Now, although a Simple Sentence consists of an indefinite number of words, yet, when properly finished, it is but *one thing*, one artificial unit.

It is not the number of the parts of any thing which makes it more or less plural: a tree and a grove; a star and a constellation; an atom and a world, are equally *units*; for unity is the pure artificial creation of the mind, denoted by signs; but in no case denoting a quality of the thing signified: for, as all things which exist, must be indefinitely divisible, all must be equally plural, *in themselves*. So it is with sentences:—they are the arbitrary assemblages of words which become *one*, purely by their having *one Characteristic* applied to them, to which they (the parts) stand equally related, and by which they are bound together, and beheld as one by the mind, and then denoted by *one sign*.

A Simple Sentence, then, as a whole, is *one sign* held up by the speaker within the notice of the party addressed: and that one sign is employed by him to publish some perception or volition: i. e. something which *he* means, which *he* perceives, which *he* knows, or which *he* feels: and as many distinct perceptions or volitions as he enounces, just so many distinct Sentences will there be, the objects of his notice, or passions, or feelings.

SECTION 2. OF COMPOUND SENTENCES.

We have said that every simple sentence is *one thing*. It follows that there may be Compound Sentences, which consist of two, three, or more of these simple sentences. Thus, there may be several Assertives united by certain relative words called conjunctions: as, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; but fools despise wisdom and instruction." Here are two simple Assertives joined by the word *but*.

Two or more Interrogatives may be united by similar conjunctions: as, "How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity? *and* ye scorers, delight in scorning? *and* ye fools, hate knowledge?" Two or more Directives—"Forget not my law; *but* let thine heart keep my commandments." Two Optatives—"May you soon meet your friends! *and* may they be satisfied of your fidelity!" Three Exclamatives—"How unfortunate! how inexplicable! *and* what a deception!" These examples are sufficient to shew the nature of Compound Sentences.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CHARACTERISTIC.

Having furnished examples of every kind of Simple Sentences, we now proceed to analyze them into their constituent parts. These are denominated their Characteristic and Matter. The former is so called, because it characterizes each of the Simple Sentences, and constitutes it what it is, as Assertive, Interrogative, Directive, Optative, Exclamative, and Vocative.

As a general Definition of the *Characteristic*, we should say, that in Assertives, it is the *sign of Assertion*; in Interrogatives, the *sign of Interrogation*; in Directives, the *sign of Direction*; in Optatives, the *sign of a Wish*; and in Exclamatives, the *sign of the Passion* excited by the mind's immediate object; and lastly, in Vocatives, the *sign of Invocation*.

As a general definition of the *Matter* of a sentence we should say, that, in Assertives, it is the *thing asserted*; in Interrogatives, it is the *thing enquired*; in Directives, the *thing directed*; in Optatives, the *thing wished*; in Exclamatives, the *immediate cause of the exclamation*; and in Vocatives, the *person or thing invoked*.

SECTION I. OF THE SIGNS OF THE CHARACTERISTIC.

Under this section we shall give examples of the six kinds of Characteristics, each *printed in Italics*, which separately or jointly constitutes the Characteristic.

The Assertive Characteristic.

The Assertive Characteristic is sometimes, indeed generally, denoted by the proper union of a Substantive with a subsequent Indicative Verb: as, "*Heaven*, from all creatures, *hides* the book of fate." Characteristic,—"*Heaven hides.*" "*The nation*, worn out with cruelty, oppression, and maladministration, *turned* suddenly upon the unpopular minister." Characteristic, "*The nation turned.*"

Assertion is also denoted by putting the word "*there*," or some adverbial phrase, before an Indicative Neutral Verb; as, "*There are some; there were few; there will be more.*" "*Upon this refusal, assembled a great multitude.*"

In each of the above sentences, the Verb is necessary to the *completion* of the assertive *Sign*: but it is also employed to express Interrogation, when properly associated with its subject; for the same verb and substantive *united* will express either *Assertion* when the subject *precedes* the verb, or *Interrogation*, when it *follows* it; as, "Thou lovest me not?"—*Assertion*. "Lovest thou me?"—*Interrogation*.

The Interrogative Characteristic.

The Interrogative Characteristic is sometimes expressed, as in the last example, by placing the Subject *after* the Verb; as, "Lovest thou me?" "Art thou my friend?" "Can you deceive me?" "Will you refuse me?"

There is also a small class of words beginning with *wh*, no doubt coeval with the first efforts of speech. These, alone, when they take the lead in the sentence, express *Interrogation*.

Examples.

What is your name? *Which* do you prefer? *Who* gave you that name? *Whose* house is that? *Whom* seekest thou? *Whence* came wars? *Whither* shall I fly? *Where* do you reside? *Why* will ye die? and lastly, perhaps, *how*; as, *How* did he do it? which seems to have the same origin. Although the subjects and verbs are here placed in the interrogative *order*, yet that is merely for *conformity*; as the question is founded on the initial words, *what*, &c.

The Interrogative Characteristic is sometimes expressed by the *tone* of voice merely, in uttering what is usually the assertive form of the Characteristic; as, "*Oh!* you *will?* *will* you?" "You *dare* me? *do* you?"

The Directive Characteristic.

The Directive Characteristic is denoted by the word *let*; as, "*Let* him alone." "*Let* me depart in peace." "*Let* them know my intentions."

Secondly,—The naked Indicative Verb, when taking the lead in the sentence, is *directive*; as, "*Go* to the Ant, thou sluggard." "*Deny* thyself, and *take* up thy cross." "*Beware* of flattery." "*Obe*y your parents."

Sometimes the mere tone of the voice is sufficient; as, "*Away* to the mountains; *away*." "*Down*, sir, *down*." (i. e. *go away: lie down*.)

The Optative Characteristic.

The Optative Characteristic is expressed by the word *may*, placed at the commencement of the sentence, and uttered with the proper *tone*; as, "*May* you be happy!" "*May* the King live for ever!"

The word *Oh*, when prefixed to *may*, from its superior intensity supersedes the latter, and expresses the *wish* still more emphatically; as, "*Oh may* you be happy!" "*Oh may* the King live for ever!"

The third, and most emphatical form of a wish, is signified by the two words, *Oh that* at the commencement of the Optative: as, "*Oh that* they were wise!" "*Oh that* Ishmael may live before thee!"

Sometimes the *directive* form is so modified by the context and the *tone* of the voice, as to express the *Optative Characteristic*; as, "Thy kingdom come! Thy will be done! Hallowed be thy name!"

The Exclamative Characteristic.

The Exclamative Characteristic is expressed by words commonly called Interjections; such as, *Oh!* *What!* *How!* *Alas!* *Alack!* and denotes some passion, as of wonder, pleasure, &c.

The word *Oh!* expresses no particular passion or emotion; but depends for its specific meaning partly on the *tone* of the voice, and partly on the context. It will express joy and grief; pain and pleasure, diffidence and confidence; boldness and timidity, &c. &c.

Examples.

How fair is the rose! *what* a beautiful flower!——*Oh* the *pain!* the *bliss* of dying!——*What* happiness! *what* triumph!——*How* I pitied him!——*Alas!* and did the Saviour bleed!

Sometimes the emphatical utterance of an adjective, or other part of the matter of the sentence, will express some passion or emotion; as, “*Beautiful* creature!” “*Ungrateful* monster!”

Even the Assertive Characteristic may to some extent be superseded, by prefixing the Verb to the subject, and laying an emphasis on the former; as, “*Blessed is* the man who walketh not according to the counsel of the ungodly.” This importantly differs from the mere assertion that—“The man who walketh, &c. is blessed.” In the first example, the *truth* of the assertion is in some degree secondary to the *emotion* excited by the object before the mind’s eye. Where, however, the sole object is to express passion without any recognition of the truth of the fact itself, the sentence should be considered, as in truth it is, *exclamative*; as, “*How* amiable are thy tabernacles, *oh!* Lord of hosts!”

The Vocative Characteristic.

The Vocative Characteristic, as we have said, is to be considered a sentence only when it stands unconnected with either of the other kinds of sentences. Its Characteristic consists in the word used to rouse the attention of the party addressed. This may be either the mere name of the party addressed; as, “*Son! son!* give me thy heart:” “*Samuel! Samuel!*” or it may be denoted by the word *oh!* which has been supposed to be derived from the French imperative, *Oyez!* as, “*Oh* generation of vipers!” “*Oh* my friend!” or it may be any other word whose sole object is to awaken attention.

Having thus exhibited, under this first section, the various modes of expressing the Characteristic, we proceed to observe,—

SECTION II.—THAT THE CHARACTERISTIC IS *SUBJECTIVE*, AND THE MATTER *OBJECTIVE*.

There are various meanings in the English language now attached to the words *subjective* and *objective*. First, the word *subjective* denotes *the thinking part or principle*—the *Ego*, the *Self*, as distinguished from, and contrasted with, every other thing. This, in the Philosophie, is called *Ponsufō’ri*, the thinking thing; and the *objective*, *Ponsufōō’ri*, is the *thought thing* or object about which the mind is thinking. Now the grammatical *sign* in any given sentence which denotes this *ponsufō’ri*, is called the *Characteristic*—*I’ndis*, and that which denotes the *ponsufōō’ri*—*Ri’ndis*, is called the *Matter* of the sentence: while the words *ponsufō’ri* and *ponsufōō’ri* denote the things *signified*, the *subjective* and *objective*.

Again, in Grammar, the antecedent substantive immediately related to some dependent expression is called the subject or nominative; and that expression is called the predicate; and in the Philosophie they are respectively called *B’ndoi*, and *Br’ndoi*.

There is a third meaning attached to the word *subject*, in English, when speaking of any material thing, as a *watch*. Considered as one thing, by its severance from all others, and its representation by one singular sign, it is as a whole called the subject when considered as related to, or compared with, any of the things called its qualities contained within it. Thus the watch is round, white, bright, metallic, and hard; it is therefore, in English, called the *subject* of these qualities of roundness, white-

ness, brightness, metallicity, and hardness; and in the Philosophic *Pōndis*. It is so called, merely because it *contains those qualities*: and although each quality is as much a subject or thing as the *watch itself*, when considered *alone*, yet, merely because it is one of things *contained* within the boundary of another thing, it is, therefore, called a quality: and as *all things* are equally *containers* and *contained*, they are all equally subjects or qualities, according as they are considered *units* or *parts of units*.

The Characteristic, then, always refers to the thinking subject, the *ponsufōri*; and the Matter, the *ponsufodri*, is the immediate *object* of the mind. Take the sentence, "God is love." Considered *materially*, it represents three substantive things. First, God; second, love; and third, the *relation* betwixt these two things, that of *identity*. These three constitute a picture of things.

But in addition to these material things or objects of the mind, there is the conventional *sign of assertion*, signified by the union of the two words, "God is." *Assertion* is the *act* of the speaker—the voluntary *sign* and *pledge* of his veracity;—this sign refers to the *thinking subject*.

But reverting again to the above three *material* things,—God, love, and identity. *God* is called the grammatical *subject*; *love*, the *predicate*; and *is*, the verb expressing the *relation* betwixt the subject and predicate.

SECTION III.

In the endeavour to explain the nature of the Characteristic, (the most important subject of language), we may further observe, that it always expresses the *relation* in which the speaker, the Ego, stands to his speech, either as an asserter, enquirer, directer, wisher, or invoker.

SECTION IV.

We may also remark, that the *relation* so expressed always exists betwixt the Characteristic and *every part* of the speech in which it occurs: and, therefore, where there is but one Characteristic, there can be but one sentence. Thus, "he came, saw, conquered," is one simple *Assertive*. But the same *Matter* may be divided into parts, and each part may have a separate Characteristic applied to it; as, He came; he saw; he conquered; or, Did he come? did he see? did he conquer? Another principle, however, comes here into operation, namely the convenient leaving out, what, from the context, may be fairly implied: so that even the Characteristic may be implied: in which case the sentence may be considered singular or plural according to the evident intention of the speaker.

SECTION V. THE ASSERTIVE CHARACTERISTIC IS ALONE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO DISCOURSE.

All the simple sentences are publications of a *fact*; namely, what the speaker thinks, or feels. Every fact may be *asserted*:—thus, I may say, Where do you reside? or I may affirm that *I wish to know* where you reside." So I may say, Depart in peace; or, *I require you to* depart in peace. So I may say, Oh that you were sincere; or, *I wish* you were sincere. Again, I may say, What a brilliant speech! or, *I greatly admire* the brilliance of that speech. So I may directly call a person by his name to awaken his attention; or, I may say, *I wish* you would listen to my discourse. Here each sort of sentence is converted into an *Assertive*.

But although Interrogatives, Directives, Optatives, Exclamatives, and Vocatives, are not essential to the *bare* affirmation of an existing fact, language would be a very dull affair, with none but assertive sentences.

Horne Tooke speaks with his usual arrogance respecting *Interjections*; which almost always express some Characteristic, *not assertive*. He calls it "the *brutish* inarticulate *Interjection*; which has nothing to do with speech, and is only the miserable refuge of the speechless." And yet, he absurdly says, "it

has been permitted, because *beautiful* and *gaudy*, to usurp a place among words, &c.” He justifies his bitterness against the Interjection, because, he says, “the dominion of speech is erected on the downfall of Interjections;” that, “without the artificial contrivances of language, mankind would have nothing but Interjections with which to communicate, orally, any of their feelings.” He further says, “Voluntary Interjections are only employed when the suddenness or vehemence of some affection or passion returns men to *their natural state*, and makes them, for a moment, forget the *use of speech* :” and that, “In books, they are used only for *embellishment*, and to mark *strongly* the above situations.” But he further says, “where speech can be employed, they are *totally useless* ; and are always *insufficient* for the purpose of communicating our thoughts.” What an absurd and contradictory attack upon this part of speech !

He calls it “beautiful :”—he admits that prior to “the artful contrivances of language, mankind had nothing *but Interjections* with which to communicate any of their feelings;”—he admits that they are employed when the *suddenness* or *vehemence* of some *affection* or *passion* returns men to a state of *nature* (the state most deeply interesting to mankind) and that they are used in books for “*embellishment*,” and *strongly* to mark situations.”

He might as well condemn the natural accompaniment of tears and groans, of sighs and sorrowful looks, when narrating some of those facts in which both the speaker and the auditor are profoundly interested. Those parts of speech which most effectually return us to “a state of nature” are certainly most precious, and indeed, essential to the noblest efforts of oratory and poetry, although it is true that by Assertives, we might affirm, instead of directly shewing, how much we feel.

SECTION VI. THE CHARACTERISTIC IS ALWAYS OF THE PRESENT TENSE, FOR IT IS THE ONLY FIXED AND ABSOLUTE TIME IN THE SENTENCE.

In truth, as in expressing the longitude of any given city, we are first obliged to assume a first meridian, so in sentences, we are obliged to fix a *temporal meridian*. And if we just reflect that all sentences express some perception, cognition, or volition of the speaker, the time when that perception, &c. exists, is the only time which can be fixed as the *present* ; and to which the Characteristic alone applies ; that is to say, when *he* perceives, knows, or wishes :—when *he* utters the sentence. But more of this hereafter, when treating of the tenses.

SECTION VII. WORDS MAY BE DIVIDED INTO THREE GENERAL KINDS IN RELATION TO THE CHARACTERISTIC AND THE MATTER.

They may denote, First, the *pure Characteristic* ;—or, Secondly, the *pure Matter* ; or, Thirdly, *Mixed Words*, which may express something of both :—and this mixture has created most of the difficulties which have so long defeated the attempts to define some of the forms of speech. Thus, such words as, O ! Oh ! Oh that, Oh for, Ah ! Alas ! &c. may be considered *pure*, as they denote no part of the *matter*, which usually represents their *cause*.

In the Latin language, the word *ne* is the sign of interrogation, and denotes no part of the matter ; as, “O mene incepto desistere victam ?” “Mene istud potuisse facere putas ?” So the words *utinam* and *O si* are the pure signs of a *wish*, and express no part of the *matter* or thing wished.

With regard to *Mixed Words*, we may generally observe, that all Indicative Verbs are of this kind, while Infinitives are purely material, and are no more a part of the general definition of a Verb, than any Noun, Adjective, or Participle :—but more of this hereafter.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE MATTER.

We now proceed to the analysis of the *Matter of Sentences*: and first, we have seen that every sentence is divisible into Characteristic and Matter: now the Matter itself, of every simple sentence, is also divisible into two general correlative parts, namely, the *Subject* and the *Predicate*—Bĩndoi, Brindoikwi.

SECTION I.

The *Subject* is a mere Substantive, and in the order of relations, is always the first antecedent of every simple sentence; moreover, it has no relative dependence upon any other substantive: as, 1. *Lazarus* is dead. 2. *Beauty* is fleeting. 3. *The day* is far spent. 4. *We* refused, &c. 5. That *he has arrived*, is true, 6. For *you to be present*, is necessary.

The first sentence affirms the relation betwixt *Lazarus* and *death*: the second between *beauty* and *transitoriness*: the third, betwixt *the day* and *its expiration*: the fourth, betwixt *us* and *refusal*: the fifth, betwixt *his arrival* and *truth*: and sixth, betwixt *your presence* and *necessity*. Each of the correlatives has its name; that which is first, is called the *Subject*, and that which is dependent upon it, the *Predicate*:—Subject and Predicate being the two parts into which the whole Matter is divided. With regard, however, to such *relatives* as form subordinate parts or members of the Subject or Predicate, their correlatives are respectively called Antecedent and Object, to denote their subordination.

SECTION II. OF THE KINDS OF SUBJECTS.

The units of language, whether denoted by words or phrases, are single things, of various forms; and therefore, to distinguish them, they have various names. All subjects, then, are arranged under the following heads:—1. Proper Substantives. 2. Common Substantives. 3. Abstract Substantives. 4. Pronouns. 5. Declarative Substantives. 6. Infinitive Substantives. 7. Participial Substantives. 8. Material Substantives.

1. *Proper Substantives*. These are such single terms as permanently apply to *Individuals*, and not *classes*: as, “*John* is my brother:” “*London* is my native place.” *John* and *London* are proper names.

2. *Common Substantives*. These merely denote one or more things of a certain genus, difference, species, sub-species or class, to which any person or thing belongs: as, “A horse is an animal.” “The sun has risen.” A horse means one of that class of beings called horses: and the sun denotes one of the class of stars each of which is called a sun. So, “*the sea*,” or, “*the mountain*,” denotes a particular object, but which is denoted by a term common to *all seas* and *all mountains*.

This form of Substantive must have been of the earliest invention. It consists of an *Article* and what is very improperly called a *Common Substantive*. Whereas, in fact, the *Article* itself is the chief Substantive, and the subjoined word is an *Adjective* denoting the essence of a kind; and the two together signify *one thing*. Thus a house signifies one thing of that class: a horse signifies one thing of the horse kind. Indeed, without the Article, neither *house* nor *horse* (being incomplete) can be made the *subject* of an assertion. We cannot grammatically say “House was built long ago,” or, “Horse was bought long ago,” and therefore they cannot be complete Substantives. The absence of the *sign of unity*, leaves only the *sign* of a *part* of something not particularised.

It was, for the purpose of assertion, one of the earliest and happiest inventions of mankind, to fix upon some *sign* of most generic and abstract nature like that of *being*, and then to subjoin any of the

species or special forms of being which would be comprehended under that *sign* as a genus. Thus, the verb "*is*" probably denoted *existence* originally; and "*I am*," made an affirmation; and to this genus, if any less general term was subjoined, then, by virtue of its connection with the previous assertion, it became affirmed as one of the *species* of *existence*. So that "*I am happy*," originally meant "*I exist happy*." "*The sun is shining*," was "*The sun exists shining*." But as every *species* necessarily includes the whole of its genus, the notion of existence would thus be *twice* affirmed; first, in the Verb "*am*" and then in the subjoined words "*happy*" and "*shining*." A little use, however, would shew the superfluous repetition of the idea of *existence*, and that idea would soon be altogether dropped in the Verb; and the affirmation would then apply *solely* to the subjoined species or form of being.

A similar invention was made of the genus of action. "*I do*" originally meant "*I act*" and any unassertive term denoting some species of action might be subjoined to this formula; and that term would be affirmed by virtue of that connection. But, as in the former case of *being*, the notion of action would be *twice affirmed*, first in the *genus*, and again in the *species*, mankind would soon drop the idea of action out of the genus "*do*" and would use it merely for its power to assert the *species*; for "*I do walk*," conveys no more than "*I walk*," except emphasis; and this very emphasis shews the abstraction of all notion of *action*, and the confining it to the *assertion* when in doubt or denial.

So, here above, the *Article* denotes that some one object is before the mind, and the imperfect *sign* called a Common Substantive, being subjoined, the *whole* expression is understood to be one thing of the *kind* denoted by the Common Substantive. It is clear, therefore, that the *Article* with its subjoined special term, constitutes but one *Common Substantive*.

3. *Abstract Substantives*. These words, such as blackness, whiteness, &c. denote the part of some other *unit* or *individuality*. The syllable *ness*, is, in truth, the sign of unity, suffixed, instead of being prefixed to the concrete Adjective. Thus whiteness comes from *white*; and the syllable *ness* severs it from all other objects, and denotes, that what was *part* of some other thing, is here to be considered *alone*, as one object of the mind. Still, whiteness itself, means the whiteness of some other thing which contains it. "Whiteness and blackness denote a perfect contrast." "White is a color," really means the same as "*Whiteness* is a colour," and therefore is an *Abstract Substantive*.

4. *Pronouns*. Every one is familiar with this kind of Substantive; for Pronouns are always the direct, though temporary *names* of things, and never, as their name imports, *substitutes* for Substantives. They are a species of temporary and relative names.

Thus "*I*" denotes directly the speaker, but not his usual or common name; and "*Thou*" the hearer, but not his common name. The name may be unknown. These words express also, the *relation* in which the parties to any speech stand to each other as *speaker* and *auditor*.

As Subjects, Pronouns are more used than any other kind of Substantives; as, "*I am*; thou art; he is; she is; it is; we are; ye are; they are."

But some are of a form which is called the Accusative Case, i. e. the dependent form. These, such as *me* and *us*, *thee*, *him*, *her* and *them*, cannot be used as *Subjects* or *Nominatives*; their form indicating their dependence on some prior word. The words, *it* and *you*, may be employed either as Subjects or Objects. This is a defect in our language. In the Philosophic, every Personal Pronoun is susceptible of gender, if required; as,

Neuter,	Masculine,	Feminine.	Neuter,	Masculine,	Feminine.
Au, <i>I</i> :	Wau, <i>I</i> :	Yau, <i>I</i> :	Aur, <i>we</i> :	Waur, <i>we</i> :	Yaur, <i>we</i> :
<u>A</u> , <i>thou</i> :	<u>W</u> _a , <i>thou</i> :	<u>Y</u> _a , <i>thou</i> :	<u>A</u> _r , <i>ye</i> :	<u>W</u> _a _r , <i>ye</i> :	<u>Y</u> _a _r , <i>ye</i> :
Ai, <i>it</i> :	Wai, <i>he</i> :	Yai, <i>she</i> :	<u>A</u> _r , <i>they</i> :	<u>W</u> _a _r , <i>they</i> :	<u>Y</u> _a _r , <i>they</i> :

So that a lady, in the dark, if she chose, might indicate her sex, merely by prefixing to the neuter Pronoun *au*, the letter *y*; and a gentleman, his sex, by prefixing the letter *w*. Thus, *Wau pompito'as*, would signify—I, a male, see you; and *yau pompito'as*, I, a female, see you.

5. *Declarative Substantives*. First, Any expresssion which will gramatically admit the words—"I assert" before it, will be a Declarative Substantive; as, *I assert* (1)—that the sun shines: (2)—that life is short; (3)—that honesty is the best policy. Here are three Declarative Substantives.

Second, Any *simple assertion* may be converted into a Declarative Substantive, merely by prefixing the word *that* before it.

Examples.

Assertive.—The clock strikes one:

Declarative.—That the clock strikes one.

Assertive.—My sheep hear my voice.

Declarative.—That my sheep hear my voice.

Assertive.—My way is hidden.

Declarative.—That my way is hidden.

These Declarative Substantives may be Subjects or Objects: they may follow Verbs and Prepositions in the Accusative Case, and they may be represented by the Personal Pronoun *It*, or by the Relative Pronoun *Which*:—in fine, they may perform all the functions of Substantives, which in fact, they are.

6. *Infinitive Substantives*. Where one Verb is immediately dependent upon another, the dependent Verb is called *Infinitive*.

The expressions of this class are precisely of the nature of Declarative Substantives as to their *function* in any sentence. The difference betwixt them consists in this; that in Declarative Substantives, the chief Verb is of the form called *Indicative*, i. e. is capable, properly associated, of expressing *assertion*; and unaccompanied with the word *that*, would be an assertive sentence; but the Infinitive originally can form no part of the *Assertive Characteristic*.

The Declarative is a *make shift* Substantive, produced by the cancellation of the Characteristic of an assertive: the Infinitive is, ab origine, a *substantive*. It is for this reason, perhaps, that where the Infinitive can be used, it is, as our grammars tell us, the more elegant, of the two forms, as, "*Gaudeo quod tu vales* :—gaudeo *te valere*."

First. There are two kinds of Infinitives, namely, complete and incomplete; the former is accompanied with its subject in the Accusative or Dependent form; as,

English.—For *me* to do it. For *thee* to do it. For *it* to do it. For *him* to do it. For *her* to do it. For *us* to do it. For *you* to do it. For *them* to do it.

Philosophic.—Pi'ntipaiau'zes. Pi'ntipaiq'zes. Pi'ntipaiar'zes. Pi'ntipaiu'rzes. Pi'ntipaiu'nzes. Pi'ntipaiar'rzes. Pi'ntipaiq'rzes. Pi'ntipaiq'rzes.

Here we see the absurdity of the reason for calling this class of words *Infinitives*,—namely, that they are not capable, like Indicative Verbs, of the variety of *Subjects* or what are called *Person* and *Number*. (See Harris's "Hermes.")

Second. When the Antecedent and its Dependent Verb have the same Subject, the *dependent Subject* is not expressed, but is understood, by reflection, from the antecedent Subject; as,

I wish to go: i. e. I wish [for myself] to go. Thou wishest to go: i. e. Thou wishest [for thyself] to go. He wishes to go: i. e. he wishes [for himself] to go. She wishes to go: i. e. She wishes [for herself] to go. And so with all the other persons.

7. *Participial Substantives*. Declarative Substantives have, for their chief Predicate, *Indicative Predicates*;—Infinitive Substantives, as their name imports, have *Infinitive Predicates*;—and Participial Substantives, have *Adjective* and *Participial Predicates*.

Like Declarative and Infinitive Predicates, they admit of the same variety of *Subjects*: but it is a curious fact, that while Assertives have *Nominative* Subjects,—and Infinitives, *Accusative* Subjects,—Participials have *Adjective* Subjects; as,

Examples.

My wishing you to go,—*Thy* wishing him to go,—*Its* wishing him to go,—*His* wishing him to go,—*Her* wishing him to go,—*Our* wishing them to go,—*Your* wishing them to go,—*Their* wishing you to go,—*gave great offence.*

8. *Material Substantives.* Where any word or mark is being spoken of as such, and without any regard to its absolute meaning, it is called a Material Substantive; as,

“‘*Moneo*,’ in the Latin Language, signifies, I advise.” “‘Upon this rock’ is certainly part of the text.” “‘*A*’ is called The Indefinite Article.”

This mode of using words, phrases, and sentences, is, by grammarians, denominated *suppositio materialis*.

The above eight kinds of Substantives constitute the entire class of logical *Subjects*, which, with their *Predicates*, constitute the entire *Matter* of any given sentence.

REMARKS ON SIMPLE AND COMPOUND SUBSTANTIVES.

These are *single* words, which consist of one uncompounded sign, such as flagellation, appropriation, sight, smell, taste; or include another sign, [*ing*], denoting the *relation* in which that single sign stands to some subsequent part of the sentence; as, flogging the horse:—appropriating the money:—seeing the danger:—smelling the flowers:—tasting the food.

The words of this latter kind are the exact equivalents of the former, with only the addition to each of the substantive *sense* of the preposition *of*; as, flagellation *of* the horse:—appropriation *of* the money:—sight *of* the danger:—smell *of* the flowers:—taste *of* the food.

As every Participial Substantive evidently contains the meaning of the preposition *of*, there is something approaching to absurdity in such forms of language as Lindley Murray recommends; such as, “These are the rules of grammar, by *the observing of* which you may avoid mistakes.” The participle “*observing*” is alone exactly equivalent to the “*observation of*,” and to add a second “*of*” is clearly redundant.

The use of the article is no justification for using *two* prepositions. In very few cases, ought the Article itself be used before a participle; but its use, right or wrong, in no degree necessitates or justifies the use of *two signs of relation*, betwixt the participle and its object.

SECTION III. OF PREDICATES.

These usually consist of *Verbs*, Active, Passive or Neutral—with their adjuncts.

We are now arrived at a very interesting part of our subject, one which has vainly engaged the attention of many grammarians of high repute.

The chief difficulty, of defining the Indicative Verb, has been its *double office*:—first, as a part of the *Matter* or thing asserted or enquired; and secondly, as part of the *Characteristic*, i. e. the complex sign of *assertion* or *interrogation*. These two functions are essentially different, indeed, opposed to each other; for, considered as part of the *Characteristic*, the Verb, with its nominative, refers directly to the *thinking subject*—the *assertor*;—and is *Subjective*: and, as part of the *Matter*, it refers to the *thought object*—the thing asserted;—and is *Objective*. As part of the complex sign of *assertion*, it

might be called the *Complement* of the Characteristic; while apart from that function, it would, like Substantives, Adjectives, Participles, &c. &c. merely denote some relative part of the *Matter* or thing asserted.

Eminent Grammarians have defined the Verb as follows:

1. Dictio variabilis, quæ significat actionem aut passionem.

But surely *action* and *passion* are *Substantives*. What then is the essential difference betwixt the Verb and the Substantive? As mere parts of the Matter, all the words of speech are *simple* Substantives, or *aggregates* of Substantives.

2. Quod ad significat *tempus* sine casu.

But *time* is a Substantive, and "*quod*" denotes a *thing*. Surely then the word *time* or the whole definition cannot denote a *Substantive* only, and a *Verb* only.

3. Quod agere, pati, vel esse, significat.

Here, again, "*quod*" denotes a *thing*, the name of which is a Substantive, and not a Verb.

4. Nota rei sub tempore.

Here we have another *Substantive* as the definition of a Verb.

5. An Assertion.

This is never true:—at least in the English Language. In the Learned languages, the words called Verbs *have* the power of expressing *assertion*; but the etymological history of Latin and Greek Verbs, carried back far enough, would probably shew that *originally* they consisted of a Verb and its Subject, coalescing into one word before the invention of letters. In our language, most certainly, neither the Subject nor the Verb has the power separately to express assertion; it is the *act* of uniting these two important members of a sentence which *expresses assertion*.

6. Un mot qui presente à l'esprit un être indéterminé, désigné seulement par l'idée generale de l'existence, &c.

Surely, "*un être*," and "*l'idée de l'existence*," are Substantives only, and not Verbs only.

All these definitions describe the Verb only as part of the *Matter*; and as a *Substantive*. Thus, "A boy, who *was* smitten with the colours of a butterfly, pursued it from flower to flower." Here "*was*" does not express *assertion*, and, indeed, may be entirely omitted, with its relative pronoun; as, A boy *smitten*, &c. So, A *virtuous* woman, or, a woman *who is virtuous*, or, a woman *of virtue*, are exactly equivalent and the words in italics all equally perform the office of Adjectives. And in the above example, the words, "*who was smitten*" express *no assertion*, although the verb "*was*" is used: for the verb "*pursued*," subjoined to the subject, "*boy*," completes the sign of *assertion*.

Thus, whether grammarians have defined one or other of the functions of the verb, they have necessarily affirmed too much or too little. The verb is not *always* part of the Characteristic; and as denoting any of the qualities in the above six definitions, it is a *mere* substantive.

To bring the definition of the English Verb into as small a compass as possible, we may say, that *as part of* the Characteristic, it is *capable* of expressing *Assertion*, when *subjoined*, and *Interrogation*, when *prefixed* to a proper Subject: and secondly, *as part of* the Matter, it expresses the *chief predicate* of its own clause;—while Adjectives, Participles, Adverbs, Prepositions, &c. are *subordinate* to the Verb, considered as part of the *Matter*.

The Philosophic Verb, in the third person, even where its subject is not expressed, is always *assertive*; as, *klantoo*, it is vile; *fram-poo*, it is unfortunate; *timpoo*, it is bright; *bezimpoo*, it is loud; *pu'nsis*, it is clear; *po'nto*, it is true; *pro'nto*, it is false.

OF THE TENSE OF VERBS.

There are but three tenses of Verbs, the Present, or coincident; the Past, or anterior; and the Future, or posterior. (See page 117.)

There is but *one absolute Present* in discourse; that is here called the *Temporal Meridian*; which means, the time when the speaker *utters*, or is *supposed to utter*, his sentence. This Temporal Meridian constitutes the time from which all other times are reckoned; just as the Meridian of London is the line from which all longitudinal distance is calculated.

All the words of a sentence, except where they themselves express some particular time, coincide with the Temporal Meridian. Where, by their form, they denote anteriority or posteriority in relation to this first Meridian, they are respectively called *Past* or *Future*. Thus, "I love," is Present, and coincides with the Temporal Meridian:—"I loved," is Past, and prior to that time:—and, "I shall love," is Future, or posterior to the Temporal Meridian.

OF THE MODES OF VERBS.

Some Verbs denote an action which is fixed to no precise point of time present, past, or future; as, I walk—walked—or shall walk out—many times every day. This is called the *Indefinite Mode*. Again, I have written—I had written—I shall have written—the letter. These Verbs denote a complete action, whether present, past, or future. This is called the *Conclusive Mode*. Again, I am writing—I was writing—I shall be writing—the letter—*when he arrives*. Here, whether present, past, or future, the action is in a *progressive* and unfinished state.

Verbs, then, are of three Modes, *Indefinite*, *Conclusive*, or *Progressive*; and each Mode is *Present*, *Past*, or *Future*. (See pages 65 and 66.)

THE KINDS OF VERBS.

These are Active, Passive, or Neutral. Strictly speaking, *Active* and *Passive Verbs* equally denote *action*. Their difference merely indicates the *order* and *kind* of their Subject and Object. Whether we say, John *loves* Mary, or, Mary *is loved by* John, the same fact is stated; the difference is that, in the first case, the *agent* precedes the action and the *patient* follows it, while in the second case, the *patient* precedes the action, and the *agent* follows it: and as it is a mere chance, in discourse, which shall come first, agent or patient, we are obliged to have *two forms* of all Relative Verbs to meet this contingency.

There is also a large class of Verbs which do not express action, but mere *state* or *relation*. These are called *Neutral*. They are subject to the same variation as Verbs Active and Passive as to their tense, mode, and kind. Thus they are Indefinite Present, Past, or Future: first, denoting *state*; as, He *is* happy, he *was* happy, he *will be* happy: second, denoting *relation*; as, he *is in* London, *was in* London, *will be in* London.

Again, they are Conclusive Present, Past, or Future; as, I *have been* happy, I *had been* happy, I *shall have been* happy.

Again, (in the Philosophic) they are Progressive Present, Past, and Future; as, I *continue* happy, I *continued* happy, I *shall continue* happy: i. e. au pa'mpoo, au pa'mpivil, au pa'mpivin. (See page 66.)

SECTION IV. OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are words involving, at least, two simple Substantives, one, denoting the *Object* of a *Relation*: the other, the *Relation itself*.

One essential ingredient in the definition of an Adjective, is, that it forms part of the *essence* of some complex logical Substantive; as, A *white* horse. A *sincere* friend. A *faithful* wife.

The distinction betwixt an Adjective and a true Participle, is, that the former is a logical part of the Subject, while the Participle is subjoined to a Subject already *complete* without it; as, A *sincere* friend may be candid. A friend, *who is sincere*, may be candid. Here we cannot remove the Adjective, without affecting the truth of the sentence, as the predicate applies only to a *sincere* friend and no other. Again—"My friend, *grieved at the suspicion*, solicited an explanation." Here the words in Italics are *not* an *essential* part of the logical subject, but may be removed without affecting either the truth or the integrity of the sentence.

Adjectives and Participles are exactly of the same form in the Philosophic Language, and their difference depends entirely in their application. Thus, in—A *loving* friend, or—a *beloved* friend, "*loving*" and "*beloved*" are both *Adjectives*, because logical parts of the Subject "*friend*;" but in this phrase, "My friend, *loving* his child, naturally protected it," or, "My friend, *beloved* by all, was naturally very content." Here "*loving*" and "*beloved*" are Participles. In these last cases, they are added to Substantives already complete: in the former they formed *part* of the subject spoken of.

Some Adjectives may be reduced to their elements and exhibited in a state of analysis; as, a *virtuous* woman—a woman *of virtue*—a woman *who is virtuous*.

PRINCIPAL AND SUBORDINATE PREDICATES.

Considered *materially*, Verbs always express the *chief* Predicate in their own clause; but, on the contrary, Participles are always subordinate or secondary to Verbs, and may be omitted without interfering with the truth or integrity of the sentence. And this distinction of the Verb, as principal, applies to it when it is the *chief* Verb in the sentence; i. e. is part of the Characteristic; or, when the Predicate of some dependent clause, being only part of the *Matter*.

Thus, "The judge, *struck* with the reply, immediately interposed." "When I saw him *prostrate* and *bleeding*, I said, *confused* and *terrified*, what now appears inconsistent." Here the words in italics might be abstracted without interfering with the truth of the sentence; as, "I said what now appears inconsistent."

Participles are generally parenthetical.

We have said, Adjectives are logical parts of Substantives; now Adverbs are secondary to, and parts of Verbs, Adjectives, and Participles, and sometimes of other Adverbs; as, "He *sincerely* loved her." "He is a *truly* good man." "He was *very* *diligently* employed." Here the *love* is *sincere*, the *goodness* is *genuine*, the *diligence* is *great*.

SECTION V. OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs, like Adjectives, consist of a *simple Substantive* with some *sign of relation*, both comprehended in one word. In this, both Adjectives and Adverbs agree. The difference is this, the *sign of Relation* comprehended in Adjectives, relates or refers to some *Substantive*, while in Adverbs, the sign of Relation refers to some Adjective, Verb, or Participle; or, lastly, to some other Adverb.

By means of these *signs of relation*, a *train* of consecutive Substantives may be formed, commencing with a common Substantive. Thus, we may speak of—A most extremely brilliantly illuminated palace. Here illuminated applies to palace, brilliantly to illuminated, extremely to brilliantly, most to extremely. The simple Nouns involved in this expression, are, palace, illumination, brilliance, greatness, and highest degree. To make *illumination* part of the *Noun*, we call it "an illuminated palace;" to make *brilliance* a part of the Adjective "*illuminated*," we call it a "brilliantly illuminated palace;" to express the degree of the *brilliance*, we say, "an extremely brilliantly illuminated palace;" and to denote the highest degree, we say, "a most extremely brilliantly illuminated palace." Words so connected are called concatenated; i. e. like the links of a chain. These forms are for illustration only, not for imitation.

Where *each* of a train of words has the same common antecedent or object, they are called *cöordinate*; as, “I *saw* the Queen, the Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and attendants.” Here each member of the train was *seen*. These Substantives have the same common dependence, the verb, “*saw*.” “The Queen, the Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and attendants, *were universally greeted*.” Here each one belongs equally to the same predicate, “*greeted*.” They are therefore called *cöordinate*.

SECTION VI. OF PREPOSITIONS.

These are words expressing certain *relations* betwixt the Substantives of Language; but, by convention, their form denotes that they are *not cöordinate* with the nouns between which they appear, but that they are *short duplicates* of certain tabular Substantives, denoting the *relation* in which the concomitant substantives stand to each other: as, “He writes *with* a pen.” Here the word “*with*” denotes, parenthetically, that “the pen” is the *instrument* used in writing, which expresses the *relation* in which the “pen” stands to the operation of writing; “he” being the agent. Thus, “He writes (*with i.e. instrument*) a pen;” but as the signs of this class are *parenthetical*, the prepositional abridgment is always adopted to express that fact. Otherwise there would appear to be three *cöordinate* Substantives instead of two; as, “he writes *instrument* a pen.”

These prepositions frequently express some modification of the Verb; they are then Adverbs; as, to ascend, is to *go up*:—to descend, to *go down*.

In general, Prepositions denote the relation in which their Objective Substantive stands to some anterior member of the sentence; as, “he rode *from* Salisbury *to* Winchester.”

Prepositions are generally small and unemphatic, but by no means unimportant words. In the Philosophic, therefore, they are usually suffixed to their objects; as, Undi, God; Undeⁿⁱ, from God. Fondroo^{pu}, with the King; Fombroo^{pi}, without the Prince. So pondo^{bu}, for truth; pondo^{bi}, against truth. All the Prepositions of the Philosophic are capable of this elegant mode of expression.

SECTION VII. OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Apart from the *forms* of language, Prepositions and Conjunctions are of the same nature, and express, precisely, the same *relation*. Thus, “he retired *after* their arrival, but *returned* before their departure.” Here, “*after*” and “*before*” are called Prepositions. Again, “He retired *after* they had arrived, but returned *before* they departed.” Here, “*before*” and “*after*” are called Conjunctions: and yet, the *two sentences* are *exactly synonymous*. This distinction is founded on ignorance of the *fact*, that the *Object* of any *relative* word must be a *Substantive*; whether one word, or several united to express one thing. When “*after*” and “*before*” are called Prepositions, they refer posteriorly to a common Substantive; but when called Conjunctions, they refer to a Declarative Substantive. Men have been lost in the fog of verbal forms for the want of a philosophic analysis; so that the *real relations* of the things signified are overlooked; while signs, merely grammatical, have been treated and classified as if they denoted real substantive conceptions of things. A permanent relation betwixt *signs* and *realities* will be ultimately established: but *posterity has yet much to do*.

SECTION VIII. OF ARTICLES.

There are two Articles, *a* and *the*. In the English, and especially in the French language, they are very frequently used, while in the Latin language, both are usually omitted. Where, however, the Article is emphatical, some one of the Demonstratives, such as *hic, hac, hoc; ille, illa, illud; iste, ista, istud*, are used in its stead; as, “Alexander *ille* Magnus;”—“Alexander *the* Great.” “Ego, *ille ipse*;”—“I, the self-same person.” “Tu^m *iste* vir optimus;” “Then the same excellent man.”

In the Philosophie, the article "*the*" is *always* to be understood as comprehended in the signification of every Substantive: for though it implies a reference to something preceding, or afterwards described, there is no obscurity arises from its omission; as the context fully settles the alternative. Thus, "Au po'mpitel bi'zi gyau'su prā'tisel gloo dah'zoi." Here "bi'zi" *man*; has no Article, either definite or indefinite. Now the rule is, that the article "*the*" is to be understood. It would then be, *prima facie*, "I saw *the* man when I was going along *the* street." Now, if *no man* had been *previously noticed*, the article "*the*" would imply what the *auditor* knew was not correct; and therefore he would necessarily understand that the *indefinite* and not the definite article was the proper one for this case; and he would then construe it, "I saw *a* man when I was walking along *the* street."

Condillac says, very truly, "Il seroit a souhaiter qu'on supprimât l'Article *toutes les fois*, que les noms sont *suffisamment* déterminés par la nature de la chose ou par les circonstances; le discours en seroit plus vif. Mais la grand habitude que nous nous en sommes fait, ne le permet pas: et ce n'est que dans des proverbes, plus anciens, que cette habitude que nous nous faisons une loi de la supprimer. On dit 'Pauvreté nes pas vice:' au lieu de dire, 'La pauvreté n'est pas un vice: &c. &c.'"

"It is to be wished, that the Article should be suppressed every time the nouns are sufficiently defined by the nature of the thing, or by the context: discourse would be more lively, &c."

It is on the grounds here laid down, that, in the Philosophie, we omit the Article as a separate word, always understanding that the Definite Article is comprehended within the meaning of the noun, unless the context contradicts that implication; and then understanding, the *Indefinite*, if *concrete*; and *no Article* at all, if *abstract*.

As Horne Tooke correctly observes, "without any injury to the meaning of the *above* extract, the Article might have been omitted *twelve* or *thirteen times*."

Still, in the Philosophie, we have a greater variety of Articles than, perhaps, any other language; and in every case of doubt, the Article ought to be used.

SECTION IX. THE INTERJECTION.

Notwithstanding Horne Tooke's observations, (see page 9), the Interjections are important as parts of discourse; for they are all *Subjective*, like tears, and groans, and sighs, and smiles, or a serious or vivacious expression of countenance, which naturally and involuntary *indicate*, but do *not assert*, the state of the speaker's feelings and emotions. And if these signs are simulated, as when any one says, "How beautiful!" or when affecting to be hurt, cries out "Oh," or indicating grief, sheds tears, or sighs, or cries "Alas! Alas!" no one charges him with *lying*, but with *dissimulation*.

The external sign seems to be forced by some irresistible cause. Wilkins has given a very full list of these important words, at page 308, to which we refer the reader.

Examples.

1. *Expressing Admiration.* Heigh! Sirs! How beautiful! What a beauty! Philosophie,—Hai! Jyoo'tu! Sloo!
2. *Doubt, Hesitation, and Private Reasoning.* Hm! pronounced hum, with the *lips closed*; the sound passing out at the nose. Philosophie,—the same sound.
3. *Contempt.* Pish! Tysh! Tush! Bah! Philosophie,—Pis! Tis! Tus, Bha!
4. *Laughter.* Ha! ah! ah! Philosophie,—Ha—! ha! ha!
5. *Sorrow.* Oh dear! Oh! Alas! Lack a day! Ah! Philosophie, Ho! Ula's! Ula'k!
6. *Hatred.* Vau! Hau! Avaunt! Philosophie,—the same sounds.
7. *Wishing, Desire.* Oh that! Oh for! ô si! (See the Optatives, page 109).
8. *Disgust or Shame.* Fie! fie! Philosophie,—Fi! fi!

The preceding are not necessarily addressed to any other person: expressing only what passes in the breast of the speaker. The following are more social, being designed to affect the party addressed.

9. *Vocative.* O: as, O my friend! Soho there! Holloa! *Philosophic*,—Ho! Soho! Hollo!
10. *Imperative.* Hush! Ish! St! i. e. Be silent! *Philosophic*,—Hus! Is! St!
11. *Bespeaking Attention.* Oh: as, Oh Sir! *Philosophic*,—Ho!
12. *Expressing Attention.* Well! Ah! Yes! *Philosophic*,—Fo'ndi! Zim! Zil! Ham! Gel! &c.
13. *Insinuation or Blandishment.* Now, my child! Well, my dear! Now then, dont fear! *Philosophic*,—Gel! Fo'ndi!
14. *Threatening.* Woe! woe! Væ victis! *Philosophic*,—Oh fra'mboo, pemprufoo'ruz! Woe, to the vanquished!

SECTION X. OF ADJUNCTS.

It is convenient to have a name for every kind of member of sentences; and the word *Adjunct*, is here employed to denote a word or phrase, consisting of some *Preposition* or *Conjunction* together with its *Object*; as, "*After* much delay." "*Before* he came." "*On* this rock." "*In* such circumstances." "*Against* advice." "*From* the enemy." Here "*after*," a *Preposition*, and "*much delay*," its *Object*, together constitute an *Adjunct*; and so the relative words, "*before*," "*on*," "*in*," "*against*," and "*from*," with their respective *Objects*, constitute together an *Adjunct*.

What are called *Adverbs*, generally comprehend the force of an *Adjunct*, and are then resolvable into a *Preposition* and its *Object*.

When a *Verb* is relative, then, united with its *Object*, the expression is also called an *Adjunct*. "*They love their country.*" "*She refused his offer.*" "*We complain of ill treatment.*" "*He rebuked the wind.*" The expressions in italics are called *Adjuncts*.

SECTION XI. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Relative Pronouns, no doubt, originated from *Interrogatives*: (see page 76.) *Interrogatives* appear to have been formed from the following very general names; *thing*, *person*, *time*, *place*, *mode*, and *reason* or *cause*. Now, the *sign of Interrogation*, added to these words, would perfectly suggest *enquiry about a thing*, or *person*; *about the time*, *place*, *manner*, and *cause* of something. Some such sign was invented, which has come down to us in the form of *wh*; no doubt much modified since its first invention. Let us then suppose *wh* (a guttural aspiration) equivalent to our usual *interrogative sign*, *?*, to be added to the above names, and they will constitute *Interrogative Nouns*; i. e. *Relative Pronouns*: as follows:

Thing? will signify *what?* or *what thing?* Person? will signify *who?* or *what person?* Time? will signify *when?* or *what time?* Place? will signify *where?* or *what place?* Mode? will signify *how?* or *what manner?* Cause? will signify *why?* or *what cause?*

The *Relative Pronouns*, *whom*, *whose*, *whence*, and *whither*, obviously have the same origin, as well as the word *how*, although disfigured by use.

SECTION XII. OF THE CANCELLATION OF THE CHARACTERISTIC.

Relative Pronouns, i. e. *Subjunctive Substantives*, (see page 76) are formed from *Interrogatives* by *cancelling* the *Characteristic Interrogative*. This may be done by prefixing to the *question* another and different *Characteristic*; which has the effect of converting the sentence from a question into an assertive, directive, or some other kind of sentence, corresponding with the *Characteristic*, *prefixed*.

The following examples are transformed from *Interrogatives* by prefixing *Assertives*.

Examples.

<i>Interrogatives.</i>	<i>Assertives.</i>	<i>Interrogatives.</i>	<i>Assertives.</i>
<i>What</i> do you want?	<i>I know what</i> you want.	<i>Which</i> do you prefer?	<i>I know which</i> you prefer.
<i>Who</i> sold it?	<i>I know who</i> sold it.	<i>Whom</i> did you see?	<i>I know whom</i> you saw.
<i>Whose</i> house is that?	<i>I know whose</i> house that is.	<i>When</i> will they come?	<i>I know when</i> they will come.
<i>Where</i> does he live?	<i>I know where</i> he lives.	<i>Whence</i> do they come?	<i>I know whence</i> they come.
<i>Whither</i> shall you go?	<i>I know whither</i> you will go.	<i>How</i> far is he gone?	<i>I know how</i> far he is gone.
<i>How</i> much will it cost?	<i>I know how</i> much it will cost.	<i>Why</i> do they refuse?	<i>I know why</i> they refuse.

Look at the first example. "What" is interrogative at the *beginning* of a sentence: but if the words, "I know" are prefixed to the word "what?" the word loses its *interrogative force* and becomes a mere substantive, denoting *the thing known*. All the other interrogative words are converted from interrogatives (i. e. Characteristics) into substantives (i. e. mere *Matter*); and the sentence becomes wholly an *assertive sentence*.

By prefixing the Directive Characteristic (*Tell me*) to each of the same twelve interrogative examples, the interrogatives are all cancelled, and thereby become *directive sentences* and parts of the mere matter: as, *Interrogative Sentence*—What do you want? *Directive Sentence*—Tell me what you want. *Interrogative Sentence*—Which do you prefer? *Directive Sentence*, Tell me which you prefer.

The same effect is produced by an Optative Characteristic. *What* do you want? *Oh that I knew what* you want! *Which* do you prefer? *Oh that I knew which* you prefer! *Who* sold it? *Oh that I knew who* sold it!

It should be observed, that the cancellation of interrogatives such as what? which? who? where? &c. is effected not only by prefixing another kind of Characteristic, but if placed in any *dependent* situation, the same effect is produced. *Examples*:—

After what he saw. *With* which he left. *From* whom they departed. *The man* whose wish and care. *The place* where. *The time* when: &c. &c. &c.

It should also be observed, that as the Interrogative Characteristic may be cancelled by prefixing an assertive; so an assertive may be converted into a mere substantive by inserting a relative pronoun betwixt the nominative or subject and its predicate; as, *Assertive*—Life is short. *Substantive*—Life, *which* is short. *Assertive*—The soldiers came too late. *Substantive*—The soldiers *who* came too late. *Assertive*—The universe indicates design. *Substantive*—The universe *which* indicates design.

All the clauses dependent on Relative Pronouns are of the nature of Adjectives or Participles; and are indispensable to enable us to express the *tenses of Adjectives*, which in the English Language cannot be expressed by the simple Adjectives themselves. We ought to be able to say,—A good man, i. e. a man who *is* good; or a man who *was* good; or who *will be* good; &c. In the Philosophie, the Adjective has the power to express *all* the tenses of the Verb, without the aid of the Relative Pronoun.

Examples.

A good man,—U fònti b'inzikur: A man who was good,—U fòntuvil b'inzikur: A man who will be good,—U fòntuvin b'inzikur. A man who has been good,—U fònti b'inzikur. A man who had been good,—U fòntuvil b'inzikur. A man who will have been good,—U fòntuvin b'inzikur. A man who continues good,—U fònti b'inzikur. A man who continued good,—U fòntuvil b'inzikur. A man who will continue good,—U fòntuvin b'inzikur.

Every tabular Adjective, in the Philosophie, when the sense requires it, is capable of expressing *these tenses* with equal ease and elegance; and the same may be said, also, of Adverbs tabular.

These various uses of the Relative Pronouns originate entirely with and from interrogatives, by their *transposition* and consequent *privation* of their interrogative force.

SECTION XIII. OF SUBJECTIVES ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE:
OF OBJECTIVES: AND SUBJECTIVES OBJECTIVE.

There are three general kinds of words, which may be called,

First, Subjectives Absolute. These *alone, purely and perfectly*, denote the Characteristic of some sentence. They are such as, O! Oh! Oh that! Oh for! *ô si! utinam!* and the pure *interrogative* Characteristic *ne*. These are vocative, exclamative, optative, or interrogative.

Second, Subjectives Relative. These express the Characteristic only by relation to some other word, with which they are *united*; as, "*God is just.*" "*The war still rages.*" "*The razor cuts beautifully.*" "*The French fight bravely.*"

These are of two kinds. (1.) Copulative; and (2.) Predicative.

1. The Copulative; such as, *am, are, is, do, does, did, &c.* have the power, associated with a proper subject, of expressing assertion or interrogation, which makes them *Subjective*: but they express no part of the *matter* of the predicate; as,

Examples.

We *are* happy. We *were* absent. We *do* exist. We *do* love. We *do* feel. We *did* see.

Do and *did*, express no part of the thing affirmed, which is happiness, absence, existence, love, feeling, and seeing.

2. The Predicatives, however, *do*, in one word, comprehend and express part of the *matter* of the predicate, as well as being the *complement* to the Characteristic.

Examples.

We exist. We love. We feel. We see.

These comprehend the force of the previous examples; namely, we *do* exist; we *do* love; we *do* feel, we *do* see.

Third, Objectives—purely Material. Articles, Substantives Dependent, Adjectives, Participles, Adverbs, (except the word *there*), Prepositions and Conjunctions, are *Objective*: they never form part of the *Characteristic* of a simple sentence.

Even Indicative Verbs, when *dependent*, as, when following *Relative Pronouns*, are pure objective words or *mere matter*; that is to say, are *not signs of assertion, interrogation, &c.* but are parts of the *thing* asserted, enquired, wished, &c. Thus, "*This is my friend*"—"is" is Subjective, being part of the Characteristic; but,—"*The man who is my friend will defend me.*" Here "is" is Objective, and forms no part of the Assertive Characteristic, which is, "*The man will.*"

Fourth, Subjectives Objective. Such words as partly or wholly constitute the *Characteristic* and also denote some part of the *Matter*, are called by this compound name. All Indicative Verbs used to express assertion, interrogation, or direction, have this double office. Take the following mere picture of unappropriated ideas. "*The sun's shining:*" an expression, which, taken as a whole, is a mere *Substantive*, and purely *material*. Then we have—

*First, Matter:—*The sun's rising. *Second, Assertive:—*The sun rises. *Third, Interrogative:—*Rises the Sun? *Fourth, Directive:—*Rise, O sun!

The second, third, and fourth examples, denote part of the *Characteristic*, as well as the *Matter*.

The limits which we have prescribed to ourselves, compel us here to conclude these very general and imperfect observations on the *Constituents of Discourse*.

PART II.

ON THE ADVANTAGES OF THE PHILOSOPHIC LANGUAGE.

We are obliged to limit our observations on this subject within very narrow bounds indeed. We cannot pretend even to touch all the points; and what we touch must be passed over very slightly. We would observe then:—

First:—It furnishes a perfect Alphabet easily acquired; and one which would convey, even to children, an adequate knowledge of the elementary sounds of language, both vocal and consonantal. It would, also, enable them clearly to understand the relation betwixt these sounds and the organs employed in their production. The power of spelling and reading *perfectly* would follow the acquisition of the Philosophic Alphabet, in a very few weeks at farthest. We had almost said—days.*

Secondly:—One grand principle of the Philosophic Language is, that every word shall be strictly univocal:—rigidly confined to one meaning only. The consequence is, that when the roots of the Philosophic are perfectly understood; including a knowledge of the meaning of the genera, differences, species and subspecies; all perplexity and doubt as to the meaning of any given sentence would be at an end: every word, however compound, being immediately resolvable into its elements, with which the auditor or speaker had been previously made perfectly familiar.

The curse of existing language is, that one word is used to represent many different, and in some cases, opposite *meanings*. In our own, the following eighteen words represent no less than one thousand one hundred and fifty seven meanings: namely, *break, bring, cast, clear, come, cut, draw, fall, hand, keep, lay, make, pass, put, run, set, stand, and take*.

There are no less than one hundred and thirty four meanings to the word *take*; and one great mischief, is, that the mind is left all abroad to guess which of the hundred and thirty four meanings is to be selected. Not one of the above words has so few as a score different meanings. How valuable, then, must a language be in which one *sign* invariably refers the mind to one thing, and one thing only.

Thirdly:—The roots of the Philosophic are all intended to be *literal*. When, therefore, they are used in a figurative sense, the sign of a metaphor is prefixed to the word. Thus *pe'nti* signifies literally, straight; and *pre'nti*, crooked; but when employed metaphorically to denote a moral idea, the syllable *pi*, is prefixed to the word straight or crooked. Thus *pipe'nti* signifies straight forward, honest, upright; and *piprenti*, metaphorically crooked, perverse, disingenuous.

Fourthly:—In this language, the whole sense of every compound word, phrase, or sentence, is resolvable and exactly distributable into its visible elements: each element contributing its exact meaning towards that of the whole compound. Thus, the letter *g*, in a certain combination, signifies *time*; *ro*, signifies *that*; *ci*, signifies *after*; and *kwi*, signifies *and*: and these compounded into the word *gro'cikwi*, signify, *and after that time*. This is one specimen of the aggregation of four significant syllables into *one word*; which, as the elements never vary their meaning, is quite as intelligible as if the significant syllables were all converted into distinct, independent words. In what Dr. Wilkins calls "*instituted languages*," an idiom frequently consists of some phrase or sentence, the whole of which has a meaning, but which cannot be distributed among its parts or elements. Thus, the sentence,

* See Alphabet, page 1.

“How do you do?” and the corresponding sentence in the French language, “Comment vous portez-vous?” *elementally* signify,—In what manner do you *act*? But, as a whole, these sentences constitute an enquiry after your health. So, in the latter language, the phrase “*il a*,” it has or he has, is exactly distributable betwixt the two words *il* and *a*; but “*il y a*,” it there has; *elementally* considered, is perfect nonsense. Considered, however, as *one conventional sign*, it is synonymous with our phrase “*there is*,” and is found very convenient. *Idioms* are no doubt the invention of barbarous ages, which, being once, as a whole, fixed to one very useful and frequently recurring meaning, have become established as irremovable and unchangeable parts of the language.

Fifthly.—It is an important feature of the Philosophic, that all the words of it are arranged according to the nature of the things which those words represent. Thus, all the words denoting insects, fishes, birds, and beasts, have this universal similitude,—that the sign denoting insect, fish, &c. is to be seen in the centre of its name. In composition, when several things of the *same genus* are connected together and have some common dependence, the signs, and sounds, and the things they represent, have a beautiful correspondence, which is not only pleasing but materially assists the memory. Thus, in the Litany, we have the ecclesiastical terms, “Bishops, Priests, and Deacons” (words which have no similarity of form) expressed in the Philosophic by “*Vu'mbroiz, Fu'ndroiz, Du'mbroi'kwiz*.” So, we have, “Glory be to the *Father*, to the *Son*, and to the *Holy Ghost*,” which in the Philosophic, is, “*Suk timo'mboo poutipi Undoo'nu, Undo'nu, Undonukwi*.” Again, “From all *sedition*, *privy conspiracy*, and *rebellion*, &c.” i. e. “*Lou'ni ta'mbro, bra'ntu fa'mbro, tandro'kwi, &c.*”

These alliterations are not devised for ornament: they are very useful as well as beautiful by their constant suggestion of their common genus, difference, or species; while, at the same time, the expressions acquire strength from the shape of the materials.

Sixthly.—Another result of the classification of things into genera, differences, and species, is, that as soon as the *forty genera* are learned, some portion of the meaning of every tabular substantive, adjective, verb, and adverb of the language is thereby *known*. To those who have observed the effect of suggesting the smallest portion of something which is for the moment forgotten, the value of the *generic sign* in every tabular word of the language, will be apparent.

Take an instance. All Insects, Fishes, Birds, and Beasts, have, in the centre of their names, respectively, *onj*, *anj*, *enj*, *inj*; as, *Fo'njoo*, leech; *Pa'njoo*, whale; *Pe'njoo*, eagle; *Pi'njoo*, horse. So, the three classes of Herbs have in their centre, *omv*, *amv*, *emv*; the Shrubs, *imv*; and the Trees, *umv*; as, *Po'mvoo*, mushroom; *Ba'mvoo*, hemp; *Fre'mvoo*, columbine; *Pi'mvoo*, raspberry; and *Pu'mvoo*, apple. Thus the whole heap of words in the Dictionary is divided into forty heaps, called genera, having a distinct mark to each of them; then each of these smaller heaps is further divided into about six heaps, called differences, and each of these heaps, called differences, is further subdivided into a certain number of still smaller heaps called species; and the sign of the genus, difference, and species, has a certain perfectly intelligible meaning, which on bare inspection, tells the total meaning of any tabular word in the language.

From these examples, we see how the genera are denoted; namely, by a *central syllable*. Now, each of these is divided into six classes, called differences; and this is done by a peculiar termination, suffixed to the generic words above given. Thus, beasts are divided into six sorts. The first, are *whole footed*; which is denoted by *oo*. Thus, *i'njoo* divided into its *visible* elements, will consist of *inj*, beast; and *oo*, whole footed; which joined, becomes *i'njoo*, whole footed beast. Again, *oi*, signifies *cloven footed*; which joined to *inj*, becomes *i'njoi*, and signifies cloven footed beast. Again, *o*, signifies *clawed* but *not rapacious*; which joined to *inj*, signifies clawed but not rapacious beast. So, *a*, signifies in this

connection, *rapacious* of the *cat kind*; and *il*, rapacious of the *dog kind*; while *is*, signifies *oviparous*. These joined to *inj*, become *injā*, *injil*, and *injis*; beasts of those three kinds.

Seventhly.—Each of these differences is further subdivisible into *species*, by prefixing to each of them, the following letters; *p, f, t, k, b, v, d, g, t* or *d*; as, *pinjoo, finjoo, tinjoo, kinjoo, binjoo, vinjoo, dinjoo, gijnoo, tijnoo, and dinjoo*.

Read over the tables at page 5, and so on; where the mode of forming the species will be understood on bare inspection.

Eighthly.—In treating of the advantages of a scientific language, it is impossible to overlook that which would result from its influence upon Logic. Dr. Whately and other logicians, lay it down, that Logic is “*wholly concerned in the use of language*.” It seems, therefore, to follow, that a perfect theory of language ought to comprehend within it, the *whole* of the science of Logic. Indeed, but for that essential part of language, *general terms*, Logic could have no existence. The sole object of the syllogism is to shew what particulars are contained within the general term. Now a Philosophic Language has for its chief object, the exact definition of general terms: its tables are nearly all *general terms*:—so defined, as to be well known to every one who has acquired the language. The syllogism, therefore, becomes unnecessary; its sole object being to supply information already possessed by him who understands the general term. Take the following syllogism. “All tyrants deserve death:—Cæsar was a tyrant:—*therefore* Cæsar deserved death.” Where is the necessity for the formal conclusion? The man who knows that “All tyrants deserve death,” and knows also, that “Cæsar was a tyrant,” is in possession of the conclusion already.

It is admitted that the syllogism is merely *explicative*: but if a language were accurately constructed and thoroughly learned, it would require no explanation. Logic supplies no new facts. It is purely critical.

Lastly.—If we might suppose a generation of mankind educated from infancy in the exclusive use of a Philosophic Language, we may affirm, with high probability, that, as an exhibition of beautiful order, both as to signs and things,—such a perfect medium of thought, the same elemental signs always denoting, in all possible combinations, the same exact elements of things,—such an instrument, studied and practised before prejudices of any kind had been infused into the mind; compelling talkers to be quite accurate, or, the next best thing, modest and taciturn,—we say, with confidence, that such a language would have a most powerful influence upon the mental and moral habits,—would train up children to a love of truth and exact order, and a hatred of nonsense, of falsehood, of hypocrisy, double-entendre, cant, and grandiloquence, whether in common conversation, in lecturing, or preaching.

PART III.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

First,—Perfectly learn the Alphabet at page 1. Do not attempt to proceed till this is accomplished. This done, proceed to the tables of *genera* at page 4; *o'ndi, a'ndi, &c.* Then proceed to read the columns of words at page 5, taking care *after d, b, and d*, and before *oo*, to sound the letter *y*, thus, *o'ndoo, o'mboo, and o'ndoo*, are to be pronounced as if written *o'ndyoo, o'mbyoo, and o'ndyoo*. The same letter is to be pronounced after *t, p, and t*; as if written *o'ntyoo, o'mpyoo, and o'ntyoo*.

Read all the tables through, from page 4 to page 47, as an exercise on the alphabet; and the reader will then pretty well understand what follows. Mind, also, to interpose the sound of the letter *z*, betwixt any two words, the one ending, the next beginning, with a vowel; as, *au um*, pronounced *au'zum*; *au im*, pronounced *au'zim*; *ke'ntino o*, pronounced *kentino'zo*.

Secondly,—The next step is to learn to repeat, consecutively, the tables, in English, of Genera, Differences, Species, and Sub-species, betwixt page 4 and 47. Observe:—learn the English words first. We, ourselves, have heretofore written out lists from the tables, and have united the exercise of *walking* with *repeating*, till the whole of the tables were learned, except the unusual names of herbs, insects, &c. which may be learned afterwards, when required. Next, learn the *Philosophic words* corresponding with the English, and in the *same order*. This may be done by covering the column of English words and from the *Philosophic* repeating each word; and then, looking at the corresponding English, to test the memory. Thus, conceal the word *genus*, and, from the opposite word *o'ndoo*, endeavour to remember it; and so proceed with all the other words consecutively.

Thirdly,—With regard to Herbs, Shrubs, Trees, Insects, Fishes, Birds, and Beasts, beginning at page 11, read them over, and learn those in common use.

Fourthly, Having learned the tables, as heretofore directed, it must be remembered that they are all *Substantives*. These Substantives are, by certain rules, to be converted into Adverbs *neutral*,* Verbs *neutral*, and Adjectives *neutral*.

The Genera, at page 4, are all arranged according to their meaning, in a scientific order. But it is desirable, here, to shew the mechanical structure of the *roots*, and also of their *derivatives*, the adverbs, verbs, and adjectives. For it is a grand principle of the *Philosophic*, that all adverbs, verbs, and adjectives, are *derived* from *substantives*. The following table consists of the forty generic substantives; but, instead of being arranged according to their *meaning* and to the natural order of the things they represent, they are arranged according to their mechanical structure, as *signs* or *sounds*.

THE FORTY GENERA.

I. ALL THE GENERIC SUBSTANTIVES NEUTRAL.

o'ndi,	o'ndri,	o'mbi,	o'ndi,	o'nzi,	o'nzi,	o'mvi,	o'nji,
a'ndi,	a'ndri,	a'mbi,	a'ndi,	a'nzi,	a'nzi,	a'mvi,	a'nji,
e'ndi,	e'ndri,	e'mbi,	e'ndi,	e'nzi,	e'nzi,	e'mvi,	e'nji,
i'ndi,	i'ndri,	i'mbi,	i'ndi,	i'nzi,	i'nzi,	i'mvi,	i'nji,
u'ndi,	u'ndri,	u'mbi,	u'ndi,	u'nzi,	u'nzi,	u'mvi,	u'nji.

Observe:—*Five* initial vowels, and *eight* single or double consonants, with *n* or *m* between them, constitute the forty generic Substantives of the language. These are converted into generic Adverbs, merely by changing the final vowel *i* into *u*.

II. ALL THE GENERIC ADVERBS NEUTRAL.

o'ndu,	o'ndru,	o'mbu,	o'ndu,	o'nzu,	o'nzu,	o'mvu,	o'nju,
a'ndu,	a'ndru,	a'mbu,	a'ndu,	a'nzu,	a'nzu,	a'mvu,	a'nju,
e'ndu,	e'ndru,	e'mbu,	e'ndu,	e'nzu,	e'nzu,	e'mvu,	e'nju,
i'ndu,	i'ndru,	i'mbu,	i'ndu,	i'nzu,	i'nzu,	i'mvu,	i'nju,
u'ndu,	u'ndru,	u'mbu,	u'ndu,	u'nzu,	u'nzu,	u'mvu,	u'nju.

* Neutral as distinguished from Active and Passive.

The generic Substantives neutral are converted into Verbs neutral, by merely changing the *grave* consonants into their corresponding *acute* ones: that is to say, by changing *d* into *t*; *dr* into *tr*; *mb* into *mp*; *nd* into *nt*; *nz* into *ns*; and, lastly, *nj* into *nc*; as follows:

III. ALL THE GENERIC VERBS NEUTRAL.

o'nti,	o'ntri,	o'mpi,	o'nti,	o'nsi,	o'nsi,	o'mfi,	o'nci,
a'nti,	a'ntri,	a'mpi,	a'nti,	a'nsi,	a'nsi,	a'mfi,	a'nci,
e'nti,	e'ntri,	e'mpi,	e'nti,	e'nsi,	e'nsi,	e'mfi,	e'nci,
i'nti,	i'ntri,	i'mpi,	i'nti,	i'nsi,	i'nsi,	i'mfi,	i'nci,
u'nti,	u'ntri,	u'mpi,	u'nti,	u'nsi,	u'nsi,	u'mfi,	u'nci,

IV. ALL THE GENERIC ADJECTIVES NEUTRAL.

o'ntu,	o'ntru,	o'mpu,	o'ntu,	o'nsu,	o'nsu,	o'mfu,	o'ncu,
a'ntu,	a'ntru,	a'mpu,	a'ntu,	a'nsu,	a'nsu,	a'mfu,	a'ncu,
e'ntu,	e'ntru,	e'mpu,	e'ntu,	e'nsu,	e'nsu,	e'mfu,	e'ncu,
i'ntu,	i'ntru,	i'mpu,	i'ntu,	i'nsu,	i'nsu,	i'mfu,	i'ncu,
u'ntu,	u'ntru,	u'mpu,	u'ntu,	u'nsu,	u'nsu,	u'mfu,	u'ncu,

The above four tables contain the *roots* of all the *generic* neutral Substantives, Adverbs, Verbs, and Adjectives of the language, of the *present tense*.

THE SIX DIFFERENCES.

NEUTRAL PRESENT.

Each word of the preceding table of generic tabulars, varies its termination to express the six differences of the neutral present tense. Take the four words o'ndi, o'ndu, o'nti, o'ntu, as follows:

I. DIFFERENTIAL SUBSTANTIVES, NEUTRAL, *PRESENT*.

Differences.

1.	o'ndoo,	o'ndroo,	o'mboo,	o'ndoo,	o'nzoo,	o'nzoo,	o'mvoo,	o'njoo,
2.	o'ndoi,	o'ndroi,	o'mboi,	o'ndoi,	o'nzoi,	o'nzoi,	o'mvoi,	o'njoi,
3.	o'ndo,	o'ndro,	o'mbo,	o'ndo,	o'nzo,	o'nzo,	o'mvo,	o'njo.
4.	o'nda,	o'ndra,	o'mba,	o'nda,	o'nza,	o'nza,	o'mva,	o'nja.
5.	o'ndil,	o'ndril,	o'mbil,	o'ndil,	o'nzil,	o'nzil,	o'mvil,	o'njil.
6.	o'ndis,	o'ndris,	o'mbis,	o'ndis,	o'nzis,	o'nzis,	o'mvis,	o'njis,

II. DIFFERENTIAL ADVERBS, NEUTRAL, *PRESENT*.

Differences.

1.	o'ndur,	o'ndrur,*	o'mbur,	o'ndur,	o'nzur,	o'nzur,	o'mvur,	o'njur,
2.	o'ndon,	o'ndrou,	o'mbou,	o'ndon,	o'nzou,	o'nzou,	o'mvou,	o'njou,
3.	o'ndi,	o'ndri,	o'mbi,	o'ndi,	o'nzi,	o'nzi,	o'mvi,	o'nji,
4.	o'ndun,	o'ndrun,	o'mbun,	o'ndun,	o'nzun,	o'nzun,	o'mvun,	o'njun.
5.	o'ndul,	o'ndrul,	o'mbul,	o'ndul,	o'nzul,	o'nzul,	o'mvul,	o'njul,
6.	o'ndus,	o'ndrus,	o'mbus,	o'ndus,	o'nzus,	o'nzus,	o'mvus,	o'njus,

* If two *rez* come together, the first is sounded like *le*.

III. DIFFERENTIAL VERBS, NEUTRAL, *PRESENT*.

1.	o'ntoo,	o'ntroo,	o'mpoo,	o'ntoo,	o'nsoo,	o'nsoo,	o'mfoo,	o'neoo,
2.	o'ntoi,	o'ntroi,	o'mpoi,	o'ntoi,	o'nsoi,	o'nsi,	o'mfoi,	o'neoi,
3.	o'nto,	o'ntro,	o'mpo,	o'nto,	o'ns,	o'ns,	o'mfo,	o'neo,
4.	o'ntin,	o'ntri,	o'mpin,	o'ntin,	o'nsin,	o'nsin,	o'mfin,	o'nein.
5.	o'ntil,	o'ntri,	o'mpil,	o'ntil,	o'nsil,	o'nsil,	o'mfil,	o'neil,
6.	o'ntis,	o'ntri,	o'mpis,	o'ntis,	o'nsis,	o'nsis,	o'mfis,	o'neis,

IV. DIFFERENTIAL ADJECTIVES, NEUTRAL, *PRESENT*.

1.	o'ntur,	o'ntur,	o'mpur,	o'ntur,	o'nsur,	o'nsur,	o'mfur,	o'neur,
2.	o'ntou,	o'ntrou,	o'mpon,	o'ntou,	o'nsou,	o'nsou,	o'mfou,	o'neou,
3.	o'nti,	o'ntri,	o'mpi,	o'nti,	o'nsi,	o'nsi,	o'mfi,	o'nei,
4.	o'nta,	o'nta,	o'mpa,	o'nta,	o'nsa,	o'nsa,	o'mfa,	o'nea,
5.	o'ntul,	o'ntul,	o'mpul,	o'ntul,	o'nsul,	o'nsul,	o'mful,	o'neul,
6.	o'ntus,	o'ntus,	o'mpus,	o'ntus,	o'nsus,	o'nsus,	o'mfus,	o'neus.

Observe.—The third table, at page 25, consists of *generic* verbs neutral.

Now except the above tables, of the *neutral present tense*, all the Verbs of the language are formed from the table of Verbs at page 25;—we say all the Assertive Verbs of the language, whether neutral, active, or passive, whether indefinite, conclusive, or progressive, according to the following table.

VERBS DIFFERENTIAL.

Generic Verbs.	Neutral.			Active.			Passive.			Differential Verbs.
	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	
1. O'nti-	-*	-pil,	-pin.	-po,	-pel,	-pen.	-poo,	-pool,	-poon.	No. 1.
2. Insi-	-*	-fil,	-fin.	-fo,	-fel,	-fen.	-foo,	-fool,	-foon.	No. 2.
3. U'nei-	-*	-til,	-tin.	-te,	-tel,	-ten.	-too,	-tool,	-toon.	No. 3.
4. O'mfi-	-*	-nil,	-nin.	-no,	-nel,	-nen.	-noo,	-nool,	-noon.	No. 4.
5. O'nti-	-*	-lil,	-lin.	-lo,	-lel,	-len.	-loo,	-lool,	-loon.	No. 5.
6. O'mpi-	-*	-sil,	-sin.	-so,	-sel,	-sen.	-soo,	-sool,	-soon.	No. 6.

Observations on the above Table.

First. The six Differences are distinguished from each other by the following consonants: *pe*, *fe*, *te*, *ne*, *le*,† and *se*; so that, throughout the language, *pe*, denotes the first difference; *fe*, the second; *te*, the third; *ne*, the fourth; *le*, the fifth; and *se*, the sixth. *Fix this, beyond doubt or hesitation, in the memory.*

Second. The above letters, *pe*, *fe*, *te*, *ne*, *le*, and *se*, are always found in words of *three syllables*, and always in the last.

Third. The only dissyllabic tabulars (i. e. such as are to be found in the tables) are neutral *present* verbs, substantives, adjectives, or adverbs.

* The asterisk denotes the absence of the terminations of the *Present tense*, which are to be found in the immediately preceding Table, III.

† We here except a class of words, called *Causals* and *Comparatives*. See pages 56 to 60 inclusive.

VERBS SPECIAL.

Roots of Special Verbs.	Neutral,			Active.			Passive.			Differences of Special Verbs.
	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	
1. Po'nti-	* -pil,	-pin.		-po,	-pel,	-pen.	-poo,	-pool,	-poon.	No. 1.
2. Pi'nsi-	* -fil,	-fin.		-fo,	-fel,	-fen.	-foo,	-fool,	-foon.	No. 2.
3. Pu'nei-	* -til,	-tin.		-to,	-tel,	-ten.	-too,	-tool,	-toon.	No. 3.
4. Po'mfi-	* -nil,	-nin.		-no,	-nel,	-nen.	-noo,	-nool,	-noon.	No. 4.
5. Po'nti-	* -kil,	-kin.		-ko,	-kel,	-ken.	-koo,	-kool,	-koon.	No. 5.
6. Po'mpi-	* -sil,	-sin.		-so,	-sel,	-sen.	-soo,	-sool,	-soon.	No. 6.

VERBS CAUSAL.

Differential and Special.*

Generic Verbs.	Neutro-active.			Activo-active.			Passivo-active.			Differences.
	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	
1. O'nti -	-post,	-polt,	-pont.	-past,	-palt,	-pant.	-pest,	-pelt,	-pent.	No. 1.
2. In'si -	-fost,	-folt,	-font.	-fast,	-falt,	-fant.	-fest,	-felt,	-fent.	No. 2.
3. U'nci -	-tost,	-tolt,	-tont.	-tast,	-talt,	-tant.	-test,	-telt,	-tent.	No. 3.
4. O'mfi -	{ -nost,	-nolt,	-nont.	-nast,	-nalt,	-nant.	-nest,	-nelt,	-nent.	No. 4.
	{ -most,†	-mot,	-mont.	-mast,	-mat,	-mant.	-mest,	-met,	-ment	
5. O'nti -	-bost,	-bolt,	-bont.	-bast,	-balt,	-bant.	-best,	-belt,	-bent.	No. 5.
6. O'mpi-	-gost,	-golt,	-gont.	-gast,	-galt,	-gant.	-gest,	-gelt,	-gent	No. 6.

VERBS COMPARATIVE:—NEUTRAL.

Differential and Special.

Generic Verbs.	Pres.			Pres.			Pres.			Differences.
	Past.	Fut.	Past.	Fut.	Past.	Fut.	Past.	Fut.	Past.	
1. O'nti -	-pa,	-pal,	-pan.	-pon,	-poul,	-poun.	-pau,	-paul,	-paun.	No. 1.
2. In'si -	-fa,	-fal,	-fan.	-fou,	-foul,	-foun.	-fau,	-faul,	-faun.	No. 2.
3. U'nci -	-ta,	-tal,	-tan.	-tou,	-toul,	-toun.	-tau,	-taul,	-taun.	No. 3.
4. O'mfi -	{ -na,	-nal,	-nan.	-nou,	-noul,	-noun.	-nau,	-naul,	-naun.	No. 4.
	{ -ma,	-mal,	-man.	-mon,	-moul,	-moun.	-man,	-maul,	-mann.	
5. O'nti -	-ba,	-bal,	-ban.	-bou,	-boul,	-boun.	-bau,	-baul,	-baun.	No. 5.
6. O'mpi-	-ga,	-gal,	-gan.	-gou,	-goul,	-goun.	-gau,	-gaul,	-gaun.	No. 6.

Observe.—The differential consonants, *pe*, *fe*, *te*, and *se*, are liable to be exchanged for *ve*, according to the following

Rule 1.—Whenever two *pez*, *fez*, *tez*, or *sez*, occur in the same final syllable, the *latter* is transformed into *ve*. Thus, o'mpipil becomes o'mpivil; o'mfifil becomes o'mfivil; o'ntitil becomes o'ntivil; and o'nsisil becomes o'nsivil; and so also o'mpipin becomes o'mpivin; o'mfifin becomes o'mfivin; o'ntitin becomes o'ntivin; and o'nsisin becomes o'nsivin.

Rule 2.—When two *lez* occur in the same final syllable, the *first* of the two is transformed into *ve*. Thus, o'mpilil is o'mpivil; o'mfifil is o'mfivil; o'ntilil is o'ntivil; o'nsilil is o'nsivil.

Rule 3.—When two *rez* come together in the same final syllable, the *first* *re* is changed into *le*, as *tu'ntrur*, *jevish*; pronounced *tu'nthur*.

* The Differential become Special by prefixing the special consonant.

† The *me* is used instead of *ne* when the Dependent form is expressed.

OF ANTERIOR MODES.

See page 65.

Learn the following Table.

Indefinite.

Po_hntoo, *it is*. Pra_hntoo, *it is great*. Pe_hntoo, *it is put*. Vi_hntoo, *it is literal*. U_hntoo, *it is divine*.

Conclusive.

Po_hntoo, *it has been*. Prou_hntoo, *it has been great*. Pai_hntoo, *it has been put*. Vc_hntoo, *it has been literal*. Oo_hntoo, *it has been divine*.

Progressive.

Po_hntoo, *it is being*. Prantoo, *it continues great*. Pa_hntoo, *it is being put*. Vi_hntoo, *it continues literal*. U_hntoo, *it continues divine*.If *me* were substituted for *ne*, in the foregoing examples, the rule would be the same.

DEMONSTRATIVES.

Obs. Learn the tables of Demonstratives at page 72, remembering that Rous, *all*, should have been *Lou*. Then read the examples at page 133.

SUBJUNCTIVES.

See page 134.

Examples I.

You know <i>what I</i> said:	<u>A</u> bo _h nsifo slos ga _h nsitel.
I know <i>what thou</i> saidst:	Au bo _h nsifo slas ga _h nsitel.
You know <i>what it</i> said:	<u>A</u> bo _h nsifo sles ga _h nsitel.
You know <i>what he</i> said:	<u>A</u> bo _h nsifo slur ga _h nsitel.
You know <i>what she</i> said:	<u>A</u> bo _h nsifo slun ga _h nsitel.
You know <i>what we</i> said:	<u>A</u> bo _h nsifo slaur ga _h nsitel.
We know <i>what ye</i> said:	Aur bo _h nsifo slar ga _h nsitel.
You know <i>what they</i> said:	<u>A</u> bo _h nsifo slar ga _h nsitel.

Examples II.

You know <i>what my</i> father said:	<u>A</u> bo _h nsifo slot fo _h nzipur ga _h nsitel.
I know <i>what thy</i> father said:	Au bo _h nsifo slat fo _h nzipur ga _h nsitel.
You know <i>what its</i> father said:	<u>A</u> bo _h nsifo slet fo _h nzipur ga _h nsitel.
You know <i>what his</i> father said:	<u>A</u> bo _h nsifo slu _h rt fo _h nzipur ga _h nsitel.
You know <i>what her</i> father said:	<u>A</u> bo _h nsifo slunt fo _h nzipur ga _h nsitel.
You know <i>what our</i> father said:	<u>A</u> bo _h nsifo slont* fo _h nzipur ga _h nsitel.
You know <i>what your</i> father said:	<u>A</u> bo _h nsifo slant* fo _h nzipur ga _h nsitel.
You know <i>what their</i> father said:	<u>A</u> bo _h nsifo slent* fo _h nzipur ga _h nsitel.

Examples of other Words:—See page 134.

TWOS and TWOT:—DWOS and DWOT.

1. This is the tree *which I* planted:—O um u_hmvi twos vi_hnsitel. 2. This was the advice *which*

* Slaurt, slart, and slart, for variety, may be used instead of these, for the sake of euphony.

my father gave:—Q po'ntipil ko'nzi twot fo'nzipur ke'ntinel. 3. This is the friend *whom I trust*:—Q um po'nza dwos ko'nsito. 4. This is the friend *whom my father trusts*:—Q um po'nza dwot ko'nzip'urtos ko'nsito.

Examples of SLOS, TWOS, and DWOS, with *Prepositions*.

1. *In what I said*, there was much to be censured:—*Slo'tu* ga'nsitel kwa po'ntipil bevo'ndoo gro'n-sikoi. *Sla'tu* ga'nsitel:—*sle'tu* ga'nsitel:—*slu'r'tu* ga'nsitel: &c. i. e. *what thou saidst*, &c. 2. This is the house *in which I live*:—Q um pa'nzoi two'tu da'nsipo.

Study the Personal Pronouns at page 73, § 145, and put them consecutively before the following Verbs—present, past, and future: namely, po'nsiko, po'nsikel, po'nsiken; pra'ntoo, pra'ntipil, pra'ntipin; po'ntifo, po'ntifel, po'ntifen; um, ul, un. *Example*:—Au po'nsiko, *I command*. A po'nsiko, *thou commandest*. Po'nsiko,—or,—Ai po'nsiko, *it commands*. Wai po'nsiko, *he commands*. Yai po'nsiko, *she commands*. Aur po'nsiko, *we command*. Ar po'nsiko, *ye command*. Ar po'nsiko, *they command*. And so on with the other Verbs.

INTERROGATIVE SUBSTANTIVES.

See page 76.

1. The tree *whose leaves*, &c:—Umvi pyoo bro'ndoiz, &c. 2. The friend *whose kindness*, &c:—Po'nza byoo fo'nzi, &c. 3. The enemy *who did it*:—Po'nza dyoo pintipe'lees. 4. The friend *whom you met*, &c:—Po'nza dwos dentisel, &c. 5. I knew *how you did it*:—Au bo'nsifel vyatu pintipe'lees.

PREPOSITIONS.

See page 79.

Read over the table of Prepositions; notice that the first column are all *long* vowels, and the second column *short*. The short are suffixed to tabular nouns, when *not emphatical*; thus, tu, *of*; is placed at the end of any tabular; as,—Pondotu, *of truth*. Undetu, *of God*. Binzetu, *of man*. Tonzetu, *of love*. Vombetu, *of beauty*. The same law applies to the other short Prepositions.

Observe. We cannot suffix Prepositions to foreign or proper names. Thus we cannot say, Johmtu, Petertu, Solomontu, or Paristu. To promote the euphony of the language, we suffix the Preposition which relates to the proper name, to any tabular word which comes *before that name*. Thus, “Sarah walked or will walk with William:”—Saru pensive^lpul twi pensive^lpan Wilyum. Here, “walked with,” is denoted by one word in the Philosophie, the Preposition being put in the final syllable of the verbs, “pensive^l” and pensiven^g;” that is, before the *le* and the *ne*.

Examples: He lived in Paris:—Wai da'nsipe^ltul Pa'ris. He fought with Sir Peter:—Wai dentripe^lpul Sur Peter. They entered St. Paul's:—Ar prentise^lmul Sunt Paulz; i. e. went *into*. We passed through London:—Aur entise^ldul Lu'ndun. This is much more euphonic than—da'nsipel too Paris: dentripel peo Sur Pe'tur; or prentisel moo Sunt Paulz.

UNDERIVED ADVERBS, CONJUNCTIONS, &c.

Adverbs and Conjunctions are usually denoted by monosyllables which cannot euphonicallly succeed one another. In such cases, the vowel *i* is placed betwixt the two monosyllabic words, and then they sound pleasantly.

Thus *kel* signifies *therefore*, and *gil*, *now*. To express the words, "*now therefore*," we say, *kel*i*gil*, and not *gil kel*. So now, "*for behold*," is denoted by *pool*i*vru*, and not by *pool vru*. So *tul*i*gil* consists of *gil*, *now*; and *tul*, if; and the *i* unites them into one pleasant word, much pleasanter than sounding them as separate words, such as, *gil kel*, or *vroo pool*, or *gil tul*.

COPULATIVES CONCLUSIVES.

See page 101.

Where the emphasis is upon *have*, use the Copulatives Possessive, as follows:

Examples.

1. I *have* been there:—au *o'm* ut *krō'tu*. 2. I *had* finished it:—au *o'l* d'entivai'es. 3. I *shall have* written the letter:—au *o'n* da'nsutoo fr'i'ndi. 4. *Have* I been there?—omeau' ut *krō'tu*? 5. *Had* you been assaulted?—olea' ut te'ntrupoo? Zo'm, yes, I *had*. 6. *To have* spoken so rashly, was wrong:—To'm pa'nsutoo pra'mbunas ge'ntivi. 7. *To have* formerly *been* so rich, and now so poor:—Tol' ut fa'mpufas go'sukwi fra'mpufas, &c.

DUPLICATES POTENTIAL.

See page 113.

Able.

1. I *can* write:—au *p'i'u* da'nsitai. 2. I *could* speak:—au *pl'i'u* pa'nsitai. 3. To-morrow I *can* go:—ca'pil au *pr'i'u* pre'ntisai.

Free.

1. I *may* not come:—nau *fi'u* pe'ntisai. 2. I *might* do it:—au *fl'i'u* pintipai'es. I *may* hereafter do it:—au *fr'i'u* pintipai'es.

Predictive.

1. I *shall* go to day:—au *ti'u* pre'ntisai ca'seo. 2. You *will* go to-morrow:—a *tri'u* pre'ntisai ca'pin.

Promissive.

1. I *will* go to day:—au *vr'i'u* pre'ntisai ca'seo. 2. I *will* do it to-morrow:—au *vr'i'u* pre'ntisai ca'pin.

Authoritative.

1. You *shall* obey my commands:—a *vai'u* go'su de'mpikai ponze'toz. 2. You *shall* do it to-morrow:—a *vra'u* pintipai'es ca'pin.

Duty:—Obligatory.

1. You *ought* to speak immediately:—a *ke'u* pa'nsitai fa'ndun. 2. You *ought to have* spoken yesterday:—a *kl'u* pa'nsitai ca'pil. 3. You *ought* to work to-morrow:—a *kr'i'u* i'nsikai ca'pin.

Conditional.

1. I *would now* go, if I could:—au *di'u* go'su pre'ntisai, *tul* au *pl'i'u*. 2. I *would* see you to-morrow, if I could:—au *dri'u* pompitai'as ca'pin, *tul* au *pr'i'u*.

Necessary.

1. I *must* go now:—au *bi'u* pre'ntisai. 2. I *must* have gone yesterday:—au *bli'u* pre'ntisai ca'pil. 3. I *must* go to-morrow:—au *br'i'u* pre'ntisai ca'pin.

NUMBERS.

We particularly invite attention to our mode of expressing Numbers, in words, as contrasted with any language in the world. Its simplicity brings it within the capacity of young children. It is an immense improvement upon Dr. Wilkins's scheme:—(see his work page 420). He translates the year 1666, into—Poba'um, po'boor, po'bool, pob'oo. Our translation is—Au'peo veva'vin.

Lastly:—We are compelled to finish this third part for want of space, and therefore only invite attention to the column of Nouns, beginning with po'ndo, *truth*. We shall give at one view, the whole of this table, with its Verbs, Adjectives, and Adverbs, all *neutral*; i. e. neither active nor passive. And, as our last act, shall give another table of actives and passives.

TABLE—NEUTRALS.

See page 5.

<i>Substantives.</i>	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>
Po'ndo, truth.	Po'nti, true.	Po'nto, it is true.	Po'ndi, truly.
Pro'ndo, falsity.	Pro'nti, false.	Pro'nto, it is false.	Pro'ndi, untruly.
Fo'ndo, goodness.	Fo'nti, good.	Fo'nto, it is good.	Fo'ndi, well.
Fr'ondo, badness.	Fr'onti, bad.	Fr'onto, it is bad.	Fr'ondi, ill, badly.
To'ndo, positiveness.	To'nti, positive.	To'nto, it is positive.	To'ndi, positively.
Tro'ndo, privativeness.	Tro'nti, privative.	Tro'nto, it is privative.*	Tro'ndi, privatively.
Ko'ndo, genuineness.	Ko'nti, genuine.	Ko'nto, it is genuine.	Ko'ndi, genuinely.
Kro'ndo, spuriousness.	Kro'nti, spurious.	Kro'nto, it is spurious.	Kro'ndi, spuriously.
Bo'ndo, actualness.	Bo'nti, actual.	Bo'nto, it is actual.	Bo'ndi, actually.
Bro'ndo, potentialness.	Bro'nti, potential.	Bro'nto, it is potential.	Bro'ndi, potentially.
Vo'ndo, finiteness.	Vo'nti, finite.	Vo'nto, it is finite.	Vo'ndi, finitely.
Vro'ndo, infiniteness.	Vro'nti, infinite.	Vro'nto, it is infinite.	Vro'ndi, infinitely.
Do'ndo, naturalness.	Do'nti, natural.	Do'nto, it is natural.	Do'ndi, naturally.
Dro'ndo, artificialness.	Dro'nti, artificial.	Dro'nto, it is artificial.	Dro'ndi, artificially.
Go'ndo, simplicity.	Go'nti, simple.	Go'nto, it is simple.	Go'ndi, simply.
Gro'ndo, mixedness.	Gro'nti, mixed.	Gro'nto, it is mixed.	Gro'ndi, mixedly.
To'ndo, perfection.	To'nti, perfect.	To'nto, it is perfect.	To'ndi, perfectly.
Tro'ndo, imperfection.	Tro'nti, imperfect.	Tro'nto, it is imperfect.	Tro'ndi, imperfectly.

TABLE:—ACTIVES.

See page 35.

<i>Substantives.</i>	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>
Po'nzoi, thought.	Po'nsufo, thinking.	Po'nsifo, it thinks.	Po'nzufo, thoughtfully.
Pro'nzoi, meditation.	Pro'nsufo, meditating.	Pro'nsifo, it meditates.	Pro'nzufo, meditatively.
Fo'nzoi, inquisition.	Fo'nsufo, inquiring.	Fo'nsifo, it enquires.	Fo'nzufo, enquiringly.
Fr'nzoi, discovery.	Fr'nsufo, discovering.	Fr'nsifo, it discovers.	Fr'nzufo, discoveringly.
To'nzoi, assent.	To'nsufo, assenting.	To'nsifo, it assents.	To'nzufo, assentingly.
Tro'nzoi, dissent.	Tro'nsufo, dissenting.	Tro'nsifo, it dissents.	Tro'nzufo, dissentingly.
Ko'nzoi, belief.	Ko'nsufo, believing.	Ko'nsifo, it believes.	Ko'nzufo, believably.

* In a state of privation.

TABLE:—ACTIVES.

Continued.

<i>Substantive.</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>	<i>Verb.</i>	<i>Adverb.</i>
Kro'nzoi, disbelief.	Kro'nsufo, disbelieving.	Kro'nsifo, disbelieves.	Kro'nzufo, disbelievingly.
Bo'nzoi, knowledge.	Bo'nsufo, knowing.	Bo'nsifo, knows.	Bo'nzufo, knowingly.
Bro'nzoi, doubt.	Bro'nsufo, doubting.	Bro'nsifo, doubts.	Bro'nzufo, doubttingly.
Vo'nzoi, certainty.	Vo'nsufo, certifying.	Vo'nsifo, certifies.	Vo'nzufo, assuringly.
Vro'nzoi, opinion.	Vro'nsufo, thinking so.	Vro'nsifo, thinks so.	Vro'nzufo, like one who has an opinion.
Do'nzoi, argumentation.	Do'nsufo, reasoning.	Do'nsifo, reasons.	Do'nzufo, argumentatively.
Dro'nzoi, conjecture.	Dro'nsufo, conjecturing.	Dro'nsifo, conjectures.	Dro'nzufo, conjecturingly.
Go'nzoi, esteem.	Go'nsufo, esteeming.	Go'nsifo, esteems.	Go'nzufo, esteemingly, re- spectfully.
Gro'nzoi, contempt.	Gro'nsufo, despising.	Gro'nsifo, despises.	Gro'nzufo, contemptuously.

TABLE—PASSIVES.

See page 7.

<i>Substantives.</i>	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>
Pendipoo, the being put.	Pentupoo, put.	Pentipoo, it is put.	Pendupoo,
Prendipoo, the being altered.	Prentupoo, altered.	Prentipoo, it is altered.	Prendupoo,
Fendipoo, the being appropriated.	Fentupoo, appropriated.	Fentipoo, it is appropriated.	Fendupoo,
Frendipoo, the being alienated.	Frentupoo, alienated.	Frentipoo, it is alienated.	Frendupoo,
Tendipoo, the being claimed.	Tentupoo, claimed.	Tentipoo, it is claimed.	Tendupoo,
Trendipoo, the being abdicated.	Trentupoo, abdicated.	Trentipoo, it is abdicated.	Trendupoo,
Ke'ndipoo, the being taken.	Ke'ntupoo, taken.	Ke'ntipoo, it is taken.	Ke'ndupoo,
Krendipoo, the being left.	Kre'ntupoo, left.	Kre'ntipoo, it is left.	Krendupoo,
Be'ndipoo, the being had.	Be'ntupoo, had.	Be'ntipoo, it is had.	Be'ndupoo,
Brendipoo, the being wanted.	Bre'ntupoo, wanted.	Bre'ntipoo, it is wanted.	Brendupoo,
Ve'ndipoo, the being held.	Ve'ntupoo, held.	Ve'ntipoo, it is held.	Ve'ndupoo,
Vrendipoo, the being let go.	Vre'ntupoo, let go.	Vre'ntipoo, it is let go.	Vrendupoo,
De'ndipoo, the being sought.	De'ntupoo, sought.	De'ntipoo, it is sought.	De'ndupoo,
Dre'ndipoo, the being found.	Dre'ntupoo, found.	Dre'ntipoo, it is found.	Dre'ndupoo,
Ge'ndipoo, the being shewn.	Ge'ntupoo, shewn.	Ge'ntipoo, it is shewn.	Ge'ndupoo,
Te'ndipoo, the being manifested.	Te'ntupoo, manifest.	Te'ntipoo, it is manifest.	Te'ndupoo,

like one put:—like one altered:—&c.

FURTHER EXAMPLES OF NEUTRALS, ACTIVES, AND PASSIVES.

Neutrals.

Po'nto, it is true.	Po'ntivil, it was true.	Po'ntivin, it will be true.
Fr'o'nto, it is bad.	Fr'o'ntivil, it was bad.	Fr'o'ntivin, it will be bad.

Actives.

Au po'nsifo, I think.	A po'nsifel, you thought.	Ar po'nsifen, they will think.
Au po'nsifo, I have thought.	Au po'nsifel, I had thought.	Au po'nsifen, I shall have thought.
Au po'nsifo, I am thinking.	Au po'nsifel, I was thinking.	Au po'nsifen, I shall be thinking.

Passives.

Au fro'nsitoo, I am discovered.	Au fro'nsitool, I was discovered.	Fro'nsitoon, I shall be discovered.
Prai'ntipoo, it has been altered.	Prai'ntipool, it had been altered.	Prai'ntipoon, it will have been altered.
Pra'ntipoo, it is being altered.	Pra'ntipool, it was being altered.	Pra'ntipoon, it will be being altered.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

1. Slau'tu or slo'tu; Sla'tu or sla'tu; Slai'tu or sle'tu; Shu'rtu; Shu'ntu; Slaur'tu; Sla'rtu; Slar'tu; i. e. in what—I; thou; it; he; she; we; ye; they.

2. Twau'tu or two'tu; Twa'tu or twa'tu; Twai'tu or twe'tu; Twu'rtu; Twu'ntu; Twaur'tu; Twa'rtu; Twa'rtu, i. e. in which—I; thou; it; he; she; we; ye; they.

3. Dwau'tu or dwo'tu; Dwa'tu or dwa'tu; Dwai'tu or dwe'tu; Dwu'rtu; Dwu'ntu; Dwaur'tu; Dwa'rtu; Dwa'rtu; of whom I; of whom thou; &c. &c.

4. Kyau'su or kyo'su; Kya'su or kya'su; Kyai'su or kye'su; Kyu'rsu; Kyu'nsu; Kya'ursu; Kya'rsu; Ka'rsu; i. e. in which place—I; thou; it; he; she; we; ye; they.

5. Gya'u'su or gyo'su; Gya'su or gya'su; Gyai'su or gye'su; Gyu'rsu; Gyu'nsu; Gya'ursu; Gya'rsu; Gya'rsu; i. e. when I; when thou; when it; when he; when she; when we; when ye; when they.

6. Kwau; Kwa; Kwai; Kwur; Kwu'n; Kwaur; Kwar; Kwar; i. e. how much I; how much thou; how much it; how much he; how much she; how much we; how much ye; how much they.

7. How do you write?—Vyoo'tu da'nsitea? How beautiful she is!—Jyoo'tu yai vo'mpi! What effect followed?—Dyoo ventiselen? How far did she walk?—Cyoo'nu ileait pe'nsifai? When will he return?—Gyoo'su tī'iaid droopentisai? Where is your friend?—Kyoo'su i'meu ponza'tas? Whither shall I fly?—Kyoo'nu tī'iau fē'nsipai? What kind of man do you expect?—Fyoo binze'tu i'meu dro'nsitai? What do you want?—Sloo i'mea bre'ntipai? or Sl' i'mea bre'ntipai?

BOOK I.

THE

ALPHABET,

CLASSIFICATION OF RADICALS,

AND

GRAMMAR,

OF THE

PHILOSOPHIC LANGUAGE.

PART I.

THE PHILOSOPHIC ALPHABET.

The Philosophic as well as the English language consists of forty elementary sounds. In the latter, these forty sounds are most absurdly represented by twenty six characters; in the former, each sound has a distinct character by which, and by which alone, it is always represented.

Observe.—The attention should be chiefly directed to acquiring the true sounds of those letters which have the horizontal stroke under them; for the other letters are to be sounded exactly according to their usual English Alphabetic sound.

The Philosophic Alphabet.

A, a	is	sounded	like	a in	An, at, as, apple, ant, act.
<u>A</u> , <u>a</u>		...	...	a in	Art, ask, after, dark, lark.
<u>Ä</u> , <u>ä</u>		...	...	a in	Area, pare, care, dare, stare.
Äi, äi		...	...	ai in	Pain, rain, stain, gain, main.
Au, au		...	...	au in ...	Author, autoerat, land, automaton.
B, b		...	...	b in	Baby, bat, rob, bubble, bore, bet.
<u>C</u> , <u>c</u>		...	...	ch in ...	Church, child, cheap, lurch, teach.
D, d		...	...	d in	Do, dead, dear, led, bed, sad.
<u>D</u> , <u>d</u>		...	...	th in ...	That, those, their, they, then, thee.
E, e		...	...	e in	Let, fret, get, set, bet, wet,
<u>E</u> , <u>e</u>		...	...	e in	Me, we, ye, be, he.
<u>F</u> , <u>f</u>		...	...	f in	File, fee, four, five, fate.
G, g		...	...	g in ...	Give, go, gape, great, goose.
H, h		...	...	h in	Horse, hound, harp, hand.
I, i		...	...	i in	Pin, fin, tin, sin, win, lip.
<u>I</u> , <u>i</u>		...	...	i in	Idle, wife, life, time, fine.
J, j		...	...	j in	Jest, jeer, jut, just, join.
K, k		...	...	k in	Keep, key, kind, kine, like.
L, l		...	...	l in	Love, leave, less, let, pecl.
M, m		...	...	m in ...	Me, my, more, men, meet.
N, n		...	...	n in ...	No, not, net, nest, pen.
<u>N</u> , <u>n</u>		...	...	ng in ...	King, sing, wrong, long, sang.
O, o		...	...	o in	On, not, got, dot, offer, pot.
<u>O</u> , <u>o</u>		...	...	o in	Over, open, told, gold, sold.
Oi, oi		...	...	oi in ...	Ointment, anoint, appoint.
Ou, ou		...	...	ou in ...	Out, pout, lout, snout, trout.
Oo, oo		...	...	oo, in ...	Loon, moon, noon, loop.
P, p		...	...	p in	Pole, lip, pain, rape, rap.
R, r		...	...	r in	Read, ring, road, pare, tear.
S, s		...	...	s in	Set, seek, less, safe, pass, guess.
<u>S</u> , <u>s</u>		...	...	sh in ...	Sheet, shot, she, rash, lash.
T, t		...	...	t in	Take, too, toe, at, let, bet.
<u>T</u> , <u>t</u>		...	...	th in ...	thief, think, thought, pith.
U, u		...	...	u in	Under, pun, sun, gun, tun.
<u>U</u> , <u>u</u>		...	...	u in	Awful, fearful, grateful.
V, v		...	...	v in ...	Vile, vine, vain, vice.
W, w		...	...	w in ...	Wine, we, why, way, woe.
Y, y		...	...	y in	You, ye, yet, yes, youth.
Z, z		...	...	z in	zeal, zest, zero, zealous.
<u>Z</u> , <u>z</u>		...	...	s in	measure, treasure, pleasure.

Observe.—The simple vowel sounds are sometimes denoted by two distinct characters, such as ai, au, oi, ou, and oo; they are, however, to be taken together as denoting only *one* alphabetic sound; and therefore, as being together but *one character*. All that is important to observe is, that such combinations of vowels always denote the sound exemplified in the opposite words in the foregoing table. So also the horizontal marks under certain letters, such as t, d, c, s, z, n, a, e, i, and o, are intended to fix them respectively to the sounds, which occur in the opposite examples: this should be remembered.

Of the Names of the Philosophic Consonants.

We cannot conveniently sound the consonants *alone*; as they require a vowel after or before them, to give their full and pleasant sound. The names of our English consonants sometimes have a vowel *before* and sometimes *after*, the particular consonant named. Thus *pe*, *be*, *te*, *de*, and *ve* are followed by a vowel, but *ef*, *el*, *em*, *en*, *ar*, and *es*, are preceded by it. Now in the Philosophic, the vowel always follows the consonant, as in the following examples; *b_e*, *d_e*, *f_e*, *g_e*, [sounded hard,] *j_e*, *k_e*, *l_e*, *m_e*, *n_e*, *p_e*, *r_e*, *s_e*, *t_e*, *v_e*, *w_e*, *y_e*, *z_e*.

Observe,—*N_e* is more difficult to sound when followed by a vowel, merely because in English, we have no instance of a word in which it is followed by a vowel. Still it is not naturally more difficult than the other consonants. The student has but to prolong the sound of *ng* in *king*, *song*, &c. through the nose, taking care *not* to sound the *hard g* after it, and then to sound the letter *e* immediately after it, while so prolonged, and the name of *n_e* is then perfectly pronounced. It is very important that the names of the letters, whether consonants or vowels, should be *perfectly acquired*.

Of the Names of the Vowels.

The vowels differ from the consonants in this great point: they are effable alone: so that the names of the vowels and the sounds of the vowels, are one and the same thing.

Any of the long vowels such as *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *ou*, *ai*, *oo*, &c. are *easily pronounced*. But with regard to the short vowels, such as *o*, *a*, *e*, *i*, *u*, and *u*, it requires experience and attention, to pronounce them correctly and easily. Like consonants they require to be followed by another letter, to utter them in perfection. We pronounce the syllables, *on*, *an*, *en*, *in*, *un*, and *un*, with perfect ease: but let the student begin to utter each of these syllables, taking care to stop short before the *n* begins to be heard, and the difficulty will be apparent; still it may and indeed *must* be done, *so set about it*.

Of Spelling Words.

Spelling is merely repeating consecutively the name of each of the letters of any given word; so that, assuming the student has perfectly learned the names of the letters of the alphabet, vowels as well as consonants, or in other words has learned his A. B. C. the art of spelling is perfectly achieved. In the English language, the difficulty of spelling is so great, that no length of practice and experience are sufficient to ensure perfection in orthography: in the Philosophic, the end of the A. B. C. is, not only the beginning, but the end of spelling.

Examples.

1. O'mbi. Here are four letters: *o*, *m*, *b*, *i*. The name of the vowel *o* is the sound of *o* in *not*. The second is called *m_e*; the third *b_e*; the fourth the very sound of *i* in *p_in*.

2. O'imbi. Here are four alphabetic letters, namely, *oi*, *m*, *b*, *i*. The first is the sound of *oi* in *oister*; the second is called *m_e*; the third *b_e*; the fourth, the very sound of *i* in *p_in*.

3. Ombi. Here are four alphabetic letters, namely, *o*, *m*, *b*, *i*. The first is the sound of *o* in *open*; the others are the same as before.

4. A'mbi. Here the first letter is *a* in *and*; the others as before.

5. E'mbi. Here the first letter is *e* in *end*; the others as before.

6. I'mbi. Here the first letter is *i* in *p_in*; the others as before.

7. U'mbi. Here the first letter is the *u* in *gun*; the others as before.

8. Poo'ntipo. Here are seven alphabetic letters, namely, *p_e* *oo* *n_e*, *t_e* *i*, *p_e*.

9. Poi'ntipai. Here also are seven alphabetic letters, namely, *P_e* *oi* *n_e*, *t_e* *i*, *p_e* *ai*.

10. Pa'ntripai. *P_e* *a* *n_e*, *t_e* *r_e* *i*, *p_e* *ai*.

11. Pou'ntripel. *P_e* *ou* *n_e*, *t_e* *r_e* *i*, *p_e* *e* *le*.

12. Pa'ntripo'los. *P_e* *a* *n_e*, *t_e* *r_e* *i*, *p_e* *o*, *o* *s_e*.

13. Pe'ntripoo'skwi. *P_e* *e* *n_e*, *t_e* *r_e* *i*, *p_e* *o*, *o* *s_e*, *k_e* *w_e* *i*.

14. Pai'ntifo. *P_e* *ai* *n_e*, *t_e* *i*, *f_e* *o*.

15. Pa'ntipel. *P_e* *a* *n_e*, *t_e* *i*, *p_e* *e* *le*.

16. Gi'ntifo. *G_e* *i* *n_e*, *t_e* *i*, *f_e* *o*.

17. Ge'ntifo. *G_e* *e* *n_e*, *t_e* *i*, *f_e* *o*.

18. Pu'ntrino. *P_e* *u* *n_e*, *t_e* *r_e* *i*, *n_e* *o*.

19. Poo'ntrino. *P_e* *oo* *n_e*, *t_e* *r_e* *i*, *n_e* *o*.

20. Pu'ntrino. *P_e* *u* *n_e*, *t_e* *r_e* *i*, *n_e* *o*.

The student must remember that the vowel *e* which forms part of the name of the consonant, is no part of the sound denoted by the consonant; no more than in the English Alphabet, the same vowel is part of the sound of *b*, *v*, *d*, *p*, or *t*, whose names are *be*, *ve*, *de*, *pe*, and *te*.

Lastly, the student must learn to sound the following five short vowels perfectly, namely, *o*, *a*, *e*, *i*, *u*, and *ü*. See the *Alphabet*.

After the above observations are fully digested, long words are just as easy to spell and pronounce as short ones.

Of Accents.

Where a word consists of more than one syllable, one of the vowels is followed by an accentual mark, which is a vertical stroke placed immediately after the accented vowel.

Examples.

O'mbi, a'mbi, e'mbi, i'mbi, u'mbi; po'ntipel, po'ntipin; pen'tipe^lleos, pen'tipeneo^lskwi, pentipe^lkwí.

Of Emphasis.

The character called an emphasis consists of two accents used in the same position as the accent itself would be.

Examples.

Poo^oos, with me, not pe^eos without me. O^obi, against me, not A^abi, against thee.

The accent and emphasis too, may be considered, in more than a figurative sense, as denoting the centre of gravity of the word in which it occurs; and the euphony of the word will depend upon the proportional balancing of the word, by not loading it either before or after with too ponderous syllables.

Of Acute and Grave Consonants.

The consonants of language are mostly in pairs, such as *p* and *b*; *f* and *v*; *t* and *d*; *c* and *j*; *s* and *z*; and *g* and *z*. It requires but little attention to the sounds of these pairs, to perceive that they are uttered while the lips, the teeth, the tongue, and the palate, are in the same state of *contact*.

Thus *p* and *b*, are uttered by the *lips*; only that there is a sort of grumble or vibration which attends the utterance of the *b*, which is not heard in pronouncing the *p*. Similar remarks may be made upon the other pairs.

Observe.—The student must carefully fix in his memory each of these pairs; and must not forget which of the twins is *grave*, and which *acute*. Let him then learn that *p* and *b* are twins; that *p* is the acute *b*; and that *b* is the grave *p*: that *f* is the acute *v*; and *v* is the grave *f*: that *t* is acute *d*; and *d* grave *t*: that *k* is acute *g*; and *g* grave *k*: that *t* is the acute *d*; and *d* the grave *t*: that *c* is the acute *j*; and *j* the grave *c*: that *s* is the acute *z*; and *z* the grave *s*: and lastly, that *g* is the acute *z*; and *z* is grave *g*.

PART II.

A Classification of the Substantives of Language.

The following tables contain “an enumeration and description of all such things and notions as fall under discourse.” So says Bishop Wilkins.* He proceeds, “I shall first lay down a scheme or analysis of the *genera* or more common heads of things belonging to this design, and then shew how each of these may be subdivided by its peculiar *differences*, &c.; which I take leave to determine [for the most part] to the number six,” [with certain exceptions:] “after which I shall proceed to enumerate the several *species*, belonging to each of these *differences*, and according to such an order and dependence amongst them, as may contribute to the defining of them, and determining their primary significations.”

“These species are commonly joined together by *pairs*, for the better helping of the memory; so likewise are some of the *genera* and *differences*. Those things which naturally have *opposites*” [such as sight, blindness,] “are joined with them according to such *opposition*, &c. Those things which have no opposites are paired together with respect to some *affinity*, which they have the one to another;” [as putting, altering; representing, imitating]. Now the following table exhibits at one view the forty *genera*, or the forty substantive *roots* from which the whole Philosophic Language proceeds.

* See Essay towards a Real Character, &c. page 22.

{ General ; namely, those Universal notions, whether belonging more properly to							
{ Things, called { TRANSCENDENTAL GENERAL. I. ONDI							
{ { TRANSCENDENTAL RELATION MIXED. II. ANDI							
{ Words, DISCOURSE. IV. ENDI							
{ Special, denoting either							
{ CREATOR. V. UNDI							
{ Creature, viz. such things as were either created or concreated by God, not excluding several of those notions, which are framed by the minds of men, considered either							
{ Collectively, WORLD. VI. INZI							
{ Distributively, according to the several kinds of Beings, whether such as do belong to							
{ Substance,							
{ Inanimate, ELEMENT. VII. UNZI							
{ Animate, considered according to their several							
{ Species, whether							
{ Vegetative							
{ Imperfect, as Minerals, { STONE. VIII. UNJI							
{ METAL. IX. UNZI							
{ Perfect, as Plant, { HERB, according to the { LEAF. X. OMVI							
{ FLOWER. XI. AMVI							
{ SEED VESSEL. XII. EMVI							
{ SHRUB. XIII. IMVI							
{ TREE. XIV. UMVI							
{ Sensitive, { EXANGUIOUS. XV. ONJI							
{ Sanguineous, { FISH. XVI. ANJI							
{ BIRD. XVII. ENJI							
{ BEAST. XVIII. INJI							
{ Parts, { PECULIAR. XIX. ONDI							
{ GENERAL. XX. ANDI							
{ Accident,							
{ Quantity, { MAGNITUDE. XXI. ENDI							
{ SPACE. XXII. INDI							
{ MEASURE. XXIII. UNDI							
{ Quality ; whether { NATURAL POWER. XXIV. OMBI							
{ HABIT. XXV. AMBI							
{ MANNERS. XXVI. EMBI							
{ SENSIBLE QUALITY. XXVII. IMBI							
{ SICKNESS. XXVIII. UMBI							
{ Action { SPIRITUAL. XXIX. ONZI							
{ CORPOREAL. XXX. ANZI							
{ MOTION. XXXI. ENZI							
{ OPERATION. XXXII. INZI							
{ Relation ; whether more { Private. { ECONOMICAL. XXXIII. ONZI							
{ POSSESSIONS. XXXIV. ANZI							
{ PROVISIONS. XXXV. ENZI							
{ Public. { CIVIL. XXXVI. ONDRI							
{ JUDICIAL. XXXVII. ANDRI							
{ MILITARY. XXXVIII. ENDRI							
{ NAVAL. XXXIX. INDRI							
{ ECCLESIASTICAL. XL. UNDRI							

The Bishop proceeds—"The several things belonging to metaphysical or transcendental notions," or those "most universal conceptions of things, are styled Transcendental."—*O'NDI*.

To these "may be annexed, by way of affinity, that general name which denotes those highest and most common heads under which the several kinds of things may be reduced in an orderly series; viz. Predicament, Category," *R'ONDI*.

Now this first genus *ONDI*, is divided by certain terminations into Six Classes, as follows:

GENUS I. O'NDI.

GENUS I. O'NDI.

GENUS I. O'NDI.

<i>O'NDI. I.</i> <i>The six differences under this Genus.</i>	<i>The seven species under it.</i>	<i>The fourth difference.</i>
ONDOO, genus.* ONDOI, cause. ONDO, diversity. ONDÄZ, differences of the end. ONDILZ, differences of means. ONDÄIZ, differences of modes.	Po'ndoi, the maker, pro'ndoi, the instrument. Fo'ndoi, the impulsive, fro'ndoi, the prohibitive. To'ndoi, the precedent, tro'ndoi, the pattern. Ko'ndoi, the condition of ç, † kro'ndoi, the occasion of ç. Bo'ndoi, adjuvant, brondoi, impedient. Vo'ndoi, the end, vrontoi, the means. Do'ndoi, the matter of ç, dro'ndoi, the essence or essential qualities of ç.	ONDA, suitability, RONDA, unsuitableness. <i>The six species under it.</i> Po'nda, profitableness, pro'nda, hurtfulness. Fo'nda, pleasantness, fro'nda, unpleasantness. To'nda, dueeness. tro'nda, undueeness, Ko'nda, possibility, kro'nda, impossibility. Bo'nda, importance, bro'nda, vanity. Vo'nda, worthiness, vro'nda, unworthiness.
<i>The first differences.</i> ONDOO, genus, RONDOO, difference, LONDOO, species, OLDDOO, kind in general.	<i>The third difference.</i> ONDO, diversity, RONDO, identity.	<i>The fifth difference.</i> ONDILZ, ‡ different means.
<i>The eight species under it.</i> Po'ndoo, being. pro'ndoo, mixed theme, plo'ndoo, existence, po'ldoo, nothing. Fo'ndoo, thing, fro'ndoo, appearance. To'ndoo, notion, idea, tro'ndoo, fiction. Ko'ndoo, name, kro'ndoo, person, klondoo, individual, one. Bo'ndoo, substance, bro'ndoo, accident. Vo'ndoo, quantity, vro'ndoo, quality. Do'ndoo, action, dro'ndoo, passion. Go'ndoo, relation, gro'ndoo, absoluteness.	<i>The nine species under it.</i> Po'ndo, truth, pro'ndo, falsity. Fo'ndo, goodness or good, fro'ndo, evilness or evil. To'ndo, positiveness, tro'ndo, privativeness. Ko'ndo, gemineness, kro'ndo, spuriousness. Bo'ndo, actualness, bro'ndo, potentialness. Vo'ndo, finiteness, vro'ndo, infiniteness. Do'ndo, naturalness, dro'ndo, artificialness. Go'ndo, simplicity, gro'ndo, mixedness. To'ndo, perfection, tro'ndo, imperfection.	<i>The eight Species under it.</i> Po'ndi, lawfulness, pro'ndi, unlawfulness. Fo'ndi, decency, fro'ndi, indecency. To'ndi, safety, tro'ndi, danger. Ko'ndi, easiness, kro'ndi, difficulty. Bo'ndi, gentleness, bro'ndi, violence. Vo'ndi, congruity, vro'ndi, incongruity. Do'ndi, expedience, dro'ndi, inexpedience. Gondi, necessity, grondi, contingency.
<i>The second differences.</i> ONDOI, cause, RONDOI, effect.		

* Note. Before the oo of all the first differences throughout the language, the letter y is to be sounded as if written yoo; andyoo, pa'ndyoo, pon'dyoo, &c.; except after ç, j, s, z, and s, z.

† ç This mark is a substitute for the word *something*.

‡ Z is the sign of plurality, as the sound of it is in English.

The sixth difference.

ONDAIZ, the different modes.

*The nine species under it.*Po'ndai, the subject,
pro'ndai, the adjunct.

Fo'ndai, the object.

To'ndai, circumstance,
tro'ndai, solemnity.

Ko'ndai, state.

Bo'ndai, sign.

Vo'ndai, room,
vro'ndai, stead.Do'ndai, turn,
dro'ndai, reciprocation.Go'ndai, degree,
gro'ndai, impetus.To'ndai, cognation,
tro'ndai, opposition.*A'NDI. II.**The six differences under this**Genus, are,*A'NDOO, quantity general.
A'NDOI, continued quantity.
A'NDO, discontinued quantity.
A'NDA, quality more largely.
A'NDIL, quality more strictly.
A'NDAI, whole.*The first difference.*

A'NDOO, quantity general.

*The nine species under it.*Pa'ndoo, ordinary size,
pra'ndoo, greatness,
pla'ndoo, littleness.Fa'ndoo, ordinary quantity,
fra'ndoo, abundance,
fla'ndoo, scarcity.Ta'ndoo, ordinary proportion,
tra'ndoo, excess,
twa'ndoo, deficiency.Ka'ndoo, ordinary goodness,
kra'ndoo, excellence,
kla'ndoo, sorriiness.Ba'ndoo, equality,
bal'doo, inequality,
bra'ndoo, superiority,
bla'ndoo, inferiority.Va'ndoo, equivalence,
vra'ndoo, betterness,
vla'ndoo, worseness.Da'ndoo, stationary quantity,
dra'ndoo, increase,
dwa'ndoo, decrease.Ga'ndoo, ordinary temper,
gra'ndoo, intensity,
gla'ndoo, remission.Ta'ndoo, stationary goodness,
tra'ndoo, mending,
twa'ndoo, marring.*The second difference.*

A'NDOI, continued quantity.

*The five species under it.*Pa'ndoi, length,
pra'ndoi, shortness.Fa'ndoi, breadth,
fra'ndoi, narrowness.Ta'ndoi, depth,
tra'ndoi, shallowness.Ka'ndoi, height,
kra'ndoi, lowness.Ba'ndoi, thickness,
bra'ndoi, thinness.*The third difference.*

A'NDO, discontinued quantity.

*The eight species under it.*Pa'ndo, multitude, many-ness.
pra'ndo, paucity, fewness.Fa'ndo, individuality, i. e. singu-
larity,
fra'ndo, plurality.Ta'ndo, particularity, the being
some,

tra'ndo, universality, the being all.

Ka'ndo, specialness, the being one
of several kinds,kra'ndo, generalness, comprehend-
ing several essences.Ba'ndo, evenness,
bra'ndo, oddness.Va'ndo, segregateness,
vra'ndo, aggregateness.Da'ndo, series, the order of *things*,
dra'ndo, catalogue, order of *words*.

Ga'ndo, suit.

*The fourth difference.*A'NDAZ, relations of quality
more largely.*The six species under it.*Pa'nda, primitiveness,
pra'nda, derivativeness.Fa'nda, immediateness,
fra'nda, mediateness.Ta'nda, absoluteness,
tra'nda, dependence.Ka'nda, principalness,
kra'nda, accessoriness.Ba'nda, pertinence,
bra'nda, irrelevance.Va'nda, properness,
vra'nda, commonness.*The fifth difference.*

A'NDILZ, qualities more strictly.

*The seven species under it.*Pa'ndi, likeness,
pra'ndi, unlikeness.Fa'ndi, order,
fra'ndi, confusion.Ta'ndi, ordinariness,
tra'ndi, extraordinariness.Ka'ndi, regularness,
kra'ndi, irregularness.Ba'ndi, publicness,
bra'ndi, privateness.Va'ndi, adornedness,
vra'ndi, homeliness.Da'ndi, purity,
dra'ndi, defilement.*The sixth difference.*

A'NDAI, whole,

R'ANDAI, part.

*The nine species under it.*Pa'ndai, quintessence, best part,
pra'ndai, worst part, refuse.Fa'ndai, sample, say,
fra'ndai, surplus, vantage.Ta'ndai, scum,
tra'ndai, sediment.Ka'ndai, lump, greater parts,
kra'ndai, powder, very small parts.

Ba'ndai, chip, *cut-oblong*,
 bra'ndai, fragment, *broken*.
 Va'ndai, additum, i. e. item, *part*,
 vra'ndai, sum, the *whole*.
 Da'ndai, ablatum, part deducted,
 dra'ndai, residue, part left.
 Ga'ndai, multiplier,
 gra'ndai, product.
 Ta'ndai, divisor,
 tra'ndai, quotient.

ENDI. III.

*The six differences under this
 Genus.*

ENDOOZ, actions simple.
 ENDOIZ, actions compare.
 ENDO, business.
 ENDA, commerce.
 ENDILZ, events.
 ENDAI, ition.

The first differences.

ENDOOZ, actions simple.

The nine species under it.

Pe'ndoo, putting,
 pre'ndoo, altering.
 Fe'ndoo, appropriating,
 fre'ndoo, alienating.
 Te'ndoo, claiming,
 tre'ndoo, abdicating.
 Ke'ndoo, taking,
 kre'ndoo, leaving.
 Be'ndoo, having,
 bre'ndoo, wanting.
 Ve'ndoo, holding,
 vre'ndoo, letting go.
 De'ndoo seeking,
 dre'ndoo, finding.
 Ge'ndoo, shewing,
 gre'ndoo, concealing.
 Te'ndoo, manifesting,
 tre'ndoo, seeming.

The second difference.

ENDOIZ, actions compare.

The nine species under it.

Pe'ndoi, joining,
 pre'ndoi, separating.

Fe'ndoi, adhering,
 fre'ndoi, abandoning.
 Te'ndoi, applying,
 tre'ndoi, abstracting.
 Ke'ndoi, comprehending,
 kre'ndoi, exempting.
 Be'ndoi, comparing,
 bre'ndoi, trying.
 Ve'ndoi, repeating,
 vre'ndoi, changing.
 De'ndoi, restoring,
 dre'ndoi, compensating.
 Ge'ndoi, representing,
 gre'ndoi, imitating.
 Te'ndoi, repairing,
 tre'ndoi, spoiling.

The third difference.

ENDO, business.
 RENDO, leisure.

The nine species under it.

Pe'ndo, designing,
 pre'ndo, undertaking.
 Fe'ndo, preparing,
 fre'ndo, furnishing.
 Te'ndo beginning,
 tre'ndo, offering.
 Ke'ndo, endeavouring,
 kre'ndo, essaying.
 Be'ndo, dispatching,
 bre'ndo, protracting.
 Ve'ndo, performing,
 vre'ndo, violating.
 De'ndo, finishing,
 dre'ndo, miscarrying.
 Ge'ndo, erring,
 gre'ndo, omitting.
 Te'ndo, preventing,
 tre'ndo, remedying.

The fourth difference.

ENDA, commerce.

The nine species under it.

Pe'ndai, yielding to c,
 pre'ndai, submitting to c.
 Fe'ndai, offering,
 fre'ndai, demanding.
 Te'ndai, delivering,
 tre'ndai, receiving.

Ke'nda, giving,
 kre'nda, accepting.
 Be'nda, disbursing,
 bre'nda, refunding.
 Ve'nda, reckoning,
 vre'nda, ballancing.
 De'nda, being creditor,
 dre'nda, being debtor.
 Ge'nda, paying,
 gre'nda, failing.
 Te'nda, acquitting,
 tre'nda, forgiving.

The fifth difference.

ENDILZ, events.

The nine species under it.

Pe'ndi, obtaining,
 pre'ndi, frustrating.
 Fe'ndi, gaining,
 fre'ndi, losing.
 Te'ndi, saving,
 tre'ndi, spending.
 Ke'ndi, laying up,
 kre'ndi, squandering.
 Be'ndi, keeping,
 bre'ndi, losing.
 Ve'ndi, using,
 vre'ndi, abstaining.
 De'ndi, enjoying,
 dre'ndi, being sick of.
 Ge'ndi, refreshing,
 gre'ndi, wearying.
 Te'ndi, quieting,
 tre'ndi, troubling.

The sixth difference.

ENDAI, ition.
 RENDAI, staying.

The seven species under it.

Pe'ndai, coming,
 pre'ndai, going.
 Fe'ndai, proceeding,
 fre'ndai, turning.
 Te'ndai, travelling,
 tre'ndai, wandering.
 Ke'ndai, sending,
 kre'ndai, fetching.
 Be'ndai, leading,
 bre'ndai, driving.

Vendai, following.
vrendai, overtaking.
Dendai, meeting,
drendai, avoiding.

INDI. IV. Discourse.

The six differences under this Genus.

INDOOZ, elements.
INDOIZ, words.
INDOZ, complex grammatical notions.
INDAZ, complex logical notions.
INDILZ, mixed notions of discourse.
INDAIZ, modes of discourse.

The first difference.

INDOOZ, elements.

The nine species under it.

Pindoo, letter,
prindoo, character.
Findoo, vowel,
frindoo, consonant.
Tindoo, syllable,
trindoo, diphthong.
Kindoo, interpunction, point,
krindoo, hyphen.
Bindoo, comma,
brindoo, semicolon.
Vindoo, colon,
vrindoo, period.
Dindoo, parenthesis,
drindoo, parathesis.
Gindoo, emphasis,
grindoo, irony.
Tindoo, accent of prolongation,
trindoo, accent of elevation.

The second difference.

INDOI, word,
RINDOI, meaning.

The nine species under it.

Pindoi, integral, nucleus,
prindoi, particle.
Findoi, abstract,
frindoi, concrete.
Tindoi, substantive,
trindoi, adjective.
Kindoi, verb.
krindoi, adverb derived.

Bindoi, subject,
brindoi, predicate.

Vindoi, copula, entitive,
vrindoi, copula, active.

Dindoi, pronoun,
drindoi, interjection.

Gindoi, preposition,
grindoi, article.

Tindoi, adverb underived,
trindoi, conjunction.

The third difference.

INDO, grammatical phrase.

The nine species under it.

Pindo, clause,
prindo, sentence.
Findo, verse,
frindo, section.
Tindo, chapter,
trindo, book.
Kindo, prose,
krindo, verse.
Bindo, metre,
brindo, rhyme.
Vindo, literal,
vrindo, metaphorical.
Dindo, simple,
drindo, figurative.
Gindo, express,
grindo, understood.
Tindo, plain,
trindo, obscure.

The fourth difference.

INDAZ, logical phrases.

The nine species under it.

Pinda, distinction.
prinda, equivocation.
Finda, limitation,
frinda, amplification.
Tinda, definition,
trinda, description.
Kinda, division,
krinda, partition.
Binda, rule,
brinda, exception.
Vinda, argumentation,
vrinda, inference, illation.

Dinda, syllogism,
drinda, enthymem.

Ginda, induction,
grinda, example.

Tinda, quotation,
trinda, allusion.

The fifth difference.

INDILZ, grammatical and logical phrases.

The eight species under it.

Pindi, proposition,
prindi, adage.
Findi, oration,
frindi, epistle.
Tindi, narration,
trindi, rumour.
Kindi, interpretation.
Bindi, translation,
brindi, paraphrase.
Vindi, commentary,
vrindi, epitome.
Dindi, prologue,
drindi, epilogue.
Tindi, transition,
trindi, digression.

The sixth difference.

INDAIZ, modes of discourse.

The nine species under it.

Pindai, question,
prindai, answer.
Findai, affirmation,
frindai, negation.
Tindai, supposition,
trindai, concession.
Kindai, opposition,
krindai, contradiction.
Bindai, objection,
brindai, solution.
Vindai, probation, proving,
vrindai, confirmation.
Dindai, confutation,
drindai, retortion.
Gindai, posing,
grindai, conviction.
Tindai, confession,
trindai, recantation.

GENUS V. UNDI.

GENUS VI. INZI.

GENUS VII. UNZI.

UNDI. V.

UNDI, God.

RUNDI, idol.

The three differences under this Genus.

UNDOO, God, the Father.

UNDOI, God, the Son, Christ.

RUNDOI, Anti-Christ.

UNDO, God, the Holy Ghost.

INZI. VI., Universe.

The six differences under this Genus.

INZOO, spirit or immaterial substance.

INZOI, heaven.

INZO, land.

INZA, water.

INZILZ, animate parts of the world.

INZAIZ, imaginary circles.

RINZAI, orb.

The first difference.

INZOO, spirit, immaterial substance,

RINZOO, body, matter.

The six species under it.

Pinzoo, angel.

Finzoo, good angel,

frinzoo, devil.

Tinzoo, soul.

Kinzoo, vegetation.

Binzoo, sensation.

Vinzoo, reason.

The second difference.

INZOI, heaven.

RINZOI, hell.

The eight species under it.

Pinzoi, star,

Finzoi, fixed star.

frinzoi, the sun.

Tinzoi, planet,

trinzoi, comet.

Kinzoi, Saturn,

krinzoi, Jupiter.

Binzoi, Mars,

brinzoi, Venus.

Vinzoi, Mercury.

Diinzoi, the earth.

Ginzoi, the moon,

grinzoi, satellite.

The third difference.

INZO, land.

RINZO, country.

The seven species under it.

Pinzo, plain,

prinzoi, mountain,

plinzoi, valley.

Finzoi, continent,

frinzoi, island.

Tinzoi, rock,

trinzoi, cliff.

Kinzoi, promontory,

krinzoi, pene-isle.

Binzo, isthmus,

brinzoi, bank.

Vinzoi, shore,

vrinzoi, washes.

Diinzoi, quicksands,

drinzoi, oaz.

The fourth difference.

INZA, water,

RINZA, sea.

The seven species under it.

Pinza, smooth sea,

prinza, wave,

plinza, whirlpool.

Finza, ocean,

frinza, lake.

Tinza, well,

trinza, spring.

Kinza, bay,

krinza, pene-lake.

Binza, fretum,

brinza, channel.

Vinza, shore,

vrinza, tide.

Diinza, stream,

drinza, stagnum.

The fifth difference.

INZILZ, the animate parts of the earth.

The five species under it.

Pinzi, mineral.

Finzi, plant.

Tinzi, herb,

trinzi, grass.

Kinzi, animal.

Binzi, man.

The sixth difference.

INZAIZ, imaginary circles.

RINZAI, orb.

The seven species under it.

Pinzai, horizon.

Finzai, equator.

Tinzai, celiptic,

trinza, zodiac.

Kinzai, meridian,

krinzai, azimuth.

Binzai, arctic,

brinzai, antarctic.

Vinzai, tropic of cancer,

vrinzai, tropic of capricorn.

Diinzai, parallel,

drinzai, almaccantar.

UNZI. VII.

The six differences under this Genus.

UNZOO, fire.

UNZOI, air.

UNZO, water.

UNZA, earth.

UNZILZ, appearing meteors.

UNZAI, weather.

The first difference.

UNZOO, fire.

The seven species under it.

Punzoo, flame,

prunzoo, spark.

Funzoo, comet,

frunzoo, falling star.

Tunzoo, lightning,

trunzoo, thunder.

Kunzoo, beam,

krunzoo, dart.

Bunzoo, capra saltans,

brunzoo, scintillæ volantes.

Vu'nzoo, ignis fatuus,
vru'nzoo, ignis lambens.
Du'nzoo, fire-damp.

The second difference.

UNZOI, air.

The five species under it.

Pu'nzoi, æther,
pru'nzoi, atmosphere.
Fu'nzoi, exhalation,
fru'nzoi, vapour.
Tu'nzoi, fume,
tru'nzoi, smoke.
Ku'nzoi, wind,
kru'nzoi, whirlwind.
Bu'nzoi, earthquake,
bru'nzoi, damp.

The third difference.

UNZO, water.

The seven species under it.

Pu'nzo, drop,
pru'nzo, bubble.
Fu'nzo, cloud,
fru'nzo, mist.
Tu'nzo, rain,
tru'nzo, dew.
Ku'nzo, frost,
kru'nzo, snow.
Bu'nzo, hail,
bru'nzo, rime.
Vu'nzo, mamma,
vru'nzo, laudanum.
Du'nzo, honey,
dru'nzo, wax.

The fourth difference.

UNZA, earth.

The five species under it.

Pu'nza, dust.
Fu'nza, dirt.
Tu'nza, ashes,
tru'nza, soot.
Ku'nza, clay,
kru'nza, mortar.
Bu'nza, lime,
bru'nza, plaster.

The fifth difference.

UNZILZ, appearing meteors.

The five species under it.

Pu'nzi, rainbow.
Fu'nzi, halo.
Tu'nzi, parelius,
tru'nzi, paraselene.
Ku'nzi, virgæ.
Bu'nzi, chasm.

The sixth difference.

UNZAI, weather.

The seven species under it.

Pu'nzai, clearness,
pru'nzai, laziness.
Fu'nzai, mizzling,
fru'nzai, shower.
Tu'nzai, spout.
Ku'nzai, storm,
kru'nzai, sleet.
Bu'nzai, blasting.
Vu'nzai, gentle gale,
vru'nzai, calm.
Du'nzai, stiff gale,
dru'nzai, tempest.

UNJI. VIII.

The six differences under this Genus.

UNJOOZ, vulgar stones.
UNJOIZ, middle-priced stones.
UNJOZ, precious stones, less transparent.
UNJAZ, more transparent gems.
UNJILZ, earthy concretions, dissolvable.
UNJAIZ, earthy concretions, not dissolvable.

The first difference.

UNJOOZ, vulgar stones.

The eight species under it.

Pu'njoo, free-stone,
pru'njoo, brick.
Fu'njoo, ragg.
Tu'njoo, flint,
tru'njoo, marehasite.

Ku'njoo, pebble.

Bu'njoo, slate,
bru'njoo, tile.

Vu'njoo, whet-stone,
vru'njoo, touch-stone.

Du'njoo, pumice,
dru'njoo, emery.

Gu'njoo, sand,
gru'njoo, gravel.

The second difference.

UNJOI, middle-priced stones.

The eight species under it.

Pu'njoi, alabaster.

Fu'njoi, marble,
fru'njoi, agate.

Tu'njoi, jaspis,
tru'njoi, lazuli.

Ku'njoi, crystal,
kru'njoi, glass.

Bu'njoi, selenite,
bru'njoi, tale.

Vu'njoi, loadstone,
vru'njoi, calaminaris.

Du'njoi, amianthus.

Gu'njoi, eoral,
gru'njoi, amber.

The third difference.

UNJOZ, precious stones, less transparent.

The six species under it.

Pu'njo, opal,
pru'njo, cat's eyes.

Fu'njo, pearl.

Tu'njo, cornelian.

Ku'njo, onyx.

Bu'njo, turcois.

Vu'njo, chalcedony.

The fourth difference.

UNJAZ, more transparent gems.

The six species under it.

Pu'nja, diamond,
pru'nja, white saphire.

Fu'nja, ruby,
fru'nja, garnet.

GENUS IX. UNZI.

Tu'nja, chrysolite,
tru'nja, topaz.
Ku'nja, emerald,
kru'nja, beryl.
Bu'nja, saphire.
Vu'nja, amethyst,
vru'nja, hyacinth.

The fifth difference.

UNJILZ, earthy conerctions dis-
solvable.

The nine species under it.

Pu'nji, salt,
pru'nji, nitre.
Fu'nji, alum,
fru'nji, sal gemmæ.
Tu'nji, vitriol.
Ku'nji, tartar,
kru'nji, alcali.
Bu'nji, urinous salt.
Vu'nji, sal ammoniac,
vru'nji, borax.
Du'nji, sulphur.
Gu'nji, bitumen.
grunji, naptha.
Tu'nji, ambergris.

The sixth difference.

UNJALZ, earthy conerctions not
dissolvable.

The five species under it.

Pa'njai, chalk,
pru'njai, marle.
Fu'njai, ochre,
fru'njai, red ochre.
Tu'njai, jet,
tru'njai, coal.
Ku'njai, orpiment,
kru'njai, arsenic.
Bu'njai, sandarach.

UNZI. IX.

*The four differences under this
Genus.*

UNZOOZ, natural metals.
UNZOIZ, factitious metals.
UNZOZ, imperfect kinds of metals
UNZAZ, recrementitious parts of
metals.

GENUS X. OMVI.

The first difference.

UNZOOZ, natural metals.

The six species under it.

Pu'nzoo, gold.
Fu'nzoo, silver.
Tu'nzoo, tin.
Ku'nzoo, copper.
Bu'nzoo, lead.
Vu'nzoo, iron.

The second difference.

UNZOIZ, factitious metals.

The three species under it.

Pu'nzoi, brass.
Fu'nzoi, pewter.
Tu'nzoi, steel.

The third difference.

UNZOZ, imperfect kinds of metals

The six species under it.

Pu'nzō, mercury.
Fu'nzō, antimony.
Tu'nzō, bismuth.
Ku'nzō, spelter.
Bu'nzō, cinnabar,
bru'nzō, vermilion.
Vu'nzō, black-lead.

The fourth difference.

UNZAZ, recrementitious parts of
metals.

The five species under it.

Pu'nza, litharge.
Fu'nza, spodium.
fru'nza, pompholyx.
Tu'nza, scoria.
Ku'nza, rust.
Bu'nza, verdigris,
bru'nza, white lead.

OMVI. X.

*The nine differences under this
Genus.*

OMVOOZ, herbs deficient of either
root, stalk, or seed.

GENUS X. OMVI

OMVOIZ, frumentaceous herbs,
whose seed is used by men
for food.

OMVOZ, not frumentaceous.

OMVAZ, herbs of bulbous roots.

OMVILZ, herbs with affinity to
bulbous roots.

OMVAIZ, round leaved herbs.

OMVINOOZ, nervous leaved
herbs.

OMVINOIZ succulent herbs.

OMVINOZ, herbs distinguished
by the superficies of the leaf.

The first difference.

OMVOOZ, herbs deficient of
either root, stalk, or seed.

The fifteen species under it.

Polmvoo, mushroom,
promvoo, mould.
F'omvoo, truffle,
fro'mvoo, fuz-ball.
To'mvoo, moss,
tro'mvoo, liver-wort.
Ko'mvoo, fern,
kro'mvoo, oak-fern.
Bo'mvoo, white maiden-hair,
bro'mvoo, black maiden-hair.
Vo'mvoo, polypodi.
vro'mvoo, rough spleen-wort.
Do'mvoo, English black maiden-
hair,
dro'mvoo, spleen-wort.
Go'mvoo, mule fern,
gro'mvoo, harts'-tongue.
To'mvoo, moon-wort,
tro'mvoo, adders'-tongue.
Do'mvoo, duck-weed,
dro'mvoo, hairy river-weed
Po'nvoo, sponge,
pro'nvoo, sea navel-wort.
Fo'nvoo, sea lettuce,
To'nvoo, sea ear,
tro'nvoo, round leaved oyster-weed.
Ko'nvoo, wrack.
Bo'nvoo, sea fan.

The second difference.

O'MVOIZ, graminaceous frumentaceous herbs.

The six species under it.

Po'mvoi, wheat,
pro'mvoi, rye.
Fo'mvoi, maize,
To'mvoi, barley,
tro'mvoi, rice.
Ko'mvoi, oat.
Bo'mvoi, panic.
Vo'mvoi, indian millet,
vro'mvoi, millet.

The third difference.

O'MVOZ, herbs not frumentaceous.

The sixteen species under it.

Po'mvo, canary-grass,
pro'mvo, panic-grass.
Fo'mvo, fox-tail,
fro'mvo, cats'-tail.
To'mvo, wheat-grass.
Ko'mvo, mat-weed,
kro'mvo, wild barley.
Bo'mvo, darnell, tare,
bro'mvo, dogs'-grass.
Vo'mvo, crested-grass.
Do'mvo, reed,
dro'mvo, job's-tears.
Go'mvo, oat-grass,
gro'mvo, finger-grass.
To'mvo, pearl-grass,
tro'mvo, hairy-grass.
Do'mvo, meadow-grass.

Po'nv, sweet smelling reed,
pro'nv, camels'-hay.
Fo'nv, galingale,
fro'nv, rush.
To'nv, cane.
Ko'nv, feather-grass,
kro'nv, cotton-grass.
Bo'nv, reed mace,
bro'nv, burr reed.
Vo'nv, mouse-tail.

The fourth difference.

O'MVAZ, herbs of bulbous roots.

The thirteen species under it.

Po'mva, crown imperial.
Fo'mva, lily,
fro'mva, martagon.
To'mva, tulip,
tro'mva, fritillary.
Ko'mva, daffodill,
kro'mva, hyacinth.
Bo'mva, star of Bethlehem,
bro'mva, bulbous violet, snow-drop.
Vo'mva, bulbous iris,
vro'mva, corn flag.
Do'mva, meadow saffron,
dro'mva, crocus.
Go'mva, orchis.
To'mva, onion,
tro'mva, leek.
Do'mva, shalot,
dro'mva, chives.

Po'nv, garlic,
pro'nv, moly.
Fo'nv, ramson,
fro'nv, mountain ramson.
To'nv, squill.

The fifth difference.

O'MVILZ, herbs of affinity to bulbous roots.

The ten species under it.

Po'mvi, kings'-spear,
pro'mvi, spider-wort.
Fo'mvi, dogs'-tooth.
To'mvi, day lily,
tro'mvi, tuberous fleur-de-lis.
Ko'mvi, flowering reed,
kro'mvi, jucca.
Bo'mvi, indian hyacinth,
Vo'mvi, flowering rush.
Do'mvi, birds'-nest.
Go'mvi, broom-rape,
gro'mvi, tooth-wort.
To'mvi, dragon,
tro'mvi, wake-robin.
Do'mvi, broad leaved friars'-cow.
dro'mvi, narrow leaved friars'-cow.

The sixth difference.

O'MVAIZ, round leaved herbs.

The thirteen species under it.

Po'mvai, colts-foot,
pro'mvai, butter-burr.
Fo'mvai, great burdock,
fro'mvai, little burdock.
To'mvai, horse-foot.
Ko'mvai, water lily,
kro'mvai, marsh marigold.
Bo'mvai, violet,
bro'mvai, pansy.
Vo'mvai, asarabacca,
vro'mvai, sow bread.
Do'mvai, butter-wort,
dro'mvai, grass of Parnassus.
Go'mvai, winter-green,
gro'mvai, sun-dew.
To'mvai, samicle,
tro'mvai, ladies'-mantle.
Do'mvai, white saxifrage,
dro'mvai, golden saxifrage.

Po'nvai, ground ivy,
pro'nvai, money-wort.
Fo'nvai, indian cress.
To'nvai, scurvy-grass,
tro'nvai, sea bind-weed.

The seventh difference.

O'MVINOOZ, herbs of nervous leaves.

The eight species under it.

Po'mvinoo, white hellebore,
pro'mvinoo, helleborine.
Fo'mvinoo, plantain,
fro'mvinoo, bucks-horn.
To'mvinoo, snake-weed,
tro'mvinoo, soap-wort.
Ko'mvinoo, sea plantain,
kro'mvinoo, flea-wort.
Bo'mvinoo, one-blade,
bro'mvinoo, two-blade.
Vo'mvinoo, gentian,
vro'mvinoo, dwarf gentian.
Do'mvinoo, solomon's-seal,
dro'mvinoo, lily of the valley.
Go'mvinoo, pond-weed.
gro'mvinoo, water caltrops.

The eighth difference.

OMVINOI, succulent herbs.

The seven species under it.

Po'mvinoi, house-leek,
 pro'mvinoi, aloe.
 Fo'mvinoi, orpine.
 fro'mvinoi, rose-wort.
 To'mvinoi, purslain,
 tro'mvinoi, garden brook-lime.
 Ko'mvinoi, spotted sanicle,
 kro'mvinoi, indented sengreen.
 Bo'mvinoi, stone-crop,
 bro'mvinoi, wall-pepper.
 Vo'mvinoi, navel-wort,
 Do'mvinoi, glass-wort.

The ninth difference.

OMVINOZ, herbs distinguished by the superficies of the leaf.

The ten species under it.

Po'mvino, burrage,
 pro'mvino, bugloss.
 Fo'mvino, alkanet.
 fro'mvino, viper's bugloss.
 To'mvino, sage of Jerusalem,
 tro'mvino, honey-wort.
 Ko'mvino, comfrey,
 kro'mvino, dog's-tongue.
 Bo'mvino, grummel,
 bro'mvino, heliotrope.
 Vo'mvino, asparagras,
 vro'mvino, ladies'-bed-straw.
 Do'mvino, horse-tail,
 dro'mvino, horned water-milfoil.
 Go'mvino, madder,
 gro'mvino, cross-wort.
 To'mvino, bastard madder,
 tro'mvino, goose-grass.
 Do'mvino, woodrof,
 dro'mvino, spurry.

AMVI. XI.

The nine differences under this Genus.

AMVOOZ, herbs of stamineous flowers.

E

AMVOIZ, herbs having a compound flower, not pappous.

AMVOZ, pappous herbs.

AMVAZ, umbelliferous-flowered herbs with broad leaves.

AMVILZ, umbelliferous-flowered herbs with leaves finely cut into narrow segments.

AMVAIZ, verticillate-flowered fruticose herbs.

AMVINOZ, verticillate-flowered not fruticose herbs.

AMVINOIZ, spicate-flowered herbs.

AMVINOZ, clustered or button-seeded herbs.

The first difference.

AMVOOZ, herbs of stamineous flowers.

The seventeen species under it.

Pa'mvoo, rhubarb,
 pra'mvoo, dock.
 Fa'mvoo, sorrel,
 fra'mvoo, french sorrel.
 Ta'mvoo, buck-wheat,
 tra'mvoo, black bind-weed.
 Ka'mvoo, knot-grass.
 Ba'mvoo, hemp,
 bra'mvoo, hop.
 Va'mvoo, mercury,
 vra'mvoo, childing mercury.
 Da'mvoo, dog's mercury.
 Ga'mvoo, spinage,
 gra'mvoo, English mercury.
 Ta'mvoo, orrage,
 tra'mvoo, goose-foot.
 Da'mvoo, beet.

Pa'mvoo, dyers'-weed,
 pra'mvoo, base rocket.
 Fa'mvoo, meadow rue.

Ta'mvoo, oak of Jerusalem,
 tra'mvoo, oak of Cappadocia.

Ka'mvoo, nettle.

Ba'mvoo, blite,
 bra'mvoo, princes'-feathers.

Va'mvoo, pellitory of the wall.

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Ga'mvoo, rupture-wort,
gra'mvoo, stinking ground pine.*The second difference.*

AMVOIZ, herbs having a compound flower, not pappous.

The sixteen species under it.

Pa'mvoi, sun-flower,
 pra'mvoi, Jerusalem artichoke.

Fa'mvoi, marigold.

Ta'mvoi, great daisy,
 tra'mvoi, daisy.

Ka'mvoi, alecost,
 kra'mvoi, maudlin tansy.

Ba'mvoi, golden stæchas,
 bra'mvoi, cud-weed.

Va'mvoi, corn marigold,
 vra'mvoi, ox-eye.

Da'mvoi, African marigold.

Ga'mvoi, chamomile,
 gra'mvoi, stinking may-weed.

Ta'mvoi, fever-few.

Da'mvoi, sneeze-wort,
 dra'mvoi, tarragon.

Pa'mvoi, southern-wood,
 pra'mvoi, lavender cotton.

Fa'mvoi, worm-wood,
 fra'mvoi, mug-wort.

Ta'mvoi, tansy,
 tra'mvoi, milfoil.

Ka'mvoi, scabious,
 kra'mvoi, devils'-bit.

Ba'mvoi, blue daisy,
 bra'mvoi, thrift.

Va'mvoi, endive,
 vra'mvoi, succory.

The third difference.

AMVOZ, flowering pappous herbs.

The fourteen species under it.

Pa'mvo, thistle,
 pra'mvo, artichoke.

Fa'mvo, blue-bottle,
 fra'mvo, Austrian sneeze-wort.

Ta'mvo, saw-wort,
 tra'mvo, great centory.

Ka'mv_o, knap-weed,
 kra'mv_o, silver knap-weed.
 Ba'mv_o, bastard saffron,
 bra'mv_o, bearded creeper.
 Va'mv_o, leopards'-bane,
 vra'mv_o, elecampane.
 Da'mv_o, groundsil,
 dra'mv_o, rag-wort.
 Ga'mv_o, Dutch agrimony,
 gra'mv_o, golden rod.
 Ta'mv_o, star-wort,
 tra'mv_o, flea-bane.
 Da'mv_o, sea star-wort,
 dra'mv_o, golden flowered samphire.
 Pa'nv_o, lettuce,
 pra'nv_o, gum succory.
 Fa'nv_o, hawk-weed,
 fra'nv_o, dandelion.
 Ta'nv_o, goats'-beard,
 tra'nv_o, mouse-ear.
 Ka'nv_o, sow thistle,
 kra'nv_o, nipple-wort.

The fourth difference.

AMV_AZ, umbelliferous-flowered
 herbs with broad leaves.

The fifteen species under it.

Pa'mv_a, annis,
 pra'mv_a, coriander.
 Fa'mv_a, bastard stone-parsley.
 Ta'mv_a, sweet cicely,
 tra'mv_a, wild cicely.
 Ka'mv_a, alexanders,
 kra'mv_a, lovage.
 Ba'mv_a, angelica,
 bra'mv_a, master-wort.
 Va'mv_a, lasser-wort,
 vra'mv_a, frankincense of Theo-
 phrastus.
 Da'mv_a, sir-mountain.
 Ga'mv_a, valerian,
 gra'mv_a, meadow-sweet.
 Ta'mv_a, parsley,
 tra'mv_a, small-age.
 Da'mv_a, Hercules heal-all.
 Pa'nv_a, parsnip,
 pra'nv_a, skirret.

Fa'nv_a, thorough-wax,
 fra'nv_a, hares'-ear.
 Ta'nv_a, burnt saxifrage,
 tra'nv_a, umbelliferous eringo.
 Ka'nv_a, candy-Alexander.
 Ba'nv_a, cow parsnip,
 bra'nv_a, water parsnip.

The fifth difference.

AMVILZ, umbelliferous-flowered
 herbs with leaves finely cut
 into narrow segments.

The fourteen species under it.

Pa'mvi, fennel,
 pra'mvi, dill.
 Fa'mvi, hogs' fennel,
 fra'mvi, samphire.
 Ta'mvi, giant fennel,
 tra'mvi, frankincense of Galen.
 Ka'mvi, spignel,
 kra'mvi, bishops'-weed.
 Ba'mvi, hart-wort.
 Va'mvi, carrot,
 vra'mvi, wild carrot.
 Da'mvi, caraway,
 dra'mvi, cummin.
 Ga'mvi, all-heal,
 gra'mvi, chervil.
 Ta'mvi, hemlock,
 tra'mvi, water hemlock.
 Da'mvi, earth-nut,
 dra'mvi, drop-wort.
 Pa'nv_i, pellitory of Spain,
 pra'nv_i, scorching fennel.
 Fa'nv_i, spanish pick-tooth,
 fra'nv_i, bastard parsley.
 Ta'nv_i, water milfoil,
 tra'nv_i, milky parsley.
 Ka'nv_i, water drop-wort.

The sixth difference.

AMVAIZ, verticillate-flowered
 fruticose herbs.

The seven species under it.

Pa'mvai, sage.
 Fa'mvai, germander,
 fra'mvai, tree germander.

Ta'mvai, mastic,
 tra'mvai, goats'-marjoram.
 Ka'mvai, thyme.
 Ba'mvai, lavender,
 bra'mvai, cassidony.
 Va'mvai, polimountain.
 Da'mvai, hyssop,
 dra'mvai, winter-savory.

The seventh difference.

AMVINOOZ, verticillate-flower'd
 not fruticose herbs.

The seventeen species under it.

Pa'mvinoo, mint,
 pra'mvinoo, cat-mint.
 Fa'mvinoo, balm,
 fra'mvinoo, calamint.
 Ta'mvinoo, assyrian balm.
 Ka'mvinoo, marjoram,
 kra'mvinoo, wild marjoram.
 Ba'mvinoo, basil,
 bra'mvinoo, stone-basil.
 Va'mvinoo, dittany,
 vra'mvinoo, white horehound.
 Da'mvinoo, ground-pine.
 Ga'mvinoo, pennyroyal.
 Ta'mvinoo, water germander,
 tra'mvinoo, wood-sage.
 Da'mvinoo, clary,
 dra'mvinoo, wild clary.

Pa'nv_{inoo}, dead-nettle,
 pra'nv_{inoo}, black horehound.
 Fa'nv_{inoo}, base horehound,
 fra'nv_{inoo}, ironwort.
 Ta'nv_{inoo}, mother-wort.
 Ka'nv_{inoo}, hedge hyssop,
 kra'nv_{inoo}, hooded loose strife.
 Ba'nv_{inoo}, betony,
 bra'nv_{inoo}, purple loose strife.
 Va'nv_{inoo}, self-heal,
 vra'nv_{inoo}, bugle.
 Da'nv_{inoo}, dodder.

The eighth difference.

AMVINOIZ, spicate-flowered herbs.

The six species under it.

Pa'mvinoi, teasel,
pra'mvinoi, eringo.
Fa'mvinoi, globe thistle,
fra'mvinoi, shepherds'-rod.
Ta'mvinoi, agrimony,
tra'mvinoi, enchanters' night-shade
Ka'mvinoi, burnet.
Ba'mvinoi, hare's-foot,
bra'mvinoi, star-headed trefoil.
Va'mvinoi, arsmart,
vra'mvinoi, narrow-leaved pond-weed.

The ninth difference.

AMVINOZ, clustered or button-seeded herbs.

The eight species under it.

Pa'mvino, wild tansy,
pra'mvino, avens.
Fa'mvino, cinque-foil,
fra'mvino, tormentil.
Ta'mvino, anemone,
tra'mvengo, pasch flower.
Ka'mvino, ranunculus,
kra'mvino, pilewort.
Ba'mvino, adonis flower.
Va'mvino, mallow,
vra'mvino, hollyock.
Da'mvino, marsh mallows,
dra'mvino, tree mallow.
Ga'mvino, vervain mallow.

*EMVI. XII.**The nine differences under this Genus.*

EMVOOZ, herbs with corniculate seed vessels.
EMVOIZ, long-podded climbing papilionaceous-flowered herbs.

EMVOZ, long-podded papilionaceous herbs, not climbers.

EMVAZ, long-podded herbs, not papilionaceous-flowered.

EMVILZ, capsulate seeded herbs, with five leaved flowers.

EMVAIZ, capsulate seeded herbs, with 3 or 4 leaved flowers.

EMVINOZ, capsulate seeded campanulate-flowered herbs.

EMVINOIZ, capsulate seeded segmented-flowered herbs.

EMVINOZ, bacciferous herbs.

The first difference.

EMVOOZ, herbs with corniculate seed vessels.

The five species under it.

Pe'mvoo, peony,
pre'mvoo, fraximella.
Fe'mvoo, lark's-heel,
fre'mvoo, columbine.
Te'mvoo, wolves'-bane,
tre'mvoo, wholesome wolves'-bane.
Ke'mvoo, winter wolves'-bane,
kre'mvoo, staves-acre.
Be'mvoo, cranes'-bill,
bre'mvoo, venus'-comb.

The second difference.

EMVOIZ, long-podded climbing papilionaceous-flower'd herbs.

The seven species under it.

Pe'mvoi, kidney bean.
Fe'mvoi, bean of the ancients,
fre'mvoi, pea.
Te'mvoi, vetch,
tre'mvoi, lentil.
Ke'mvoi, bitter vetch.
Be'mvoi, chickling,
bre'mvoi, winged wild pea.
Ve'mvoi, yellow wild vetch.
De'mvoi, under-ground chickling.
dre'mvoi, pea earth-nut.

The third difference.

EMVOZ, long-podded papilionaceous-flowered herbs not climbers.

The fifteen species under it.

Pe'mvo, bean,
pre'mvo, lupin.
Fe'mvo, chick pea.
Te'mvo, wild liquorice,
tre'mvo, milk vetch.
Ke'mvo, lady's-finger,
kre'mvo, fumitory.
Be'mvo, french honey-suckle,
bre'mvo, cock's-head.
Ve'mvo, hatchet-vetch,
vre'mvo, horse-shoe.
De'mvo, crimson grass vetch.
Ge'mvo, goat's-rue.
gre'mvo, sensitive plant.
Te'mvo, bird's-foot,
tre'mvo, land caltrops.
De'mvo, melilot,
dre'mvo, trefoil honey-suckle,
Pe'mvo, milk-wort.
Fe'mvo, scorpion-grass,
fre'mvo, caterpillar.
Te'mvo, lotus,
tre'mvo, foen-greek.
Ke'mvo, eamock.
Be'mvo, snail trefoil,
bre'mvo, hedge-hog trefoil.

The fourth difference.

EMVAZ, long-podded herbs, not papilionaceous-flowered.

The fifteen species under it.

Pe'mva, stock gilly-flower,
pre'mva, wall-flower.
Fe'mva, dames' violet,
fre'mva, tooth-wort.
Te'mva, coddled willow herb,
tre'mva, upright dogs'-bane.
Ke'mva, turnip.
kre'mva, navew.
Be'mva, radish.

Ve'mva, cabbage,
vre'mva, coddled thorough-wax.

De'mva, rocket,
dre'mva, winter cress.

Ge'mva, sauce alone,
gre'mva, capsicum.

Te'mva, mustard,
tre'mva, charlock.

De'mva, horned poppy,
dre'mva, great celandine.

Pe'hva, flix-weed.

Fe'hva, tower mustard,
fre'hva, coddled mouse-ear.

Te'hva, treacle worm-seed,
tre'hva, yellow arabian mustard.

Ke'hva, dogs'-bane,
kre'hva, swallow-wort.

Be'hva, water cress,
brehva, cuckoo flower.

The fifth difference.

EMVILZ, capsulate seeded herbs,
with five leaved flowers.

The thirteen species under it.

Pe'mvi, gilly-flower,
pre'mvi, pink.

Fe'mvi, campion,
fre'mvi, catch-fly.

Te'mvi, venus' looking-glass.

Ke'mvi, sweet-william,
kre'mvi, bristow nonsuch.

Be'mvi, lesser centaury.

Ve'mvi, cow-basil,
vre'mvi, cockle.

De'mvi, St. John's-wort,
dre'mvi, St. Peter's wort.

Ge'mvi, tutsan.

Te'mvi, stitch-wort,
tre'mvi, common chickweed.

De'mvi, bastard chickweed,
dre'mvi, pimpernel.

Pe'nv, spurge.

Fe'nv, flax,
fre'nv, yellow loose strife.

Te'nv, rue,
tre'nv, fenel flower.

The sixth difference.

EMVAIZ, capsulate seeded herbs
with 3 or 4 leaved flowers.

The eleven species under it.

Pe'mvai, fresh water soldier,
pre'mvai, arrow-head.

Fe'mvai, bulbomach,
fre'mvai, mad-wort of Discorides.

Te'mvai, thlaspi,
tre'mvai, shepherd's purse.

Ke'mvai, poppy,
kre'mvai, bastard poppy.

Be'mvai, garden cress,
bre'mvai, sciatica cress.

Ve'mvai, pepper-wort,
vre'mvai, swine's cress.

De'mvai, barren-wort.

Ge'mvai, woad,
gre'mvai, gold of pleasure.

Te'mvai, vervain,
tre'mvai, sea-lavender.

De'mvai, brook-lime.

Pe'hvai, speed-weed,
pre'hvai, wild germander.

The seventh difference.

EMVINOZ, capsulate seeded
campanulate-flowered herbs.

The eleven species under it.

Pe'mvinoo, pompeon,
pre'mvinoo, melon.

Fe'mvinoo, gourd,
fre'mvinoo, citron.

Te'mvinoo, cucumber.

Ke'mvinoo, coloquintida,
kre'mvinoo, wild cucumber.

Be'mvinoo, male balsam.

Ve'mvinoo, convolvulus,
vre'mvinoo, scammony.

De'mvinoo, Coventry bells,
dre'mvinoo, throat-wort.

Ge'mvinoo, mervail of Peru,
gre'mvinoo, thorn apple.

Te'mvinoo, rampion,
tre'mvinoo, bell-flower.

De'mvinoo, fox-glove,
dre'mvinoo, oily purging pulse.

Pe'nvino, tobacco,
pre'nvino, hen-bane.

The eighth difference.

EMVINOIZ, capsulate seeded
segmented-flowered herbs.

The ten species under it.

Pe'mvinoi, primrose,
pre'mvinoi, cowslip.

Fe'mvinoi, bear's-ear,
fre'mvinoi, bird's-eye.

Te'mvinoi, bear's-ear sanicle.

Ke'mvinoi, mullien,
kre'mvinoi, moth mullien.

Be'mvinoi, birth-wort,
bre'mvinoi, fig-wort.

Ve'mvinoi, snap-dragon,
vre'mvinoi, toad-flax.

De'mvinoi, cocks'-comb,
dre'mvinoi, eye-bright.

Ge'mvinoi, bears'-breech,
gre'mvinoi, cow wheat.

Te'mvinoi, coddled arsmart,
tre'mvinoi, female fluellin.

De'mvinoi, periwinkle.

The ninth difference.

EMVINOZ, bacciferous herbs.

The nine species under it.

Pe'mvino, strawberry.

Fe'mvino, love-apple,
fre'mvino, mad-apple.

Te'mvino, potato of Virginia.

Ke'mvino, night-shade,
kre'mvino, man-drake.

Be'mvino, berry bearing wolf'sbane
bremvino, true-love.

Ve'mvino, white briony,
vre'mvino, black briony.

Demvino, prickly bind-weed.
Gemvino, winter cherry.
gre'mvino, berry bearing chickweed
Temvino, danc-wort.

IMVI. XIII.

*The six differences under this
 Genus.*

IMVOOZ, bacciferous, thorny,
 deciduous shrubs.
IMVOIZ, bacciferous, deciduous
 shrubs, not thorny.
IMVOZ, bacciferous, evergreen
 shrubs.
IMVAZ, podded-seeded shrubs.
IMVILZ, graniferous, deciduous
 shrubs.
IMVAIZ, graniferous, evergreen
 shrubs.

The first difference.

IMVOOZ, bacciferous, thorny, de-
 ciduous shrubs.

The seven species under it.

Pimvoo, raspberry,
primvoo, bramble.
Fimvoo, rose,
frimvoo, brier.
Timvoo, gooseberry,
trimvoo, white thorn.
Kimvoo, sloe-tree,
krimvoo, barberry.
Bimvoo, purging thorn.
Vimvoo, Christ's thorn,
vrimvoo, box thorn.
Dimvoo, buck's thorn.

The second difference.

IMVOIZ, bacciferous, deciduous
 shrubs, not thorny.

The fourteen species under it

Pimvoi, vine,
primvoi, currant.

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Pimvoi, bilberry.
Timvoi, way-faring tree,
trimvoi, white beam tree.
Kimvoi, dogberry tree.
Bimvoi, birds' cherry,
brimvoi, wild rock cherry of Austria
Vimvoi, dwarf medlar,
vrimvoi, sweet-wort.
Dimvoi, berry bearing alder.
Gimvoi, woodbine,
grimvoi, upright woodbine.
Timvoi, pepper.
Dimvoi, mezeron,
drimvoi, spindle tree.
Pimvoi, privet,
primvoi, cassia.
Fimvoi, gelder rose,
frimvoi, water elder.
Timvoi, yellow jessamine.
Kimvoi, sea grape.

The third difference.

IMVOZ, bacciferous evergreen
 shrubs.

The twelve species under it.

Pimvo, true balsam,
primvo, thorny burnet.
Fimvo, dwarf palm.
Timvo, mock privet,
trimvo, privet.
Kimvo, strawberry tree,
krimvo, evergreen thorn.
Bimvo, spurge laurel.
Vimvo, spurge olive,
vrimvo, widow-wail.
Dimvo, laurel of Alexandria,
drimvo, horse-tongue.
Gimvo, butchers' broom.
Timvo, wild bay.
Dimvo, juniper,
drimvo, savin.
Pimvo, myrtle,
primvo, myrtle sumach.
Fimvo, ivy,
frimvo, misseltoe.

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The fourth difference.

IMVAZ, podded-seeded shrubs.

The nine species under it.

Pimva, lilac.
Fimva, capar,
frimva, thorny broom.
Timva, bean trefoil,
trimva, shrub-trefoil.
Kimva, senna,
krimva, bastard senna.
Bimva, licquorice.
Vimva, binding bean tree,
vrimva, locust tree.
Dimva, humble plant.
Gimva, broom,
grimva, furze.
Timva, goats'-thorn,
trimva, dorycnium.

The fifth difference.

IMVILZ, graniferous deciduous
 shrubs.

The eight species under it.

Pimvi, chaste tree,
primvi, spiked willow of Theo-
 phrastus.
Fimvi, tamarisk.
Timvi, jessamine,
trimvi, white pipe tree.
Kimvi, shrub mallow.
Bimvi, galls,
brimvi, red sumach.
Vimvi, tree spurge.
Dimvi, clematis,
drimvi, travellers'-joy,
Gimvi, Virginian climbers.

The sixth difference.

IMVAIZ, graniferous evergreen
 shrubs.

The eight species under it.

Pimvai, holy rose,
primvai, oleander.
Fimvai, sana munda,
frimvai, gut-wort.

T'imvai, herb-terrible.
 K'imvai, rosemary,
 k'r'imvai, sage-mullein.
 B'imvai, hart-wort,
 b'r'imvai, sweet mountain rose.
 V'imvai, sea purslain,
 v'r'imvai, silver bush.
 D'imvai, heath.
 G'imvai, rose of Jerico.

UMVI. XIV.

*The eight differences under this
 Genus.*

UMVOOZ, pomiferous trees.
 UMVOIZ, pruniferous trees.
 UMVOZ, bacciferous trees.
 UMV^AZ, nuciferous trees.
 UMVILS, glandiferous and coniferous trees.
 UMV^AIZ, trees whose seeds are contained in a single tegument.
 UMVINO^OOZ, trees celebrated for their woods or barks.
 UMVINO^IOZ, trees celebrated for their gums or resins.

The first difference.

UMVOOZ, pomiferous trees.

The nine species under it.

Pu'mvoo, apple.
 Fu'mvoo, pear,
 fru'mvoo, quince.
 Tu'mvoo, medlar,
 tru'mvoo, lazarolet.
 Ku'mvoo, true service,
 kru'mvoo, common service.
 Bu'mvoo, fig.
 Vu'mvoo, pomegranate.
 Du'mvoo, orange,
 dru'mvoo, Adam's apple.
 Gu'mvoo, citron,
 gru'mvoo, lemon.
 Tu'mvoo, plantain tree,
 tru'mvoo, Indian fig.

The second difference.

UMVOIZ, pruniferous trees.

The six species under it.

Pu'mvoi, peach,
 pru'mvoi, nectarine.
 Fu'mvoi, apricot,
 fru'mvoi, plum.
 Tu'mvoi, cherry,
 tru'mvoi, cornelion.
 Ku'mvoi, olive,
 kru'mvoi, date.
 Bu'mvoi, mirobalane,
 bru'mvoi, sebesten.
 Vu'mvoi, white jujubs,
 vru'mvoi, common jujubs.

The third difference.

UMVOZ, bacciferous trees.

The ten species under it.

Pu'mvo, mulberry.
 Fu'mvo, elder,
 fru'mvo, sunach.
 Tu'mvo, quicken tree.
 tru'mvo, turpentine tree.
 Ku'mvo, nettle tree.
 Bu'mvo, bay,
 bru'mvo, laurel.
 Vu'mvo, yew,
 vru'mvo, holly.
 Du'mvo, box.
 Gu'mvo, mastic tree,
 gru'mvo, dragon tree.
 Tu'mvo, clove tree,
 tru'mvo, bead tree.
 Du'mvo, sassafras,
 dru'mvo, Indian molle.

The fourth difference.

UMV^AZ, nuciferous trees.

The eight species under it.

Pu'mva, walnut,
 pru'mva, almond.
 Fu'mva, pistachio,
 fru'mva, storax.

Tu'mva, filbert,
 tru'mva, hazel.
 Ku'mva, chesnut,
 kru'mva, beech.
 Bu'mva, bladder-nut.
 Vu'mva, coco-nut,
 vru'mva, nutmeg.
 Du'mva, chocolate nut,
 dru'mva, coffee,
 dwu'mva, tea.
 Gu'mva, cotton-tree,
 gru'mva, anacardium.

The fifth difference.

UMVILZ, glandiferous and coniferous trees.

The six species under it.

Pu'mvi, oak,
 pru'mvi, bitter oak.
 Fu'mvi, holm oak,
 fru'mvi, cork tree.
 Tu'mvi, alder,
 tru'mvi, larch tree.
 Ku'mvi, cedar,
 kru'mvi, pine.
 Bu'mvi, male fir,
 bru'mvi, female fir.
 Vu'mvi, cypress,
 vru'mvi, tree of life.

The sixth difference.

UMV^AIZ, trees bearing their seeds in single teguments.

The ten species under it.

Pu'mvai, carob.
 Fu'mvai, cassia,
 fru'mvai, tamarind.
 Tu'mvai, Judas tree.
 Ku'mvai, elm,
 kru'mvai, hornbeam.
 Bu'mvai, ash.
 Vu'mvai, maple,
 vru'mvai, sycamore.
 Du'mvai, birch,
 dru'mvai, aspin.

GENUS XIV. UMWI.

Gu'mvai, black poplar,
gru'mvai, white poplar.
Tu'mvai, willow,
tru'mvai, sallow.
Du'mvai, lime tree,
dru'mvai, plane tree.

The seventh difference.

UMVINOOZ, trees celebrated for
their woods or resins.

The nine species under it.

Pu'mvinoo, aloe tree.
Fu'mvinoo, gnaiaum,
fru'mvinoo, snakewood.
Tu'mvinoo, red saunders,
tru'mvinoo, yellow saunders.
Ku'mvinoo, lignum nephriticum,
kru'mvinoo, rosewood.
Bu'mvinoo, brasil wood,
bru'mvinoo, logwood.
Vu'mvinoo, ebony,
vru'mvinoo, princes' wood.
Du'mvinoo, cabbage tree.
Gu'mvinoo, cinnamon.
Tu'mvinoo, cortex febrifugus Pe-
ruvianus,
tru'mvinoo, cortex winteranns.

The eighth difference.

UMVINOIZ, trees celebrated for
their gums or resins.

The nine species under it.

Pu'mvinoi, myrrh.
Fu'mvinoi, gum arabic,
fru'mvinoi, sarcocolla.
Tu'mvinoi, frankincense,
tru'mvinoi, gum elemi.
Ku'mvinoi, gum anime,
kru'mvinoi, copal.
Bu'mvinoi, caruma,
bru'mvinoi, benjamin.
Vu'mvinoi, camphor.
Du'mvinoi, bdellium,
dru'mvinoi, taca mahaca.

GENUS XV. ONJI

Gu'mvinoi, lac.
Tu'mvinoi, liquid ambra,
tru'mvinoi, Peruvian balsam.

O'NJI. XV.

*The nine Differences under this
Genus.*

ONJOOZ, unwinged insects hav-
ing six feet or none.
ONJOIZ, winged insects with six
feet, and insects with
more than six feet.
ONJQZ, soft transition-insects.
ONJAZ, unsheathed winged in-
sects.
ONJILZ, sheathed winged insects.
ONJAIZ, crustaceous animals.
ONJINOOZ, testaceous turbinated
animals.
ONJINOIZ, testaceous animals
not turbinated.
ONJINOZ, soft non-transition
animals and zoophytes.

The first difference.

ONJOOZ, unwinged insects hav-
ing six feet, or none.

The nine species under it.

Pu'njoo, earth worm,
pro'njoo, belly worm.
Fo'njoo, leech,
fro'njoo, snail.
To'njoo, ascarides,
tro'njoo, botts.
Ko'njoo, fluke,
kro'njoo, asilus.
Bo'njoo, glow-worm,
bro'njoo, meal worm.
Vo'njoo, proscarab.
Do'njoo, field cricket,
dro'njoo, cockroach.
Go'njoo, louse,
gro'njoo, flea.
To'njoo, water scorpion.

GENUS XVI. ONJI.

The second difference.

ONJOIZ, winged insects with six
feet, and insects with
more than six feet.

The eleven species under it.

Po'njoi, locust,
pro'njoi, mantis.
Fo'njoi, cricket,
fro'njoi, fen cricket.
To'njoi, cinnex silvestris.
tro'njoi, winged cockroach.
Ko'njoi, water spider,
kro'njoi, cicada aquatica.
Bo'njoi, spider,
bro'njoi, scorpion.
Vo'njoi, tick,
vron'joi, punice.
Do'njoi, mite,
dro'njoi, wheal worm.
Go'njoi, moth.
To'njoi, wood-louse.
Do'njoi, scolopender,
dro'njoi, julus.
Po'njinoi, sea louse,
pron'jinoi, sea flea.

The third difference.

ONJQZ, soft transition-insects.

The eight species under it.

Po'nje, maggot.
Fo'nje, bee maggot,
fro'nje, shining fly maggot.
To'nje, gentile,
tron'je, wasp-like-fly maggot.
Ko'nje, libella worm,
kro'nje, cadew.
Bo'nje, straight-beetle producing
hexapod,
bro'nje, whirl worm.
Vo'nje, caterpillar,
vron'je, silk worm.
Do'nje, geometra,
dro'nje, skipping worm.
Go'nje, smooth caterpillar,
gro'nje, palmer worm.

GENUS XV. O'NJI.

The fourth difference.

ONJA, unsheathed winged insects.

The ten species under it.

Po'nja, bee,
pro'nja, humble bee.
Fo'nja, wasp,
fro'nja, hornet.
To'nja, bee-like fly,
tro'nja, wasp-like fly.
Ko'nja, flesh fly,
kro'nja, dung fly.
Bo'nja, ant,
bro'nja, gnat.
Vo'nja, cicada,
vro'nja, papilionaceous fly.
Do'nja, dragon fly,
dro'nja, may fly.
Go'nja, crane fly.
To'nja, butterfly,
tro'nja, moth.
Do'nja, hawk butterfly.

The fifth difference.

ONJILZ, sheathed winged insects.

The nine species under it.

Po'nji, rhinoceros beetle,
pro'nji, weevil.
Fo'nji, stag beetle,
fro'nji, bull-fly beetle.
To'nji, goat chafer,
tro'nji, knobbed horned beetle.
Ko'nji, common beetle,
kro'nji, dung beetle.
Bo'nji, grey beetle,
bro'nji, green chafer.
Vo'nji, death watch,
vro'nji, lady-cow.
Do'nji, staphilinus,
dro'nji, ear-wig.
Go'nji, great water-scarab,
gro'nji, less water-scarab.
To'nji, cantharides,
tro'nji, glow-worm fly.

GENUS XV. O'NJI.

The sixth difference.

ONJAIZ, crustaceous animals.

The nine species under it.

Po'njai, lobster,
pro'njai, long oyster.
Fo'njai, sea bear.
To'njai, cray-fish.
Ko'njai, shrimp,
kro'njai, squilla mantis.
Bo'njai, hermit fish.
Vo'njai, common crab,
vro'njai, sea cock.
Do'njai, cancer majus,
dro'njai, molucca crab.
Go'njai, little crab.
To'njai, sea spider,
tro'njai, crustaceous spider.

The seventh difference.

ONJINOOZ, testaceous turbinated animals.

The eight species under it.

Po'njino, nautilus,
pro'njino, water snail.
Fo'njino, murex,
fro'njino, purpura.
To'njino, cylindroides,
tro'njino, aporrhais.
Ko'njino, sea snail,
kro'njino, nerites.
Bo'njino, buccinum,
bro'njino, turbo.
Vo'njino, trochus,
vro'njino, periwinkle.
Do'njino, venus shell,
dro'njino, persian shell.
Go'njino, sea ear.

The eighth difference.

ONJINOIZ, testaceous animals not turbinated.

The nine species under it.

Po'njinoi, limpet,
pro'njinoi, centre-fish.

GENUS XVI. A'NJI.

Fo'njinoi, button-fish.
fro'njinoi, mermaid's head.
To'njinoi, mother of pearl,
tro'njinoi, galades.
Ko'njinoi, oyster,
kro'njinoi, spondyl.
Bo'njinoi, scollop,
bro'njinoi, cockle.
Vo'njinoi, chama,
vro'njinoi, tellina.
Do'njinoi, pinna,
dro'njinoi, muscle.
Go'njinoi, pholas,
gro'njinoi, sheath-fish.
To'njinoi, barnicle.

The ninth difference.

ONJINOZ, soft non-transition animals and zoophytes.

The six species under it.

Po'njino, polypus,
pro'njino, sweet polypus.
Fo'njino, cuttle fish,
fro'njino, lesser cuttle.
To'njino, sleve,
tro'njino, reddish sleve.
Ko'njino, sea hare,
kro'njino, holothurius.
Bo'njino, blubber.
Vo'njino, tethya,
vro'njino, sea nettle.

A'NJI. XVI.

The nine differences under this Genus.

A'NJOOZ, viviparous oblong fish.
A'NJOIZ, viviparous fish not long and round.
A'NJOZ, oviparous fish with soft and flexible back fins.
A'NJAZ, oviparous fish having two back fins, one spinous and one flexible.
A'NJILZ, oviparous fish of one back fin, partly stiff and partly soft.

A'NJAIZ, oviparous eel-shaped fish.

A'NJINOZ, oviparous flat fish.

A'NJINOIZ, fishes of a hard crustaceous skin.

A'NJINOZ, scaly river fish.

The first difference.

A'NJOOZ, viviparous oblong fish.

The eight species under it.

Pan'joo, whale,
 pran'joo, porpoise.
 Fan'joo, saw-fish,
 fra'hjoo, sword-fish.
 Tan'joo, shark,
 tra'hjoo, glaucus.
 Kan'joo, hound-fish,
 kra'hjoo, spotted hound-fish.
 Ban'joo, thornback dog,
 bra'hjoo, hog-fish.
 Van'joo, greater dog-fish,
 vra'hjoo, lesser dog-fish.
 Dan'joo, zygæna,
 dra'hjoo, fox.
 Gan'joo, sturgeon,
 gra'hjoo, huso.

The second difference.

A'NJOIZ, viviparous fish not long and round.

The six species under it.

Pan'joi, pastinaca,
 pran'joi, aquila.
 Fan'joi, flare.
 fra'hjoi, thorn-back.
 Tan'joi, maid,
 tra'hjoi, squatino-raia.
 Kan'joi, torpedo,
 kra'hjoi, sea-devil.
 Ban'joi, skate.
 Van'joi, mole,
 vra'hjoi, lump.

The third difference.

A'NJOZ, oviparous fish with soft and flexible back fins.

The seventeen species under it.

Pan'jo, cod,
 pran'jo, coal-fish.
 Fan'jo, haddock,
 fra'hjo, whiting.
 Tan'jo, ling,
 tra'hjo, haak.
 Kan'jo, tummy,
 kra'hjo, pelamis.
 Ban'jo, mackerel.
 Van'jo, kite fish,
 vra'hjo, swallow fish.
 Dan'jo, sea-gudgeon,
 dra'hjo, paganellus.
 Gan'jo, joto,
 gra'hjo, draconculus.
 Tan'jo, gobites.
 Dan'jo, herring,
 dra'hjo, pilchard.

Pam'ijo, shad.
 Fam'ijo, anchovy,
 fra'm'ijo, chalcis.
 Tam'ijo, needle-fish,
 tra'm'ijo, tobacco-pipe-fish.
 Kam'ijo, blennius,
 kra'm'ijo, scorpoides.
 Bam'ijo, stromateus,
 bra'm'ijo, novacula.
 Vam'ijo, lupus marinus schonfeldii.
 Dam'ijo, paru,
 dra'm'ijo, guaperua.

The fourth difference.

A'NJAZ, oviparous fish having two back fins, one spinous and one flexible.

The twelve species under it.

Pan'ja, amia,
 pran'ja, glaucus.
 Fan'ja, coracinus,
 fra'ja, umbra.
 Tan'ja, lupus,
 tra'ja, English mullet.

Kan'ja, red gurnet,
 kra'hja, grey gurnet.
 Ban'ja, tub-fish,
 bra'hja, lyra altera rondeletii.

Van'ja, true mullet,
 vra'hja, lesser mullet.
 Dan'ja, sphyraena,
 dra'hja, saurus.
 Gan'ja, weaver,
 gra'hja, trachurus.
 Tan'ja, capricornus,
 tra'hja, aper.
 Dan'ja, trumpet-fish,
 dra'hja, monoceros elush.

Pam'ija, uranoscopus,
 pra'm'ija, scorpana.
 Tam'ija, dory.

The fifth difference.

A'NJILZ, oviparous fish of one back fin, partly stiff and partly soft.

The twelve species under it.

Pan'ji, gilt-head,
 pran'ji, parus.
 Fan'ji, cantharus,
 fra'hji, salpa.
 Tan'ji, sargus,
 tra'hji, mormyrus.
 Kan'ji, pagrus,
 kra'hji, rubellio.
 Ban'ji, melanurus,
 bra'hji, dentex.
 Van'ji, greater scorpion-fish,
 vra'hji, lesser scorpion-fish.
 Dan'ji, chromis.
 Gan'ji, jaguraca,
 gra'hji, acara.
 Tan'ji, sea-thrush,
 tra'hji, julis.
 Dan'ji, sea-perch,
 dra'hji, sachettus.
 Pam'iji, ptycheis,
 pra'm'iji, chauna.
 Fam'iji, maenas,
 fra'm'iji, boops.

The sixth difference.

ANJAIZ, oviparous eel-shaped fish.

The eight species under it.

Pa'njai, conger,
pra'njai, muræna.
Fa'njai, sea serpent,
fra'njai, ophidion plinii.
Ta'njai, tænia major,
tra'njai, tænia minor.
Ka'njai, tinca marina,
kra'njai, sand-eel.
Ba'njai, lamprey,
bra'njai, lamperu.
Va'njai, sheet-fish,
vra'njai, eel-pout.
Da'njai, eel.
Ga'njai, spada marina,
gra'njai, remora imperati.

The seventh difference.

A'NJINOOZ, oviparous flat fish.

The five species under it.

Pa'njinoo, common sole,
pra'njinoo, spotted sole.
Fa'njinoo, pole.
Ta'njinoo, turbot,
tra'njinoo, halibut.
Ka'njinoo, brett.
Ba'njinoo, plaice,
bra'njinoo, flounder.

The eighth difference.

A'NJINOIZ, fishes of a hard crustaceous skin.

The six species under it.

Pa'njinoi, orbis scutatis,
pra'njinoi, orbis hirsutus.
Fa'njinoi, orbis muricatus,
tra'njinoi, orbis echinatus.
Ta'njinoi, triangular fish,
tra'njinoi, horned triangular fish.
Ka'njinoi, holosteus.

Ba'njinoi, acus aristotelis,
bra'njinoi, hippocampus.
Va'njinoi, star-fish.

The ninth difference.

A'NJINOZ, scaly river fish.

The thirteen species under it.

Pa'njino, pike.
Fa'njino, salmon,
fra'njino, smelt.
Ta'njino, trout,
tra'njino, char.
Ka'njino, grayling,
kra'njino, uniber.
Ba'njino, farra,
bra'njino, lavarettus.
Va'njino, perch,
vra'njino, ruffle.
Da'njino, carp.
dra'njino, tench.
Ga'njino, barbel,
gra'njino, chub.
Ta'njino, bream,
tra'njino, roach.
Da'njino, dace,
dra'njino, bleak.
Pa'ni'jino, gudgeon,
pra'ni'jino, loach.
Fa'ni'jino, bull-head.
Ta'ni'jino, minnow,
tra'ni'jino, stickle-back.

E'NJL. XVII.

The nine differences under this Genus.

ENJOOZ, carnivorous birds.
ENJOIZ, phytivorous birds of short wings.
ENJQZ, phytivorous birds of long wings and slender bills.
ENJAZ, phytivorous birds of short, thick, bills.
ENJILZ, insectivorous birds of the greater kind.
ENJAIZ, lesser insectivorous birds.

ENJINOOZ, aquatic, amphibious birds.

ENJINOIZ, aquatic fissipedes.

ENJINOZ, aquatic palmipeds.

The first difference.

ENJOOZ, carnivorous birds.

The nine species under it.

Pe'njoo, eagle,
pre'njoo, vulture.
Fe'njoo, hawk,
fre'njoo, kite.
Te'njoo, cuckoo,
tre'njoo, butcher bird.
Ke'njoo, horned owl
kre'njoo, unhorned owl.
Be'njoo, raven,
bre'njoo, crow.
Ve'njoo, daw,
vre'njoo, chough.
De'njoo, parrot,
dre'njoo, paroquet.
Ge'njoo, magpie,
gre'njoo, jay.
Te'njoo, long tongued wood-pecker,
tren'joo, short tongued wood-pecker.

*Sub-species under the 1st difference.**Of the Eagle.*

pen'onjoo, chrysaetos,
pen'anjoo, melanaetus,
penen'joo, pygargus,
penin'joo, osprey.

Of the Vulture.

preno'hjoo, bald vulture,
pre'an'joo, chesnut colored vulture,
prenc'joo, golden vulture.

Of the Hawk.

feno'hjoo, tarcell or goss-hawk,
feno'njipar, tarcell, [male.]
feno'njipun, goss-hawk, [female.]
fena'hjoo, musket or sparrow-hawk,
fena'njipar, musket, [male.]
fena'njipun, sparrow-hawk, [female.]
fene'njoo, kestrel.

feni'njoo, jerkin or gerfalcon,
 feni'njipur, jerkin, [male,]
 feni'njipun, gerfalcon, [female.]

fenu'njoo, mountain falcon.

fenol'joo, tarcel or falcon,
 fenol'jipur, tarcel, male,
 fenol'jipun, falcon, female.

fena'ljoo, lammeret or lammer,
 fena'ljipur, lammeret, male,
 fena'ljipun, lammer, female.

fen'e'ljoo, hobby.

feni'ljoo, jack-merlin or merlin,
 feni'ljipur, jack-merlin, male,
 feni'ljipun, merlin, female.

Of the Kite.

fren'o'njoo, buzzard,
 fren'a'njoo, bald buzzard,
 frene'njoo, ring tail.

Of the Butcher-bird.

tren'o'njoo, particoloured butcher-
 bird,
 tren'a'njoo, great butcher-bird.

Of the Horned Owl.

keno'njoo, bubo,
 kena'njoo, otus,
 kene'njoo, scops.

Of the Unhorned Owl.

kreno'njoo, common white barn-owl,
 krena'njoo, common field owl,
 kren'e'njoo, goat sucker,
 kreni'njoo, noctua.

Of the Crow.

bren'o'njoo, rook,
 brena'njoo, Roiston crow.

Of the Pies.

geno'njoo, roller argentoratensis,
 gena'njoo, caryocatastes,
 gene'njoo, garrulus Bohemicus,
 geni'njoo, toucan,
 genu'njoo, rhinoceros bird,
 genol'joo, bird of Paradise.

Of the Long-tongued Wood-pecker.

teno'njoo, wood-spice,
 ten'a'njoo, lick-wall,
 tenen'joo, wit-wall,
 teni'njoo, wry neck.

Of the Short-tongued Woodpecker.

treno'njoo, nut-hatch,
 tren'a'njoo, wall-creeper,
 tren'e'njoo, ox-eye-creeper,

treni'njoo, reed-sparrow,
 trenu'njoo, lesser reed-sparrow.

The second difference.

ENJOIZ, phytivorous birds of
 short wings.

The nine species under it.

Pe'njoi, cock or hen, a fowl,
 pe'njifur, cock,
 pe'njifun, hen.

Fen'joi, pea-cock or pea-hen,
 fen'jifur, pea-cock,
 fen'jifun, pea-hen.

fre'njoi, turkey.

Ten'joi, pheasant,
 tren'joi, attagen.

Ken'joi, bustard,
 kren'joi, anas campestris bellonii.

Ben'joi, cock of the wood,
 bre'njoi, grouse.

Ven'joi, partridge,
 vre'njoi, red partridge.

De'njoi, hazle-hen,
 dre'njoi, lagopus.

Ge'njoi, quail,
 gre'njoi, rail.

Te'njoi, ostrich,
 tre'njoi, cassowary.

The third difference.

ENJOZ, phytivorous birds of long
 wings and slender bills.

The nine species under it.

Pe'ngo, pidgeon,
 pre'ngo, ring-dove.

Fen'go, stock-dove,
 fre'ngo, turtle-dove.

Ten'go, missle-bird,
 tre'ngo, thrush.

Ken'go, starling,
 kren'go, merula saxatilis.

Ben'go, fieldfare,
 bre'ngo, redwing.

Ven'go, blackbird,
 vre'ngo, passer solitarus.

De'ngo, merula torquata,
 dre'ngo, merula montana.

Ge'ngo, galbula,
 gre'ngo, hoop.

Te'ngo, bee-eater,
 tre'ngo, king-fisher.

The fourth difference.

ENJAZ, phytivorous birds of
 short, thick bills.

The eight species under it.

Pe'nja, bunting.

Fen'ja, yellow hammer,
 fre'nja, hortulane.

Ten'ja, sparrow,
 tren'ja, mountain-sparrow.

Ke'nja, cocothraustes,
 kren'ja, cocothraustes cristatus in-
 diens.

Be'nja, bullfinch,
 bre'nja, crossbill.

Ve'nja, greenfinch,
 vre'nja, canary bird.

De'nja, chaffinch,
 dre'nja, brambling.

Ge'nja, linnet,
 gre'nja, red linnet.

The fifth difference.

ENJILZ, insectivorous birds of
 the greater kind.

The eight species under it.

Pe'nji, swallow,
 pre'nji, swift.

Fen'ji, martin,
 fre'nji, sand-martin.

Ten'ji, nightingale.

Ken'ji, lark,
 kren'ji, tit-lark.

Ben'ji, robin redbreast,
 bre'ji, redstart.

Ve'ji, beccafigo,
 vre'ji, wheat-eat.

De'ji, wagtail,
 dre'ji, yellow wagtail.

Ge'ji, stone-smith,
 gre'ji, hedge-sparrow.

The sixth difference.

ENJAIZ, lesser insectivorous birds.

The eight species under it.

Peñjai, ligurinus,
preñjai, serinus.
Feñjai, citrinella.
Teñjai, wren.
Keñjai, regulus cristatus,
kreñjai, regulus non cristatus.
Beñjai, humming-bird.
Veñjai, great titmouse.
Deñjai, titmouse,
dreñjai, colemouse.
Geñjai, long tailed tit.
greñjai, crested tit.

The seventh difference.

ENJINOOZ, aquatic amphibious birds.

The nine species under it.

Peñjino, lapwing.
Feñjino, green plover,
freñjino, grey plover.
Teñjino, dotterel,
treñjino, sea lark.
Keñjino, redshank,
kreñjino, ruffle.
Beñjino, tringer major,
breñjino, tringa minor.
Veñjino, knot,
vreñjino, stint.
Deñjino, woodcock,
dreñjino, snipe.
Geñjino, sea pyc,
greñjino, godwit.
Teñjino, curlew,
treñjino, guara Brasiliana.

The eighth difference.

ENJINOIZ, aquatic fissipeds.

The nine species under it.

Peñjinoi, crane,
preñjinoi, stork.
Feñjinoi, phœnicopter.
freñjinoi, grus balearica.

Tenjinioi, hearn,
treñjinoi, ardea cinerea minor.
Keñjinoi, greater white hearn,
kreñjinoi, lesser white hearn.

Beñjinoi, bittour,
breñjinoi, Brazilian bittour.

Veñjinoi, spoonbill.

Deñjinoi, great didapper,
dreñjinoi, little didapper.

Geñjinoi, coot.

Teñjinoi, water-hen,
treñjinoi, gallinula serica.

The ninth difference.

ENJINQZ, aquatic palmipeds.

The nine species under it.

Peñjino, swan,
preñjino, goose or gander,
preñjinipur, gander,
preñjinipuu, goose.

Feñjino, sheldrake,
freñjino, drake or duck,
freñjinipur, drake,
freñjinipuu, duck.

Teñjino, widgeon,
treñjino, teal.

Keñjino, solan-geese or gander,
kreñjino, pelican.

Beñjino, cormorant,
breñjino, shagg.

Veñjino, puffin,
vreñjino, penguin.

Deñjino, razor-bill,
dreñjino, guillam.

Geñjino, diver,
greñjino, dum diver.

Teñjino, gull,
treñjino, scray.

*Sub-species under the 9th difference.**Of the Swan.*

penoñjino, hooper.

Of the Goose.

prenoñjino, brant-geese or gander.

Of the Pheasant.

tenoñjino, sea-pheasant.

Of the Teal.

trenoñjino, gargane.

Of the Gull.

tenoñjino, avogetta recurvi rostra.

INJI. XVIII.

*The six differences under this**Genus.*

INJOOZ, whole footed beasts.

INJOIZ, cloven footed beasts.

INJOZ, clawed beasts, not rapacious.

INJAZ, rapacious beasts of the cat kind.

INJILZ, rapacious beasts of the dog kind.

INJAIZ, oviparous beasts.

The first difference.

INJOOZ, whole footed beasts.

The four species under it.

Peñjoo, horse or mare.

Feñjoo, ass,
freñjoo, mule.

Teñjoo, camel,
treñjoo, dromedary.

Keñjoo, elephant.

The second difference.

INJOIZ, cloven footed beasts.

The eight species under it.

Piñjoi, kine.

Fiñjoi, sheep,
friñjoi, goat.

Tiñjoi, elk,
triñjoi, stag.

Kiñjoi, fallow deer,
kriñjoi, rein-deer.

Biñjoi, roe.

Viñjoi, rhinoceros.

Diñjoi, giraffe.

Giñjoi, hog.

*Sub-species under the 2nd difference.**Of the Kine.*

Pi'n'ojoi, urus,
pi'na'ujoi, bison,
pi'ne'ujoi, bonasus,
pi'ni'ujoi, buffalo.

Of the Sheep.

Fi'no'ujoi, ovis stepsiceros,
fi'na'ujoi, broad tailed sheep.

Of the Goat.

frino'ujoi, stone buck,
frina'ujoi, chamois,
frine'ujoi, antelope.

The third difference.

INJQZ, clawed beasts, not rapacious.

The eight species under it.

Pi'njo, baboon,
pi'njo, ape.
Fi'njo, monkey,
fri'njo, sloth.
Ti'njo, hare.
Ki'njo, rabbit,
kri'njo, marmotto.
Bi'njo, poreupine,
bri'njo, hedgehog.
Vi'njo, squirrel,
vri'njo, guinea-pig.
Di'njo, rat,
dri'njo, mouse.
Gi'njo, mole.

*Sub-species under the 3rd difference.**Of the Rat.*

Di'no'njo, water rat,
di'na'njo, leming.

Of the Mouse.

drino'njo, field mouse,
drina'njo, dormouse,
drine'njo, bat.

The fourth difference.

INJAZ, rapacious beasts of the eat kind.

The nine species under it.

Pi'nja, lion or lioness,
pi'nja, bear.
Fi'nja, tiger,
fri'nja, panther.
Ti'nja, ounce.
Ki'nja, cat,
kri'nja, civet-cat.
Bi'nja, ferret,
bri'nja, pole-cat.
Vi'nja, martin.
Di'nja, stoat,
dri'nja, weasel.
Gi'nja, beaver,
gri'nja, otter.
Ti'nja, leopard,
fri'nja, hyena.

The fifth difference.

INJILZ, rapacious beasts of the dog kind.

The six species under it.

Pi'nji, dog or bitch,
pi'nji, wolf.
Fi'nji, fox,
fri'nji, badger.
Ti'nji, morse,
tri'nji, seal.
Ki'nji, jackall.
Bi'nji, ant-bear.
bri'nji, armadillo.
Vi'nji, caraguya.

*Sub-species under the 5th difference.**Of Dogs.*

Pi'no'nji, lap-dog,
pi'na'nji, cur,
pi'ne'nji, mastiff,
pi'ni'nji, gaze-hound,
pi'no'lji, spaniels,
pi'na'lji, water spaniels,
pi'ne'lji, hounds,
pi'ni'lji, beagles,

pi'no'lji, greyhound,
pi'no'riji, lurchers,
pi'na'riji, tumblers.

The sixth difference.

INJAIZ, oviparous beasts.

The eight species under it.

Pi'njai, tortoise,
pi'njai, turtle.
Fi'njai, frog,
fri'njai, toad.
Ti'njai, crocodile,
tri'njai, ignana.
Ki'njai, lizard,
kri'njai, chamelion.
Bi'njai, land salamander,
bri'njai, water salamander.
Vi'njai, serpent.
Di'njai, snake,
dri'njai, viper.
Gi'njai, slow worm.

*Sub-species under the 6th difference.**Of the Frog.*

Fri'no'njai, green frog.

Of the Lizard.

Ki'no'njai, green lizard.
ki'na'ujai, facetane lizard,
ki'ne'njai, cordylus,
ki'ni'njai, chalcidica lizard,
ki'nu'njai, skinke.

*O'NDI. XIX.**The six differences under this Genus.*

O'NDOOZ, lasting parts.
R'ONDOO, wood.
O'NDOIZ, annual parts.
O'NDOZ, fruits.
R'ONDOZ, excreseces.
O'NDAZ, parts of swimming animals.
O'NDILZ, parts of flying animals.
O'NDAIZ, parts of going animals.

*The first difference.*O'ND^{oo}OZ, lasting parts.ROND^{oo}O, wood.*The seven species under it.*Po^{oo}ndoo, root,
pro^{oo}ndoo, knot.Fo^{oo}ndoo, stock,
fro^{oo}ndoo, sucker.To^{oo}ndoo, branch,
tro^{oo}ndoo, thorn.Ko^{oo}ndoo, stick, (cylindrical),
kro^{oo}ndoo, wand, (taper.)Bo^{oo}ndoo, rind,
bro^{oo}ndoo, pith.Vo^{oo}ndoo, gum,
vro^{oo}ndoo, resin.Do^{oo}ndoo, juice,
dro^{oo}ndoo, balsam.*The second difference.*O'ND^{oi}OIZ, annual parts of plants.*The eight species under it.*Po^{oi}ndoi, flower,
pro^{oi}ndoi, catkin.Fo^{oi}ndoi, pulp,
fro^{oi}ndoi, stone.To^{oi}ndoi, husk,
tro^{oi}ndoi, beard.Ko^{oi}ndoi, cluster,
kro^{oi}ndoi, ear.Bo^{oi}ndoi, sprout,
bro^{oi}ndoi, leaf.Vo^{oi}ndoi, stile,
vro^{oi}ndoi, stamen.Do^{oi}ndoi, stalk,
dro^{oi}ndoi, tendril.Go^{oi}ndoi, cup,
gro^{oi}ndoi, pericarpium.*The third difference.*O'ND^{oo}OZ, fruits.R'OND^{oo}OZ, excrescences.*The six species under it.*Po^{oo}nd^{oo}, apple.Fo^{oo}ndo, plum,
fro^{oo}ndo, berry.To^{oo}ndo, nut.Ko^{oo}ndo, mast,
kro^{oo}ndo, key.Bo^{oo}ndo, cone,
bro^{oo}ndo, cod.Vo^{oo}ndo, grain,
vro^{oo}ndo, kernel.*The fourth difference.*O'ND^{az}AZ, parts of swimming ani-
mals.*The eight species under it.*Po^{nda}, scale.Fo^{nda}, shell,
fro^{nda}, crust.To^{nda}, gill.Ko^{nda}, feeler.Bo^{nda}, swimming bladder.Vo^{nda}, fin,
vro^{nda}, ray.Do^{nda}, claw.Go^{nda}, milt,
gro^{nda}, spawn.*The fifth difference.*O'ND^{il}ILZ, parts of flying animals.*The eight species under it.*Po^{ndi}, feather,
pro^{ndi}, quill.Fo^{ndi}, wing,
fro^{ndi}, train.To^{ndi}, talon,
tro^{ndi}, flat foot.Ko^{ndi}, beak,
kro^{ndi}, trunk.Bo^{ndi}, spur,
bro^{ndi}, sting.Vo^{ndi}, egg,
vro^{ndi}, chrysalis.Do^{ndi}, wattle,
dro^{ndi}, comb.Go^{ndi}, rump,
gro^{ndi}, oil-box.*The sixth difference.*O'ND^{ai}AIZ, parts of going animals*The seven species under it.*Po^{ndai}, hair,
pro^{ndai}, wool.Fo^{ndai}, bristle,
fro^{ndai}, down.To^{ndai}, fur,
tro^{ndai}, fleece.Ko^{ndai}, beard,
kro^{ndai}, mane.Bo^{ndai}, hoof,
bro^{ndai}, nail.Vo^{ndai}, horn,
vro^{ndai}, tail.Do^{ndai}, embryo,
dro^{ndai}, after-birth.

A'NDI. XX.

*The six differences under this
Genus.*A'ND^{oo}OZ, contained parts.A'ND^{oi}OIZ, containing parts.A'ND^{oo}O, head.R'AND^{oo}O, body.A'ND^aA, trunk.A'ND^{il}IL, limb.R'AND^{il}IL, joint.A'ND^{ai}AIZ, inward parts.*The first difference.*A'ND^{oo}OZ, contained parts.*The nine species under it.*Pa^{ndoo}, spirit.Fa^{ndoo}, serum,
fra^{ndoo}, succus nutritious.Ta^{ndoo}, chyle,
tra^{ndoo}, milk.Ka^{ndoo}, sperm,
kra^{ndoo}, menstua.Ba^{ndoo}, blood,
bra^{ndoo}, gall.Va^{ndoo}, sanguineous humour,
vra^{ndoo}, choleric humour.

Da'ndoo, phlegmatic humour,
dra'ndoo, melancholy.

Ga'ndoo, brain,
gra'ndoo, marrow.

Ta'ndoo, tear,
tra'ndoo, urine.

The second difference.

A'NDOIZ, containing parts.

The seven species under it.

Pa'ndoi, bone,
pra'ndoi, gristle.

Fa'ndoi, ligament,
fra'ndoi, tendon.

Ta'ndoi, skin,
tra'ndoi, membrane.

Ka'ndoi, vein,
kra'ndoi, artery.

Ba'ndoi, nerve,
bra'ndoi, fibre.

Va'ndoi, flesh,
vra'ndoi, muscle.

Da'ndoi, fat,
dra'ndoi, glandule.

The third difference.

A'NDO, head.

RANDO, body.

The nine species under it.

Pa'ndo, face,
pra'ndo, pate.

Fa'ndo, eye,
fra'ndo, ear.

Ta'ndo, mouth,
tra'ndo, nose.

Ka'ndo, tongue,
kra'ndo, tooth.

Ba'ndo, palate.

Va'ndo, forehead,
vra'ndo, eye-brow.

Da'ndo, cheek,
dra'ndo, temple.

Ga'ndo, lip,
gra'ndo, chin.

Ta'ndo, jaw,
tra'ndo, place of the tonsils.

The fourth difference.

ANDA, trunk.

The nine species under it.

Pa'nda, neck,
pra'nda, shoulder.

Fa'nda, breast,
fra'nda, dugg.

Ta'nda, back,
tra'nda, vertebra.

Ka'nda, loin,
kra'nda, rib.

Ba'nda, side,
bra'nda, flank.

Va'nda, belly,
vra'nda, navel.

Da'nda, groin,
dra'nda, share.

Ga'nda, buttock,
gra'nda, fundament.

The fifth difference.

A'NDIL, limb.

RANDIL, joint.

The nine species under it.

Pa'ndi, arm,
pra'ndi, shoulder.

Fa'ndi, eubit,
fra'ndi, elbow.

Ta'ndi, hand,
tra'ndi, wrist.

Ka'ndi, thigh,
kra'ndi, huckle.

Ba'ndi, shank,
bra'ndi, knee.

Va'ndi, foot,
vra'ndi, heel.

Da'ndi, finger,
dra'ndi, toe.

Ga'ndi, knuckle.

Ta'ndi, viscus,
tra'ndi, lobe.

The sixth difference.

A'NDAIZ, inward parts.

The nine species under it.

Pa'ndai, gullet,
pra'ndai, wind-pipe.

Fa'ndai, heart,
fra'ndai, lungs.

Ta'ndai, diaphragm,
tra'ndai, mediastine.

Ka'ndai, stomach,
kra'ndai, gut.

Ba'ndai, liver,
bra'ndai, spleen.

Va'ndai, mesentary,
vra'ndai, caul.

Da'ndai, kidney,
dra'ndai, bladder.

Ga'ndai, privity,
gra'ndai, testicle.

Ta'ndai, womb.

ENDI. XXI, Magnitude.

RE'NDI, Extension.

*The six differences under this
Genus.*

ENDOOZ, dimensions.

RENDOO, division.

ENDOIIZ, mutual relatives of
dimension.

ENDQ, simple figure.

RE'ENDO, configuration.

ENDAZ, compound lineary fi-
gures, (*fe'ndooz*.)

ENDILZ, compound planary fi-
gures, (*te'ndooz*.)

ENDAIIZ, solid figures, (*ke'ndooz*.)

The first difference.

ENDOO, dimension.

RENDOO, division.

The four species under it.

Pe'ndoo, point.

Fe'ndoo, line.

Te'ndoo, surface.

Ke'ndoo, solid.

The second difference.

ENDOIZ, mutual relations of dimension.

The nine species under it.

Pe'ndoi, centre,
pre'ndoi, pole.
Fe'ndoi, vertex,
fre'ndoi, intersection.
Te'ndoi, diagonal,
tre'ndoi, side.
Ke'ndoi, tangent,
kre'ndoi, section.
Be'ndoi, diameter,
bre'ndoi, axis.
Ve'ndoi, sine,
vre'ndoi, chord.
De'ndoi, parrallel,
dre'ndoi, diverging,
dwe'ndoi, converging.
Ge'ndoi, oblique,
gre'ndoi, direct,
gle'ndoi, transverse.
Te'ndoi, reflected,
tre'ndoi, refracted.

The third difference.

ENDO, affections of simple figure.
RENDO, figure.

The nine species under it.

Pe'ndo, straightness,
pre'ndo, crookedness.
Fe'ndo, circle,
fre'ndo, angle.
Te'ndo, right-angle,
tre'ndo, obtuse angle,
twe'ndo, acute angle.
Ke'ndo, plain,
kre'ndo, convex,
kle'ndo, concave.
Be'ndo, sphere,
bre'ndo, cube.
Ve'ndo, cylinder,
vre'ndo, prism.
De'ndo, cone,
dre'ndo, pyramid.

Ge'ndo, parabola,
gre'ndo, hyperbola,
gle'ndo ellipsis.

Te'ndo, spiral,
tre'ndo, helix.

The fourth difference.

ENDAZ, compound lineary figures, (*fe'ndooz.*)

The nine species under it.

Pe'nda, pin,
pre'nda, hole.
Fe'nda, tooth,
fre'nda, notch.
Te'nda, protuberance,
tre'nda, dent.
Ke'nda, T figure,
kre'nda, cross.
Be'nda, staple,
bre'nda, windle.
Ve'nda, tuft,
vre'nda, asterisk.
De'nda, whip,
dre'nda, flag.
Ge'nda, hook,
gre'nda, fork.
Te'nda, undulated,
tre'nda, creiated.

The fifth difference.

ENDILZ, compound planary figures, (*te'ndooz.*)

The nine species under it.

Pe'ndi, triangle,
pre'ndi, square.
Fe'ndi, ring,
fre'ndi, loop.
Te'ndi, bow,
tre'ndi, wheel.
Ke'ndi, laminae,
kre'ndi, chink.
Be'ndi, tressel,
bre'ndi, pimion.
Ve'ndi, edge,
vre'ndi, gutter.

De'ndi, ridge,
dre'ndi, furrow.

Ge'ndi, form,
gre'ndi, step.

Te'ndi, tube, general form,
tre'ndi, square tube,
twe'ndi, round tube.

The sixth difference.

ENDAIZ, solid figures, (*ke'ndooz.*)

The seven species under it.

Pe'ndai, porousness,
pre'ndai, hollowness,
ple'ndai, massiveness.
Fe'ndai, bottle,
fre'ndai, pin.
Te'ndai, pedestal,
tre'ndai, turret.
Ke'ndai, gudgeon,
kre'ndai, mallet.
Be'ndai, buoy figure,
bre'ndai, hour-glass figure.
Ve'ndai, oval,
vre'ndai, bowl.
De'ndai, bottom,
dre'ndai, skein.

I'NDI. XXII.

The three differences under this Genus.

INDOO, time. }
RINDOO, instant. }
INDOI, place.
INDO, situation, }
RINDO, vergency. }

The first difference.

INDOO, time.
RINDOO, instant.

The nine species under it.

Pindoo, present,
prindoo, past,
plindoo, future.

Findoo, simultaneousness,
frindoo, distance,
findoo, preceding,
fildoo, succeeding.

Tindoo, newness,
trindoo, oldness.

Kindoo, earliness,
krindoo, lateness.

Bindoo, date,
brindoo, epoch.

Vindoo, permanency,
vrindoo, transitoriness.

Dindoo, frequency,
drindoo, seldomness.

Gindoo, perpetuity,
grindoo, occasionalness.

Tindoo, everness, eternity,
trindoo, neverness.

The second difference.

INDOI, place.

The eight species under it.

Pindoi, presence,
prindoi, absence.

Findoi, contact,
frindoi, distance,

Tindoi, nearness,
trindoi, remoteness.

Kindoi, home,
krindoi, rise.

Bindoi, ampleness,
brindoi, narrowness.

Vindoi, obviousness,
vrindoi, rareness.

Dindoi, continuance,
drindoi, discontinuance.

Gindoi, ubiquity, the being every
 where,
grindoi, nullibiety, the being no
 where.

The third difference.

INDO, situation.

RINDO, direction, vergency.

The nine species under it.

Pindo, east,
prindo, west.

Findo, north,
frindo, south.

Tindo, middle,
trindo, either extreme,
twindo, extreme end,
tildo, extreme beginning.

Kindo, side,
krindo, margin.

Bindo, upper side,
brindo, under side.

Vindo, inside,
vrindo, outside.

Dindo, top,
drindo, bottom.

Gindo, fore part,
grindo, hind part.

Tindo, either side,
trindo, right side,
twindo, left side.

UNDI, XXIII.

*The seven differences under this
 Genus.*

UNDOOZ, measures of multitude.

UNDOIZ, measures of magnitude.

UNDOZ, measures of capacity.

UNDAZ, measures of gravity.

UNDILZ, measures of value.

UNDAIZ, measures of time.

* UNDINOOZ, measures of ani-
 mal life.

The first difference.

UNDOOZ, measures of multitude.

RUNDOO, number.

The ten species under it.

Poon'doo, a unit, or u pu'ndoo.

Foon'doo, a million.

Toon'doo, a billion, = a million²

Koon'doo, a trillion, = a million³

Boon'doo, a quad- } = a million⁴
 rillion, }

Voon'doo, a quin- } = a million⁵
 tillion, }

Doon'doo, a seetillion, = a million⁶

Goon'doo, a septillion, = a million⁷

Toon'doo, an octillion = a million⁸

Doon'doo, a nonmillion = a million⁹

The second difference.

UNDOIZ, measures of magnitude.

The nine species under it.

Poon'doi, a twelfth of an inch,

poor'n'doi, a tenth of an inch,

pool'n'doi, an eighth of an inch,

poou'l'doi, half an inch.

Foon'doi, an inch.

Toon'doi, a foot.

Koon'doi, a yard.

Boon'doi, a perch.

Voon'doi, a furlong.

Doon'doi, a mile.

Goon'doi, a league.

Toon'doi, a degree.

The third difference.

UNDOZ, measures of capacity.

The nine species under it.

Poon'do, a gill, or u pu'ndo.

Foon'do, a pint.

Toon'do, a quart.

Koon'do, a gallon.

Boon'do, a firkin.

Voon'do, a kilderkin.

Doon'do, a barrel.

Goon'do, a hogshead.

Toon'do, a puncheon.

toor'n'do, a butt.

The fourth difference.

No. 1.

UNDAZ, measures of gravity:—
Avoirdupoise Weight.

The eight species under it.

Poon'da, a dram, or u pu'nda,

Foon'da, an ounce.

Toon'da, a pound.

Koon'da, a clove.

Boon'da, a stone.

Voon'da, a quarter.

Doon'da, a hundredweight.

Goon'da, a ton.

* See Herbs, page 11.

No. 2.

RUNDAZ, measures of gravity:—
Troy Weight.

The five species under it.

Pooru'nda, a grain, or u pru'nda.

Fooru'nda, a earat.

Tooru'nda, a pennyweight.

Kooru'nda, an ounce.

Booru'nda, a pound.

No. 3.

LUNDAZ, measures of gravity:—
Apothecaries' Weight.

The five species under it.

Poolu'nda, a grain, or u plu'nda.

Foolu'nda, a scruple.

Toolu'nda, a dram.

Koolu'nda, an ounce.

Boolu'nda, a pound.

The fifth difference.

UNDILZ, measures of value.

RUNDIL, money.

The six species under it.

Poou'ndi, a farthing, or u pu'ndi.

Foou'ndi, a penny,

fooru'ndi, a threepenny piece,

foolu'ndi, a fourpenny piece,

foou'ndi, a sixpenny piece.

Toou'ndi, a shilling,

tooru'ndi, a two shilling piece.

Koou'ndi, a half crown,

kooru'ndi, a crown.

Boou'ndi, a half sovereign,

booru'ndi, a sovereign.

Voo'u'ndi, a five sovereign piece.*

The sixth difference.

UNDAIZ, measures of time.

RUNDAI, duration.

The eight species under it.

Pu'ndai, year,

pru'ndai, season.

Fu'ndai, spring,
fru'ndai, summer.

Tu'ndai, autumn,
tru'ndai, winter.

Ku'ndai, calendar month,
kru'ndai, lunar month,
klu'ndai, week.

Bu'ndai, day and night of 24 hours,
bru'ndai, mid-day, noon,
blu'ndai, midnight.

Vu'ndai, day, (daylight.)
vu'ndai, night, (darkness.)

Du'ndai, forenoon,
dru'ndai, afternoon.

Gu'ndai, hour,
gru'ndai, minute.

The seventh difference.

UNDINOO, age: or measure of
animal life, chiefly human.

RUNDINOO, generation.

The six species under it.

Pu'ndinoo, infancy:—the first and
comparatively *speech-*
less period of life:—
say about two years.

Fu'ndinoo, childhood:—the period
from the expiration
of infancy to com-
mencement of pu-
berty:—say till about
fifteen.

Tu'ndinoo, adolescence:—the period
from childhood to full
corporeal develop-
ment.

Ku'ndinoo, manhood:—the period
from adolescence to
the commencement
of declining corpo-
real powers.

Bu'ndinoo, old age:—the period
from manhood to the
commencement of
decrepitude.

Vu'ndinoo, decrepitude:—the peri-
od from the commence-
ment of decrepitude to
the end of life.

O'MBI XXIV.

*The six differences under this
Genus.*

OMBOOZ, rational faculties. }
ROMBOO, irrationality. }

OMBOIZ, internal senses.

OMBOZ, external senses.

OMBA, temper.

OMBILZ, corporeal habitudes re-
stricted to individuals.

OMBAIZ, generative faculties.

The first difference.

OMBOOZ, rational faculties.

ROMBOO, irrationality.

The four species under it.

Po'mboo, understanding,
pro'mboo, idioticalness.

Fo'mboo, judgment,
fro'mboo, injudiciousness.

To'mboo, conscience,
tro'mboo, unconscionableness.

Ko'mboo, will,
kro'mboo, listlessness.

The second difference.

OMBOIZ, internal senses.

The four species under it.

Po'mboi, common sense, perception,
pro'mboi, stupor.

Fo'mboi, fancy, conception,
fro'mboi, dotage.

To'mboi, memory,
tro'mboi, forgetfulness.

Ko'mboi, appetite,
kro'mboi, loathing.

The third difference.

OMBOZ, external senses.

The five species under it.

Po'mbo, sight,
pro'mbo, blindness.

* Five of the differences under this genus U'NDI, may be preceded by the vowel *u*, instead of inserting *oo* after the initial consonant:—thus *u puundoo*, a unit; instead of *poo'u'ndoo*, &c. &c.

Fo'mbo, hearing.
 fro'mbo, deafness.
 To'mbo, smell,
 tro'mbo, want of that faculty.
 Ko'mbo, taste,
 kro'mbo, want of that faculty.
 Bo'mbo, touch,
 bro'mbo, numbness.

The fourth difference.

OMBA, temper.

The seven species under it.

Po'mba, ingenuousness,
 pro'mba, disingenuous.
 Fo'mba, sprightliness,
 fro'mba, dullness.
 To'mba, seriousness,
 tro'mba, wantonness.
 Ko'mba, gentleness,
 kro'mba, fierceness.
 Bo'mba, opposite to rapacity,
 bro'mba, rapacity.
 Vo'mba, stoutness,
 vro'mba, sluggishness.
 Do'mba, hardness,
 dro'mba, delicacy.

The fifth difference.

OMBILZ, corporeal habitudes restricted to individuals.

The nine species under it.

Po'mbi, intireness,
 pro'mbi, mutilousness.
 Fo'mbi, soundness,
 fro'mbi, rottenness.
 To'mbi, indolence or ease,
 tro'mbi, pain.
 Ko'mbi, vigor,
 kro'mbi, decay.
 Bo'mbi, fatness,
 bro'mbi, leanness.
 Vo'mbi, beauty,
 vro'mbi, deformity.
 Do'mbi, strength,
 dro'mbi, weakness.

Go'mbi, agility.
 gro'mbi, lumpishness.
 To'mbi, swiftness,
 tro'mbi, slowness.

The sixth difference.

OMBAIZ, generative faculties.

The four species under it.

Po'mbai, sex,
 pro'mbai, absence of sex,
 plo'mbai, double sex.
 Fo'mbai, male,
 fro'mbai, female.
 To'mbai, fruitfulness,
 tro'mbai, barrenness.
 Ko'mbai, ripeness,
 kro'mbai, over ripeness,
 klo'mbai, unripeness.

AMBI. XXV.

The six differences under this Genus.

AMBOO, reward. }
 RAMBOO, punishment. }
 AMBOIZ, instruments of virtue.
 AMBOZ, affections of intellectual virtue.
 AMBAZ, moral and social virtues.
 AMBIL, divine grace. }
 RAMBIL, ungodliness. }
 AMBAIZ, acquired intellectual habits.

The first difference.

AMBOO, reward.
 RAMBOO, punishment.

The four species under it.

Pa'mboo, happiness,
 pra'mboo, misery.
 Fa'mboo, prosperity,
 fra'mboo, adversity.
 Ta'mboo, contentment,
 tra'mboo, anxiety.
 Ka'mboo, the state of salvation,
 kra'mboo, the state of damnation.

The second difference.

OMBOIZ, instruments of virtue.

The six species under it.

Po'mboi, liberty,
 pro'mboi, restraint.
 Fo'mboi, riches,
 fro'mboi, poverty.
 To'mboi, pleasure,
 tro'mboi, unpleasantness.
 Ko'mboi, reputation,
 kro'mboi, infamy.
 Bo'mboi, dignity,
 bro'mboi, meanness.
 Vo'mboi, social power,
 vro'mboi, social impotence.

The third difference.

AMBOZ, affections of intellectual virtue.

The four species under it.

Pa'mbo, sagacity,
 pra'mbo, dullness.
 Fa'mbo, rational faith,
 fra'mbo, credulity,
 fla'mbo, incredulity.
 Ta'mbo, sobriety, (mental),
 tra'mbo, whimsicalness.
 Ka'mbo, proper zeal for truth,
 kra'mbo, indifference for truth,
 kla'mbo, fierceness, fanaticism.

The fourth difference.

AMBAZ, moral and social virtues.

The seven species under it.

Pa'mba, consideration,
 pra'mba, procrastination,
 pla'mba, precipitation.
 Fa'mba, heedfulness,
 fra'mba, excessive solicitude,
 fla'mba, heedlessness.
 Ta'mba, alacrity,
 tra'mba, reluctance.
 Ka'mba, sincerity,
 kra'mba, hypocrisy.
 Ba'mba, diligence,
 bra'mba, over-doing,
 bla'mba, sloth.

Va'mba, impartiality,
 vra'mba, partiality.
 Da'mba, constancy,
 dra'mba, pertinacity,
 dwa'mba, inconstancy.

The fifth difference.

A'MBIL, divine grace.
 RA'MBIL, ungodliness.

The six species under it.

Pa'mbi, repentance,
 pra'mbi, impenitence.
 Fa'mbi, holiness,
 fra'mbi, unholiness.
 Ta'mbi, self-denial,
 tra'mbi, selfishness.
 Ka'mbi, faith,
 kra'mbi, infidelity.
 Ba'mbi, hope,
 bra'mbi, despair.
 Va'mbi, charity,
 vra'mbi, uncharitableness.

The sixth difference.

A'MBAIZ, acquired intellectual habits.

The five species under it.

Pa'mbai, science,
 pra'mbai, passion for knowledge.
 pla'mbai, ignorance.
 Fa'mbai, wisdom,
 fra'mbai, craft, abuse of wisdom,
 fla'mbai, folly.
 Ta'mbai, art,
 tra'mbai, unskilfulness.
 Ka'mbai, experience,
 kra'mbai, inexperience.
 Ba'mbai, learning,
 bra'mbai, unlearnedness.

E'MBIZ, XXVI., *Morals.*

R'EMBI, *Intercourse.*

The six differences under this Genus.

EMBOO, virtue. }
 REMBOO, vice. }

EMBOIZ, virtues relating to }
 the body. }
 REMBOI, enjoyment.
 EMBOZ, virtues belonging to our
 estates and dignities.
 EMBAZ, common social virtues.
 EMBILZ, virtues relating to our
 superiors.
 EMBAIZ, virtues relating to
 inferiors.

The first difference.

EMBOO, virtue.
 REMBOO, vice.

The nine species under it.

Pe'mboo, justice,
 pre'mboo, injustice,
 ple'mboo, rigor,
 pe'lboo, mitigation.
 Fe'mboo, equity,
 fre'mboo, summum jus.
 Te'mboo, candor,
 tre'mboo, censoriousness.
 Ke'mboo, goodness,
 kre'mboo, mischievousness.
 Be'mboo, mercy,
 bre'mboo, cruelty.
 Ve'mboo, gratitude,
 vre'mboo, ingratitude.
 De'mboo, courage,
 dre'mboo, rashness,
 dwe'mboo, cowardice.
 Ge'mboo, patience,
 gre'mboo, stubbornness,
 gle'mboo, impatience.
 Te'mboo, meekness,
 tre'mboo, insensibility to provo-
 cation,
 twe'mboo, rash anger.

The second difference.

EMBOIZ, virtues relating to the
 body.
 REMBOI, enjoyment.

The seven species under it.

Pe'mboi, temperance,
 pre'mboi, sensuality.

Fe'mboi, due abstemiousness,
 fre'mboi, maceration,
 fle'mboi, gluttony.
 Te'mboi, sobriety,
 tre'mboi, drunkenness.
 Ke'mboi, vigilance,
 kre'mboi, unwatchfulness.
 Be'mboi, moderateness in recreation
 bre'mboi, immoderateness in ditto.
 Ve'mboi, cleanliness,
 vre'mboi, over-niceness,
 vle'mboi, slovenliness.
 De'mboi, chastity,
 dre'mboi, unchastity.

The third difference.

EMBOZ, virtues relating to our
 estates and dignities.

The nine species under it.

Pe'mbo, liberality in getting,
 keeping, or spending,
 pre'mbo, prodigality,
 ple'mbo, covetousness.
 Fe'mbo, providence, (in getting,)
 fre'mbo, scraping,
 fle'mbo, improvidence.
 Te'mbo, frugality, (in keeping,)
 tre'mbo, close-fistedness,
 twe'mbo, squandering.
 Ke'mbo, generosity, (in spending,)
 kre'mbo, profuseness,
 kle'mbo, sordidness.
 Be'mbo, almsgiving,
 bre'mbo, churlishness.
 Ve'mbo, hospitality,
 vre'mbo, inhospitalableness.
 De'mbo, due modesty,
 dre'mbo, sheepishness,
 dwe'mbo, impudence.
 Ge'mbo, magnanimity, due self-
 respect,
 gre'mbo, insolence,
 gle'mbo, pusillanimity.
 Te'mbo, unambitiousness,
 tre'mbo, abjectness,
 twe'mbo, ambitiousness.

The fourth difference.

EMBAZ, common social virtues.

The nine species under it.

Pe'mba, veracity,
pre'mba, lying,
ple'mba, hyperbole,
pel'ba, detraction.

Fe'mba, fidelity,
fre'mba, unfaithfulness,
fle'mba, officiousness,
fel'ba, treachery.

Te'mba, peaceableness,
tre'mba, unpeaceableness,
tw'emba, tameness,
tel'ba, contentiousness.

Ke'mba, frankness,
kre'mba, too much openness,
kle'mba, reservedness.

Be'mba, taciturnity,
bre'mba, loquacity.

Ve'mba, gravity of manner,
vre'mba, vanity,
vle'mba, formality,
vel'ba, levity.

De'mba, courtesy of manner,
dre'mba, fawning,
dwe'mba, moroseness.

Ge'mba, courteous concurrence,
gre'mba, excessive assentation,
gle'mba, magisterialness.

Te'mba, urbanity,
tre'mba, scurrility,
twe'mba, rusticity.

The fifth difference.

EMBILZ, virtues relating to our superiors.

The eight species under it.

Pe'mbi, dutifulness,
pre'mbi, undutifulness.

Fe'mbi, humility,
fre'mbi, pride.

Te'mbi, reverence to those in place,
tre'mbi, irreverence.

Ke'mbi, respect to gifted persons,
kre'mbi, disrespect.

Be'mbi, subjection,
bre'mbi, rebellion.

K

Ve'mbi, loyalty,
vre'mbi, disloyalty.
De'mbi, obedience,
dre'mbi, disobedience.
Ge'mbi, submission,
gre'mbi, contumacy.

The sixth difference.

EMBAIZ, virtues relating to inferiors.

The eight species under it.

Pe'mbai, graciousness,
pre'mbai, harshness.

Fe'mbai, condescension,
fre'mbai, imperiousness.

Te'mbai, affability,
tre'mbai, superciliousness.

Ke'mbai, protection,
kre'mbai, tyranny.

Be'mbai, good governance,
bre'mbai, mal-administration.

Ve'mbai, reasonableness,
vre'mbai, unreasonableness.

De'mbai, severity,
dre'mbai, fondness.

Ge'mbai, clemency,
gre'mbai, austerity.

I'MBI. XXVII.

The six differences under this Genus.

IMBOO, light.

IMBOIZ, colors.

IMBO, sound, }

RIMBO, silence. }

IMBA, taste, }

RIMBA, smell. }

IMBILZ, active tactile qualities.

IMBAIZ, passive tactile qualities.

The first difference.

IMBOO, light.

The five species under it.

Pimboo, twilight, (dawn,)
Primboo, twilight, (evening,)
plimboo, light,
pilboo, darkness.

Fimboo, light,
frimboo, shadow.

Timboo, brightness,
trimboo, dimness.

Kimboo, transparency,
krimboo, opacity.

Bimboo, clearness,
brimboo, spottedness.

The second difference.

IMBOIZ, colours.

The eight species under it.

Pimboi, greyiness,
primboi, whiteness,
plimboi, blackness.

Fimboi, redness,
frimboi, yellowness,
flimboi, scarlet,
filboi, orange color.

Timboi, greenness,
trimboi, blueness.

Kimboi, purple,
krimboi, crimson.

Bimboi, brown.

Vimboi, variegatedness,
vrimboi, changeableness.

Dimboi, speckledness,
drimboi, striatedness.

Gimboi, dappledness,
grimboi, chequeredness.

The third difference.

IMBO, sound.

RIMBO, silence.

The nine species under it.

Pimbo, treble, (most acute,)
primbo, counter-tenor, (more acute)
plimbo, tenor, (less acute,)
pilbo, base, (most grave.)

Fimbo, ringing,
frimbo, jarring.

Timbo, voice,
trimbo, articulate.

Kimbo, hissing,
krimbo, whistling,
klimbo, buzzing.
Bimbo, note, key,
brimbo, sharp,
blimbo, flat.
Vimbo, tune,
vrimbo, concert.
Dimbo, clearness,
drimbo, hoarseness.
Gimbo, concord,
grimbo, discord.
Timbo, harmony,
trimbo, jangling.

The fourth difference.

IMBAZ, taste.
RIMBAZ, smell.

The seven species under it.

Pimba, sweetness of flavour,
primba, unsavouriness of flavour,
plimba, sweetness of odour,
pilba, offensive odour.
Fimba, fattiness,
frimba, acrimoniousness.
Timba, austereness,
trimba, acerbity.
Kimba, acidity,
krimba, bitterness.
Bimba, saltishness,
brimba, freshness.
Vimba, briskness,
vrimba, deadness.
Dimba, mustiness,
drimba, rottenness.

The fifth difference.

IMBILZ, active tactile qualities.

The six species under it.

Pimbi, temperateness,
primbi, heat,
plimbi, cold.
Fimbi, moistness,
frimbi, wetness,
flimbi, dryness.
Timbi, closeness,
trimbi, density,
twimbi, rarity.

Kimbi, weightiness,
krimbi, gravity,
klimbi, levity.
Bimbi, consistency,
brimbi, hardness,
blimbi, fluidity.
Vimbi, flexibleness,
vrimbi, limberness,
vlimbi, stiffness.

The sixth difference.

IMBAIZ, passive tactile qualities.

The six species under it.

Pimbai, yieldingness,
primbai, softness,
plimbai, hardness.
Fimbai, evenness,
frimbai, smoothness,
flimbai, roughness.
Timbai, ordinariness,
trimbai, coarseness,
twimbai, fineness.
Kimbai, sliminess,
krimbai, clamminess,
klimbai, unctuousness.
Bimbai, firmness,
brimbai, toughness,
blimbai, brittleness.
Vimbai, steadiness,
vrimbai, fastness,
vlimbai, looseness.

*U'MBI. XXVIII., Sickness.**RU'MBI, Health.**The six differences under this Genus.*

UMBOOZ, general causes of disease.
UMBOI, distemper.
UMBOZ, tumours.
UMBAZ, diseases of the head and nerves.
UMBILZ, diseases of the middle region.
UMBAIZ, diseases of the lower belly.

The first difference.

UMBOOZ, general causes of disease.

The eight species under it.

Pumboo, contagion,
prumboo, poison.
Fumboo, wound,
frumboo, bruise.
Tumboo, plethora,
trumboo, cachymia.
Kumboo, distemper,
krumboo, inflammation.
Bumboo, obstruction,
brumboo, inflation.
Vumboo, abscess.
Dumboo, ulcer,
drumboo, fistula.
Gumboo, gangrene,
grumboo, spacelus.

The second difference.

UMBOI, distemper.

The eight species under it.

Pumboi, fever,
prumboi, ague.
Fumboi, hectic,
frumboi, consumption.
Tumboi, malignant fever,
trumboi, plague.
Kumboi, pox,
krumboi, measles.
Bumboi, itch,
brumboi, tetter.
Vumboi, leprosy,
vrumboi, scurf.
Dumboi, lues venerea.
Gumboi, gout,
grumboi, erysipelas.

The third difference.

UMBOZ, tumours.

The eight species under it.

Pumbo, pustule,
prumbo, scab.
Fumbo, king's evil,
frumbo, boil.

Tu'mbo, cancer,
tru'mbo, carbuncle.

Ku'mbo, wen,
kru'mbo, scirrhus.

Bu'mbo, wart,
bru'mbo, corn.

Vu'mbo, chilblain.

Du'mbo, varix,
dru'mbo, aneurism.

Gu'mbo, ganglion.

The fourth difference.

U'MBAZ, diseases of the head
and nerves.

The nine species under it.

Pu'mba, delirium,
pu'mba, madness.

Fu'mba, veternus,
fru'mba, ephialtes.

Tu'mba, lethargy,
tru'mba, apoplexy.

Ku'mba, catarrh,
kru'mba, rheumatism.

Bu'mba, vertigo,
bru'mba, epilepsy.

Vu'mba, palsy,
vu'mba, numbness.

Du'mba, convulsion,
dru'mba, cramp.

Gu'mba, rickets.

Tu'mba, quinsy.

The fifth difference.

UMBILZ, diseases of the middle
region.

The six species under it.

Pu'mbi, shortness of breath.

Fu'mbi, asthma,
fru'mbi, orthopnoea.

Tu'mbi, consumption,
tru'mbi, empyema.

Ku'mbi, palpitation.

Bu'mbi, fainting,
bru'mbi, swooning.

Vu'mbi, pleurisy.

The sixth difference.

U'MBAIZ, diseases of the lower
belly.

The nine species under it.

Pu'mbai, heart-burn.

Fu'mbai, green-sickness,
fru'mbai, jaundice.

Tu'mbai, dropsy,
tru'mbai, tympany.

Ku'mbai, scurvy,
kru'mbai, hypochondriacal vapours.

Bu'mbai, colic,
bru'mbai, iliac passion,

Vu'mbai, diarrhæa,
vu'mbai, dysentery.

Du'mbai, stone,
dru'mbai, strangury.

Gu'mbai, rupture,
gru'mbai, hæmorrhoids.

Tu'mbai, hysterical passion,
tru'mbai, suffocation.

O'NZI. XXIX.

*The six differences under this
Genus.*

ONZOOZ, actions of God.

RONZOO, miracle.

ONZOIZ, speculative actions of
the understanding
and judgment.

ONZOZ, practical actions of the
understanding and
judgment.

ONZAZ, actions of the will.

ONZILZ, simple passions.

ONZAIZ, mixed passions.

The first difference.

ONZOOZ, actions of God.

RONZOO, miracle.

The seven species under it.

Po'nzoo, creation,
pro'nzoo, annihilation.

Fo'nzoo, providence,
fro'nzoo, predestination,
flo'nzoo, fate, destination,
fo'zoo, fortune.

To'nzoo, blessing,
tro'nzoo, cursing.

Ko'nzoo, preservation,
kro'nzoo, destruction.

Bo'nzoo, deliverance,
bro'nzoo, dereliction.

Vo'nzoo, revelation,
vro'nzoo, inspiration.

Do'nzoo, redemption.

The second difference.

ONZOIZ, speculative actions of
the understanding
and judgment.

The eight species under it.

Po'nzoi, thinking,
pro'nzoi, meditating.

Fo'nzoi, inquisition,
fro'nzoi, discovery.

To'nzoi, assent,
tro'nzoi, dissent.

Ko'nzoi, believing,
kro'nzoi, disbelieving.

Bo'nzoi, knowing,
bro'nzoi, doubting.

Vo'nzoi, certainty,
vro'nzoi, opinion.

Do'nzoi, reasoning,
dro'nzoi, conjecturing.

Go'nzoi, esteeming,
gro'nzoi, contemning.

The third difference.

ONZOZ, practical actions of the
understanding and
judgment.

The seven species under it.

Po'nzo, deliberating,
pro'nzo, observing.

Fo'nzo, consideration,
fro'nzo, invention.

To'nzo, approving,
tro'nzo, disapproving.

Ko'nzo, trust,
kro'nzo, distrust.
Bo'nzo, satisfaction,
bro'nzo, scruple.
Vo'nzo, assurance,
vro'nzo, persuasion.
Do'nzo, contriving,
dro'nzo, expecting.

The fourth difference.

O'NZAZ, actions of the will.

The nine species under it.

Pon'za, inclination,
pro'nza, aversion.
Fo'nza, conditionally willing,
fro'nza, conditionally unwilling.
To'nza, purposing,
tro'nza, demurring.
Ko'nza, resolution,
kro'nza, wavering.
Bo'nza, election,
bro'nza, rejection.
Vo'nza, prosecuting,
vro'nza, desisting.
Do'nza, delectation,
dro'nza, displicence.
Go'nza, liberty, (may,)
gro'nza, necessity, (must.)
To'nza, spontaneity.
fro'nza, co-action.

The fifth difference.

O'NZILZ, simple passions.

The nine species under it.

Po'nzi, admiration,
pro'nzi, tedium with loathing.
Fo'nzi, favour,
fro'nzi, malignity.
To'nzi, love,
tro'nzi, hatred.
Ko'nzi, mirth,
kro'nzi, griet.
Bo'nzi, desire,
bro'nzi, antipathy,
blo'nzi, tenderness, desire not to hurt
Vo'nzi, hope,
vro'nzi, fear.

Do'nzi, confidence,
dro'nzi, diffidence.
Go'nzi, boldness,
gro'nzi, despair.
To'nzi, anger,
tro'nzi, revenge.

The sixth difference.

O'NZAIZ, mixed passions.

The eight species under it.

Po'nzai, zeal,
pro'nzai, glorying, (exultation.)
Fo'nzai, scorn,
fro'nzai, shame.
To'nzai, emulation,
tro'nzai, jealousy.
Ko'nzai, remorse,
kro'nzai, repentance.
Bo'nzai, indignation,
bro'nzai, disdain.
Von'zai, joy for the good of others,
vronzai, envy.
Do'nzai, joy for the evil of others,
dro'nzai, pity.
Go'nzai, agony,
gro'nzai, extacy.

A'NZI. XXX.

The six differences under this Genus.

A'NZOOZ, vegetative actions.
A'NZOIZ, sensitive actions.
A'NZOZ, human actions expressing
mental conceptions.
A'NZAZ, signs of passion.
A'NZIL, demeanor, deportment.
A'NZAI, gesture. }
RA'NZAI, posture. }

The first difference.

A'NZOOZ, vegetative actions.

The seven species under it.

Pa'nzoo, generation,
pra'nzoo, corruption.

Fa'nzoo, impregnation,
fra'nzoo, conception.

Ta'nzoo, parturition,
tra'nzoo, abortion.

Ka'nzoo, fotion,
kra'nzoo, lactation.

Ba'nzoo, feeding,
bra'nzoo, digesting.

Va'nzoo, nourishing,
vra'nzoo, growing.

Da'nzoo, living,
dra'nzoo, dying.

The second difference.

A'NZOI, sensitive actions.

The nine species under it.

Pa'nzoi, hunger,
pra'nzoi, eating.
Fa'nzoi, thirst,
fra'nzoi, drinking.
Ta'nzoi, drowsiness,
tra'nzoi, sleeping.
Ka'nzoi, waking,
kra'nzoi, dreaming.
Ba'nzoi, lust,
bra'nzoi, coition.
Va'nzoi, itching,
vra'nzoi, scratching.
Da'nzoi, aching,
dra'nzoi, pricking.
Ga'nzoi, tickling,
gra'nzoi, smarting.
Ta'nzoi, twitching,
tra'nzoi, tingling.

The third difference.

A'NZOZ, human actions expressing
mental conceptions.

The eight species under it.

Pa'nzo, speaking,
pra'nzo, muteness.
Fa'nzo, stuttering,
fra'nzo, lisping,
Ta'nzo, whispering,
tra'nzo, loud exclamation.

Ka'nzo, reading,
kra'nzo, spelling.
Ba'nzo, singing,
bra'nzo, chirping.
Va'nzo, dictating,
vra'nzo, inditing.
Da'nzo, writing,
dra'nzo, printing.
Ga'nzo, saying words,
gra'nzo, saying things.

The fourth difference.

ANZAZ, signs of passion.

The nine species under it.

Pa'nza, staring,
pra'nza, moving the brows.
Fa'nza, smiling,
fra'nza, lowering.
Ta'nza, laughing,
tra'nza, weeping.
Ka'nza, wrigling,
kra'nza, moving the head, (nodding)
Ba'nza, starting,
bra'nza, trembling,
bla'nza, rigor.
Va'nza, huffing,
vra'nza, sighing,
vla'nza, sucking.
Da'nza, kimboing,
dra'nza, Spanish shrug.
Ga'nza, groaning,
gra'nza, grumbling.
Ta'nza, blushing,
tra'nza, paleness,

The fifth difference.

ANZIL, demeanor, deportment.

The nine species under it.

Pa'nzi, inviting,
pra'nzi, visiting,
pla'nzi, waiting.
Fa'nzi, addressing,
fra'nzi, entertaining.
Ta'nzi, salutation.
Ka'nzi, congeeing,
kra'nzi, curtseying.

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Ba'nzi, clapping,
bra'nzi, shaking hands.

Va'nzi, embracing,
vra'nzi, kissing.
Da'nzi, complimenting,
dra'nzi, conferring.
Ga'nzi, salvediction,
gra'nzi, valediction.
Ta'nzi, invitation.

The sixth difference.

ANZAI, gesture.

RA'NZAI, posture.

The nine species under it.

Pa'nzai, rising,
pra'nzai, standing.
Fa'nzai, stretching,
fra'nzai, spread.
Ta'nzai, shrinking,
tra'nzai, crumpled.
Ka'nzai, stooping,
kra'nzai, leaning.
Ba'nzai, sitting,
bra'nzai, sate.
Va'nzai, kneeling,
vra'nzai, on knees.
Da'nzai, falling,
dra'nzai, lying.
Ga'nzai, turning,
gra'nzai, reverse.
Ta'nzai, clinging,
tra'nzai, hanging.

*E'NZI. XXXI., Motion.**R'ENZI, Rest.**The six differences under this Genus.*

ENZOO, animal progression.
ENZOIZ, modes of action.
ENZOZ, animal motions of the parts.
ENZA, purgation. }
RENZA, constipation. }
ENZIL, recreation. }
RENZIL, game. }
ENZAI, violent motion.

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The first difference.

ENZOO, Animal progression.

The six species under it.

Penzoo, going,
prenzoo, halting.
Fenzoo, flying,
frenzoo, hovering.
Tenzoo, floating,
trenzoo, diving.
Kenzoo, swimming,
krenzoo, sinking.
Benzoo, leaping,
brenzoo, hopping.
Venzoo, creeping,
vrenzoo, wrigling.

The second difference.

ENZOIZ, modes of action.

The seven species under it.

Penzoi, walking,
prenzoi, running.
Fenzoi, ambling,
frenzoi, trotting.
Tenzoi, stalking,
trenzoi, stradling.
Kenzoi, steady-going,
krenzoi, staggering.
Benzoi, sliding,
brenzoi, stumbling.
Venzoi, climbing,
vrenzoi, tumbling.
Denzoi, riding,
drenzoi, sailing.

The third difference.

ENZOZ, animal motions of the parts.

The seven species under it

Penzo, pulse,
prenzo, peristaltic.
Fenzo, respiration,
frenzo, snorting.
Tenzo, blowing,
trenzo, suction

Ke'nzo, sobbing,
kre'nzo, hiccough.
Be'nzo, mastication,
bre'nzo, rumination.
Ve'nzo, yawning.
vrenzo, pandiculation.
De'nzo, lieking,
drenzo, swallowing.

The fourth difference.

ENZA, purgation.
RENZA, constipation.

The nine species under it.

Pe'nza, sneezing.
Fe'nza, belching,
fre'nza, farting.
Tenza, sweating,
trenza, transpiration.
Kenza, spitting,
krenza, blowing the nose.
Benza, coughing,
bre'nza, excretion.
Venza, bleeding,
vrenza, scarifying.
Denza, blistering,
drenza, cupping.
Genza, urining.
Tenza, vomiting,
trenza, dunging.

The fifth difference.

ENZIL recreation,
RENZIL, game.

The seven species under it.

Pe'nzi, lot,
pre'nzi, dice.
Fe'nzi, cards,
fre'nzi, tables.
Te'nzi, chess,
trenzi, draughts.
Ke'nzi, bowling,
krenzi, balling.
Be'nzi, dancing,
bre'nzi, vaulting.

Ve'nzi, wrestling,
vrenzi, fencing.
Denzi, spectacle.
drenzi, music.

The sixth difference.

ENZAI, violent motion.

The seven species under it.

Pe'nzai, carrying,
pre'nzai, bearing.
Fe'nzai, casting,
fre'nzai, catching.
Tenzai, swinging,
trenzai, shaking.
Kenzai, striking,
krenzai, knocking.
Benzai, pounding,
bre'nzai, pecking.
Venzai, breaking,
vrenzai, tearing,
Denzai, cutting,
drenzai, pricking.

INZI. XXXII., Operation.

R'INZI, Play.

*The six differences under this
Genus.*

INZOOZ, mechanical faculties.
INZOIZ, mixed mechanical operations.
INZOZ, agricultural operations.
INZAZ, fabril operations. }
RINZAZ, figulatory operations. }
INZILZ, sartorian operations.
INZAIZ, chemical operations. }
RINZAIZ, pharmaceutical operations. }

The first difference.

INZOOZ, mechanical faculties.

The seven species under it.

Pinzoo, lifting,
prin zoo, depressing.

Finzoo, librating,
frinzoo, biassing.
Tinzoo, cleaving,
trin zoo, compressing.
Kin zoo, pulling,
krinzoo, thrusting.
Bin zoo, vertiginating.
brinzoo, volutation.
Vin zoo, screwing,
vrin zoo, syringing.
Dinzoo, springing,
drinzoo, bending.

The second difference.

INZOIZ, mixed mechanical operations.

The nine species under it.

Pinzoi, binding,
prin zoi, loosening.
Finzoi, tying,
frinzoi, tangling.
Tinzoi, covering,
trin zoi, uncovering.
Kin zoi, shutting,
krinzoi, opening.
Bin zoi, gathering,
brinzoi, scattering.
Vin zoi, heaping,
vrin zoi, spreading.
Dinzoi, filling,
drinzoi, emptying.
Ginzoi, pouring,
grinzoi, spilling.
Tin zoi, dipping into,
fin zoi, dipping under.

The third difference.

INZOZ, agricultural operations.

The eight species under it.

Pinzo, digging,
prin zo, ploughing.
Finzo, harrowing,
frin zo, rolling.
Tinzo, manuring,
trin zo, weeding.

Kinzo, sowing,
 kri'nzo, reaping.
 Binzo, threshing,
 bri'nzo, winnowing.
 Vinzo, planting,
 vri'nzo, setting.
 Dinzo, grafting,
 dri'nzo, inoculating.
 Ginzo, pruning,
 grinzo, felling.

The fourth difference.

INZAZ, fabril operations.
 RINZAZ, figulatory operations.

The eight species under it.

Pinza, shaving,
 pri'nza, contusion.
 Finza, grinding,
 fri'nza, filing.
 Tinza, boring,
 tri'nza, sawing.
 Kinza, soldering,
 kri'nza, gluing.
 Binza, forging,
 bri'nza, casting.
 Vinza, carving,
 vri'nza, graving.
 Dinza, kneading,
 dri'nza, turning.
 Ginza, painting,
 gri'nza, varnishing,
 gli'nza, glaze, enamel.

The fifth difference.

INZILZ, sartorian operations.

The ten species under it.

Pinzi, twisting,
 pri'nzi, spinning.
 Finzi, weaving,
 fri'nzi, knitting.
 Tinzi, fulling,
 tri'nzi, dying.
 Kinzi, sewing,
 kri'nzi, clipping.
 Binzi, folding,
 bri'nzi, curling.

Vinzi, washing,
 vri'nzi, smearing.
 Dinzi, soaking,
 dri'nzi, infusion.
 Ginzi, rubbing,
 gri'nzi, wiping.
 Tinzi, brushing,
 tri'nzi, combing.
 Dinzi, plaiting.

The sixth difference.

INZAIZ, chemical operations.
 RINZAIZ, pharmaceutical operations.

The eight species under it.

Pinzai, grinding,
 pri'nzai, sifting.
 Finzai, dissolution,
 fri'nzai, coagulation.
 Tinzai, corrosion,
 tri'nzai, precipitation.
 Kinzai, straining,
 kri'nzai, filtration.
 Binzai, digestion,
 bri'nzai, fermentation.
 Vinzai, distillation,
 vri'nzai, rectifying.
 Dinzai, charring,
 dri'nzai, subliming.
 Ginzai, calcination,
 gri'nzai, lixiviation.

O'NZI, XXXIII.*The six differences under this Genus.*

O'NZOO, consanguinity.
 O'NZOI, affinity.
 O'NZOZ, superiors and inferiors.
 O'NZAZ, relations among equals.
 O'NZIL, education relating to words.
 O'NZAI, education relating to deeds.

The first difference.

O'NZOO, consanguinity.

The five species under it.

Po'nzoo, ancestor or ancestress,*
 pronzoo, descendant male or female.
 Fo'nzoo, parent, father or mother.
 fro'nzoo, child, son or daughter.
 To'nzoo, uncle or aunt,
 tro'nzoo, nephew or niece.
 Ko'nzoo, brother or sister,
 kro'nzoo, half brother or half sister.
 Bo'nzoo, first cousin, male or female,
 bro'nzoo, cousin, male or female.

The second difference.

O'NZOI, affinity.

The five species under it.

Pohnzoi, unmarried person,
 pro'nzoi, pure bachelor or virgin.
 Fohnzoi, suitor, male or female,
 fro'nzoi, rival, male or female.
 Tonzoi, betrothed person.
 Kohzoi, married person.
 Bonzoi, widower or widow.

The third difference.

O'NZOZ, superiors and inferiors.

The nine species under it.

Pohnzo, godfather or mother,
 pro'nzo, godchild.
 Fohnzo, fosterer or nurse,
 fro'nzo, nursling.
 Tonzo, teacher,
 tro'nzo, learner.
 Kohzo, guardian,
 kro'nzo, ward, pupil.
 Bohnzo, master or mistress of the family.
 Vohnzo, host or hostess,
 vro'nzo, guest.
 Dohnzo, master, male or female,
 dro'nzo, servant.
 Gohnzo, benefactor or benefactress,
 gro'nzo, beneficiary.
 Tonzo, patron or patroness,
 tro'nzo, dependant.

* Po'nzoo, (neuter); po'nzipur, (masculine); po'nzipun, (feminine); and so on.

The fourth difference.

ONZAZ, relations among equals.

*The six species under it.*Po'nza, friend,
pro'nza, enemy.Fo'nza, companion,
fro'nza, solitary.To'nza, neighbour, (same vicinity),
tro'nza, foreigner, (another vicinity
in the same country),
two'nza, foreigner (another country)Ko'nza, acquaintance,
kro'nza, stranger.

Bo'nza, partner.

Vo'nza, customer.

*The fifth difference.*ONZIL, education relating to
words.*The eight species under it.*Po'nzi, command,
pro'nzi, forbid.Fo'nzi, persuade,
fro'nzi, dissuade.To'nzi, intreat,
tro'nzi, deprecate.Ko'nzi, advise,
kro'nzi, warn.Bo'nzi, allure,
bro'nzi, deter.Vo'nzi, promise,
vro'nzi, threaten.Do'nzi, commend,
dro'nzi, reprehend.Go'nzi, praise,
gro'nzi, blame.*The sixth difference.*ONZAI, education relating to
deeds.*The seven species under it.*Po'nzai, direct,
pro'nzai, seduce.Fo'nzai, encourage,
fro'nzai, discourage.To'nzai, comfort,
tro'nzai, discomfort.Ko'nzai, maintain,
kro'nzai, stipendate.Bo'nzai, defending,
bro'nzai, deserting.Vo'nzai, correcting,
vro'nzai, giving over.Do'nzai, reform,
dro'nzai, harden.*ANZI. XXXIV., Possessions.**R'ANZI, Revenue.**The six differences under this
Genus.*

A'NZOO, land. }

R'ANZOO, dwelling. }

A'NZOIZ, buildings. }

R'ANZOIZ, ruins. }

A'NZOZ, greater parts of buildings.

A'NZAZ, lesser parts of buildings.

A'NZIL, carriage. }

R'ANZIL, burden. }

A'NZAI, furniture.

The first difference.

A'NZOO, land,

R'ANZOO, dwelling.

LANZOO, wilderness.

*The nine species under it.*Pa'nzoo, farm,
pra'nzoo, manor.Fa'nzoo, field,
fra'nzoo, forest.Ta'nzoo, garden,
tra'nzoo, orchard.Ka'nzoo, arable,
kra'nzoo, meadow.Ba'nzoo, pasture,
bra'nzoo, park.Va'nzoo, pond,
vra'nzoo, decoy.Da'nzoo, wood,
dra'nzoo, heath.Ga'nzoo, fen,
gra'nzoo, marsh.Ta'nzoo, moor,
tra'nzoo, bog.*The second difference.*

A'NZOIZ, buildings.

R'ANZOIZ, ruins.

*The nine species under it.*Pa'nzoi, house,
pra'nzoi, tent.Fa'nzoi, palace,
fra'nzoi, castle.Ta'nzoi, tower,
tra'nzoi, steeple.Ka'nzoi, temple,
kra'nzoi, altar.Ba'nzoi, stove,
bra'nzoi, bath.Va'nzoi, bridge,
vra'nzoi, scaffold.Da'nzoi, street,
dra'nzoi, way.

Ga'nzoi, vault.

Ta'nzoi, aquaduct,
tra'nzoi, sink.*The third difference.*

A'NZOZ, greater parts of buildings.

*The nine species under it.*Pa'nzo, frame,
pra'nzo, partition.Fa'nzo, room,
fra'nzo, apartments, suite of rooms.Ta'nzo, court,
tra'nzo, entry.Ka'nzo, foundation,
kra'nzo, floor.Ba'nzo, pillar,
bra'nzo, beam.Va'nzo, wall,
vra'nzo, arch.Da'nzo, prop,
dra'nzo, buttress.Ga'nzo, roof,
gra'nzo, ceiling.Ta'nzo, hearth,
tra'nzo, chimney.

The fourth difference.

A'NZAZ, lesser parts of buildings.

*The six species under it.*Pa'nza, stairs,
pra'nza, ladder.Fa'nza, door,
fra'nza, gate,
fla'nza, window.Ta'nza, threshold,
tra'nza, lintel.Ka'nza, lock,
kra'nza, key.Ba'nza, bolt,
bra'nza, latch.Va'nza, hinge,
vra'nza, staple.*The fifth difference.*

A'NZIL, carriage.

RA'NZIL, burden.

*The nine species under it.*Pa'nzi, coach,
pra'nzi, wain.Fa'nzi, chariot,
fra'nzi, cart.Ta'nzi, sedan,
tra'nzi, yoke,
twa'nzi, barrow.Ka'nzi, sledge,
kra'nzi, welsh cart.Ba'nzi, shaft,
bra'nzi, pole.Va'nzi, wheel,
vra'nzi, axis.Danzi, nave,
dra'nzi, spoke.Ga'nzi, saddle,
gra'nzi, stirrup.Ta'nzi, bridle,
tra'nzi, trace.*The sixth difference.*

A'NZAI, furniture.

The nine species under it.

Pa'nzai, instrument, (more simple,)

Fa'nzai, knife,
fra'nzai, hammer,
fla'nzai, axe.Ta'nzai, jugament, (instrument less
simple,)

tra'nzai, pump.

Ka'nzai, table,
kra'nzai, shelf.Ba'nzai, stool,
bra'nzai, cushion.Va'nzai, chair,
vra'nzai, couch.Da'nzai, bedstead,
dra'nzai, bed.Ga'nzai, machine,
gra'nzai, trap.Ta'nzai, mill,
tra'nzai, clock,
twa'nzai, pocket clock, watch.*E'NZI, XXXV.**The six differences under this
Genus.*

E'NZOO, ordinary food.

E'NZOI, extraordinary food.

E'NZO, preparation of food.

E'NZ^A, clothing. }RE'NZ^A, tackle. }

E'NZILZ, vessels.

E'NZAIZ, common mixed mate-
rials.*The first difference.*

E'NZOO, ordinary food.

*The seven species under it.*Pe'nzoo, meal,
pre'nzoo, refection.Fe'nzoo, bread,
fre'nzoo, pudding.Te'nzoo, butter,
tre'nzoo, cheese.Ke'nzoo, flesh,
kre'nzoo, pie.Be'nzoo, broth,
bre'nzoo, jelly.Ve'nzoo, oil,
vre'nzoo, gravy.De'nzoo, ale,
dre'nzoo, beer,
dwe'nzoo, porter.*Sub-species under the 1st difference.*Pen'o'nizoo, first meal, breakfast,
preno'nizoo, bever after breakfast,
pena'nizoo, second meal, dinner,
prena'nizoo, bever after dinner, tea,
pene'nizoo, third meal, supper,
prene'nizoo, bever after supper.*The second difference.*

E'NZOI, extraordinary food.

*The seven species under it.*Pe'nzoi, feast,
pre'nzoi, banquet.Fe'nzoi, sauce,
fre'nzoi, confection.Te'nzoi, sugar,
tre'nzoi, syrup.

Kre'nzoi, spice.

Be'nzoi, vinegar,
bre'nzoi, verjuice.Ve'nzoi, wine,
vre'nzoi, beverage.De'nzoi, spirits,
dre'nzoi, brandy.*The third difference.*

E'NZO, preparation of food.

*The nine species under it.*Pe'nzo, butchering,
pre'nzo, cooking.Fe'nzo, boiling,
fre'nzo, stewing,Te'nzo, roasting,
tre'nzo, baking.Ke'nzo, frying,
kre'nzo, broiling.Be'nzo, pinking,
bre'nzo, slashing.Ve'nzo, slicing,
vre'nzo, mincing.De'nzo, basting,
dre'nzo, flowerng.

Ge'nzo, stratify.
gre'nzo, lard.
Te'nzo, pickling.
tre'nzo, conditing.

The fourth difference.

ENZA, clothing.
RENZA, tackle.

The ten species under it.

Pe'nza, woollen,
pre'nza, hairy.
Fe'nza, leather.
Te'nza, silk.
Ke'nza, linen,
kre'nza, cotton.
Be'nza, lace,
bre'nza, purl.
Ve'nza, ribband,
vre'nza, scarf.
De'nza, thread.
dre'nza, cord.
Ge'nza, thong,
gre'nza, buckle.
Te'nza, facing,
tre'nza, lining.
De'nza, net-work.

The fifth difference.

ENZILZ, vessels.

The nine species under it.

Pe'nzi, bag,
pre'nzi, case.
Fe'nzi, box,
fre'nzi, basket.
Te'nzi, barrel,
tre'nzi, tub.
Ke'nzi, dish.
kre'nzi, tray.
Be'nzi, pot,
bre'nzi, bottle.
Ve'nzi, kottle,
vre'nzi, skillet.
De'nzi, fancet,
dre'nzi, tap.

Ge'nzi, spoon,
gre'nzi, scoop,
Te'nzi, trencher.
trenzi, cup.

The sixth difference.

ENZAIZ, common mixed materials.

The nine species under it.

Pe'nzai, hay,
pre'nzai, straw.
Fe'nzai, fuel.
Te'nzai, candle,
tre'nzai, lamp,
twenzai, gas-light.
Ke'nzai, salve,
kre'nzai, plaister.
Be'nzai, soap,
bre'nzai, starch.
Ve'nzai, pen,
vre'nzai, ink.
De'nzai, paper,
dre'nzai, book.
Ge'nzai, picture,
gre'nzai, image.
Te'nzai, looking glass, mirror.

*O'NDRI. XXXVI. Civil Relation.**O'MBRI, Anarchy.**The six differences under this Genus.*

O'NDROOZ, degrees. }
O'MBROO, parity. }
O'NDROI, profession. }
O'MBROI, practice. }
O'NDRO, convention. }
O'MBRO, society. }
O'NDRAZ, rights and liberties.
O'NDRIIL, contract. }
O'MBRIIL, exchange. }
O'NDRAI, obligation. }
O'MBRAI, paction. }

The first difference.

O'NDROOZ, degrees,
O'MBROO, parity, equality.

The nine species under it.

Po'ndroo, magistrate,
po'mbroo, subject.
Fo'ndroo, king,
fo'mbroo, prince.
To'ndroo, lord,
to'mbroo, gentleman.
Ko'ndroo, graduate,
ko'mbroo, candidate.
Bo'ndroo, people.
Vo'ndroo, citizen,
vo'mbroo, yeoman.
Do'ndroo, rabble.
Go'ndroo, villain,
go'mbroo, beggar.
To'ndroo, freeman,
to'mbroo, slave.

The second difference.

O'NDROI, profession.
O'MBROI, practice.

The nine species under it.

Po'ndroi, divine,
po'mbroi, philosopher.
Fo'ndroi, lawyer,
fo'mbroi, civil lawyer,
fo'ndroi, common lawyer.
To'ndroi, physician,
to'mbroi, surgeon.
Ko'ndroi, philologer,
ko'mbroi, poet.
Bo'ndroi, merchant.
bo'mbroi, mechanic,
Vo'ndroi, husbandman,
vo'mbroi, herdsman.
Do'ndroi, huntsman.
Go'ndroi, mariner,
go'mbroi, carrier.
To'ndroi, player,
to'mbroi, prestigiator.

The third difference.

O'NDRO, convention.

OMBRQ, society.

*The eight species under it.*Po'ndro, nation,
po'mbro, colony.Fo'ndro, country,
fo'mbro, town.To'ndro, province,
to'mbro, city.Ko'ndro, shire,
ko'mbro, parish.Bo'ndro, court,
bo'mbro, council.Vo'ndro, university,
vo'mbro, school.Do'ndro, corporation,
do'mbro, college.Go'ndro, league,
go'mbro, faction.*The fourth difference.*

O'NDRAZ, rights and liberties.

*The nine species under it.*Po'ndra, nature,
po'mbra, custom.Fo'ndra, election,
fo'mbra, succession.To'ndra, law,
to'mbra, edict.Ko'ndra, patent,
ko'mbra, commission.Bo'ndra, proprietary,
bo'mbra, usus-fructus.Vo'ndra, authority,
vo'mbra, office.Do'ndra, prerogative,
do'mbra, privilege.Go'ndra, dispensation,
go'mbra, licence.To'ndra, toleration,
to'mbra, immunity.*The fifth difference.*

O'NDRI, contract.

OMBRIL, exchange.

*The nine species under it.*Po'ndri, assigning,
po'mbri, depositing.Fo'ndri, bequeathing,
fo'mbri, inheriting.To'ndri, selling,
to'mbri, buying.Ko'ndri, lending,
ko'mbri, borrowing.Bo'ndri, demising,
bo'mbri, hiring.Vo'ndri, earning,
vo'mbri, wages.Do'ndri, price,
do'mbri, earnest.Go'ndri, bargain,
go'mbri, seisin.To'ndri, tribute,
to'mbri, tax.*The sixth difference.*

O'NDRAI, obligation.

OMBRAI, paction.

*The eight species under it.*Po'ndrai, bespeaking,
po'mbrai, treating.Fo'ndrai, bid,
fo'mbrai, demand.To'ndrai, promise,
to'mbrai, protestation.Ko'ndrai, swearing,
ko'mbrai, imprecation.Bo'ndrai, signing,
bo'mbrai, scaling.Vo'ndrai, sponson,
vo'mbrai, intercession.Do'ndrai, pawn,
do'mbrai, mortgage.Go'ndrai, wager,
go'mbrai, bet.

A'NDRI. XXXVII.

*The six differences under this
Genus.*

A'NDROOZ, persons.

A'NDROIZ, proceedings.

A'MBROI, suit.

A'NDROZ, offences generally.

A'MBROZ, capital offences.

A'NDRAZ, offences not capital.

A'NDRILZ, punishments, (cap-
ital.)

A'MBRIL, forfeiture.

A'NDRAIZ, punishments not cap-
ital.*The first difference.*

A'NDROOZ, persons.

*The seven species under it*Pa'ndroo, judge,
pa'mbroo, assessor.Fa'ndroo, arbitrator,
fa'mbroo, mediator.Ta'ndroo, accuser,
ta'mbroo, prisoner.Ka'ndroo, plaintiff,
ka'mbroo, defendant.Ba'ndroo, notary,
ba'mbroo, crier.Va'ndroo, catch-pole,
va'mbroo, marshal.Da'ndroo, advocate,
da'mbroo, witness.*The second difference.*

A'NDROIZ, proceedings.

A'MBOI, suit.

*The nine species under it.*Pa'ndroi, citation,
pa'mbroi, arrest.Fa'ndroi, bail,
fa'mbroi, appearance.Ta'ndroi, action,
ta'mbroi, plea.Ka'ndroi, cognizance,
ka'mbroi, examination.Ba'ndroi, joining issue,
ba'mbroi, sentencing.Va'ndroi, innocent,
va'mbroi, guilty.

Da'ndroi, acquitting,
da'mbroi, condemning.

Ga'ndroi, protesting,
ga'mbroi, appealing.

Ta'ndroi, executing,
ta'mbroi, pardoning.

The third difference.

A'NDROZ offences generally.
A'MBROZ, capital offences.

The eight species under it.

Pa'ndro, witchcraft,
pa'mbro, wizarding.

Fa'ndro, treason,
fa'mbro, conspiracy.

Ta'ndro, rebellion,
ta'mbro, sedition.

Ka'ndro, felony.

Ba'ndro, murder.

Va'ndro, bestiality,
va'mbro, sodomy.

Da'ndro, robbery,
da'mbro, theft.

Ga'ndro, house burning,
ga'mbro, burglary.

The fourth difference.

A'NDRAZ, offences not capital.

The nine species under it.

Pa'ndra, injury,
pa'mbra, affront.

Fa'ndra, fornication,
fa'mbra, adultery.

Ta'ndra, usurpation,
ta'mbra, detention.

Ka'ndra, fraud,
ka'mbra, forgery.

Ba'ndra, oppression,
ba'mbra, extortion.

Va'ndra, bribery,
va'mbra, subornation.

Da'ndra, calumny,
da'mbra, backbiting.

Ga'ndra, reproaching,
ga'mbra, upbraiding.

Ta'ndra, reviling,
ta'mbra, mocking.

The fifth difference.

A'NDRILZ, capital punishments.

A'MBRIL, forfeiture.

The nine species under it.

Pa'ndri, beheading,
pa'mbri, quartering.

Fa'ndri, stoning,
fa'mbri, shooting.

Ta'ndri, pressing,
ta'mbri, precipitating.

Ka'ndri, stabbing,
ka'mbri, impaling.

Ba'ndri, starving,
ba'mbri, poisoning.

Va'ndri, stifling,
va'mbri, burying alive.

Ga'ndri, drowning,
ga'mbri, burning alive.

Da'ndri, hanging,
da'mbri, strangling.

Ta'ndri, crucifying,
ta'mbri, breaking on the wheel.

The sixth difference.

A'NDRAIZ, punishments not capital.

The eight species under it.

Pa'ndrai, torture.

Fa'ndrai, whipping,
fa'mbrai, endgelling.

Ta'ndrai, rack,
ta'mbrai, strappado.

Ka'ndrai, imprisonment,
ka'mbrai, bonds.

Ba'ndrai, exile,
ba'mbrai, relegation, transportation.

Va'ndrai, infamation,
va'mbrai, stigmatization.

Da'ndrai, mulet,
da'mbrai, confiscation.

Ga'ndrai, degrading,
ga'mbrai, incapacitating.

E'NDRI. XXXVIII.

The six differences under this Genus.

ENDROOZ, actions.

ENDROIZ, events.

ENDROZ, persons segregate.

ENDRAZ, ditto aggregate.

ENDRIL, ammunition.

EMBRIL, baggage.

ENDRAIZ, military places.

EMBRAI, sepiment.

military.

The first difference.

ENDROOZ, military actions.

The nine species under it.

Pe'ndroo, offending,
pe'mbroo, defending.

Fe'ndroo, provoking,
fe'mbroo, defying.

Te'ndroo, assaulting,
te'mbroo, resisting.

Ke'ndroo, besieging,
ke'mbroo, relieving.

Be'ndroo, mining,
be'mbroo, countermining.

Ve'ndroo, storming,
ve'mbroo, sallying.

De'ndroo, fighting,
de'mbroo, duelling.

Ge'ndroo, skirmishing,
ge'mbroo, battling.

Ta'ndroo, stratagem,
te'mbroo, ambush.

The second difference.

ENDROIZ, military events.

The eight species under it.

Pe'ndroi, coming off upon equal terms,

pe'mbroi, victor,

ple'mbroi, overthrown.

Fe'ndroi, stand his ground,

fe'mbroi, advance,

fle'mbroi, retire.

Te'ndroi, keep the field,
te'mbroi, pursue,
twe'ndroi, fly.
Ke'ndroi, hold out,
ke'mbroi, take,
kle'ndroi, lose.
Be'ndroi, save ones own.
be'mbroi, booty,
ble'ndroi, spoil.
Ve'ndroi, escape,
ve'mbroi, captivity,
vle'ndroi, yield.
De'ndroi, save,
de'mbroi, conquer,
dwe'ndroi, submit.
Ge'ndroi, triumph,
ge'mbroi, trophy.

The third difference.

E'NDRO, soldier.
E'MBRO, commander in chief.
LE'NDRO, general.
LE'MBRO, lieutenant general.

The nine species under it.

Pe'ndro, footman,
pe'mbro, horseman.
Fe'ndro, ensign,
fe'mbro, cornet.
Te'ndro, drummer,
te'mbro, trumpeter.
Ke'ndro, sergeant,
ke'mbro, adjutant.
Be'ndro, scout,
be'mbro, spy.
Ve'ndro, guard,
ve'mbro, watch.
De'ndro, sentinel,
de'mbro, perdue.
Ge'ndro, pioneer,
ge'mbro, calo.
Te'ndro, champion,
te'mbro, duellist.

The fourth difference.

E'NDRAZ, military persons ag-
gregate.

N

The seven species under it.

Pe'ndra, army.
Fe'ndra, brigade,
fe'mbra, regiment.
Te'ndra, company,
te'mbra, squadron.
Ke'ndra, rank,
ke'mbra, file.
Be'ndra, vaneourier,
be'mbra, reserve.
Ve'ndra, forlorn hope,
ve'mbra, commanded party.
De'ndra, train.

The fifth difference.

E'NDRI, ammunition.
E'MBRI, baggage.

The nine species under it.

Pe'ndri, weapon,
pe'mbri, armour.
Fe'ndri, club,
fe'mbri, sword.
Te'ndri, pike,
te'mbri, halbert.
Ke'ndri, bow,
ke'mbri, cross bow.
Be'ndri, dart,
be'mbri, arrow.
Ve'ndri, gun,
ve'mbri, ordnance.
De'ndri, match,
de'mbri, powder.
Ge'ndri, bullet,
ge'mbri, granado.
Te'ndri, buckler.

The sixth difference.

E'NDRAIZ, military places.
E'MBRAI, sepiment.

The nine species under it.

Pe'ndrai, camp,
pe'mbrai, garrison.
Fe'ndrai, sence,
fe'mbrai, block-house.

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Te'ndrai, rampart,
te'mbrai, ditch.
Ke'ndrai, vaunure,
ke'mbrai, lining.
Be'ndrai, half-moon,
be'mbrai, horn-work.
Ve'ndrai, redoubt,
ve'mbrai, flanker.
De'ndrai, pallisado,
de'mbrai, furnace-hole.
Ge'ndrai, turnpike,
ge'mbrai, portcullis.
Te'ndrai, parapet,
te'mbrai, gabion.

*I'NDRI. XXXIX.**The six differences under this Genus.*

I'NDROOZ, kinds of vessels.
I'NDROI, hull.
I'NDROZ, parts for progressive
motion or staying.
I'NDRA, rigging.
I'NDRI LZ, naval persons.
I'NDRAIZ, naval actions.

The first difference.

I'NDROOZ, kinds of vessels.

The nine species under it.

Pi'ndroo, boat,
pi'mbroo, barge.
Fi'ndroo, ship, (sails, not steam.)
Ti'ndroo, galley.
Ki'ndroo, carrack, (for burden.)
Bi'ndroo, merehantman, (for traffic.)
Vi'ndroo, man of war, (for fighting.)
Di'ndroo, packet, (for passage.)

Steam, with sails.

Gi'ndroo, steam vessel,
gi'mbroo, steam ship,
gw'indroo, steam boat.

Steam, without sails.

Ti'ndroo, steam vessel,
ti'mbroo, steam ship,
tw'indroo, steam boat.

The second difference.

INDROI, hull.

The nine species under it.

P'ndroi, keel,
pi'mbroi, rung.
F'ndroi, stem,
fi'mbroi, stern.
T'ndroi, capstain,
ti'mbroi, rudder.
K'ndroi, forecastle,
ki'mbroi, round-house.
B'ndroi, waist,
bi'mbroi, half-deck.
V'ndroi, hatch,
vi'mbroi, scuttle.
D'ndroi, port-hole,
di'mbroi, scupper.
G'ndroi, scam,
gi'mbroi, spurket.
T'ndroi, rake of post
ti'mbroi, rake of stem

The third difference.

INDROZ, parts for progressive
motion or staying.

The nine species under it.

P'ndro, mast,
p'mbro, top.
F'ndro, yard,
f'mbro, boom.
T'ndro, oar,
t'mbro, pole.
K'ndro, bowsprit,
k'mbro, fore-mast.
B'ndro, main-mast,
b'mbro, mizzen-mast.
V'ndro, sail,
v'mbro, boomct.
D'ndro, flag,
d'mbro, ancient.
G'ndro, streamer,
g'mbro, jack.
T'ndro, anchor,
t'mbro, grapple.

The fourth difference.

INDRA, rigging.

The eight species under it.

Pindra, shroud,
pimbra, stay.
Findra, ratling.
Tindra, parrel,
timbra, jear.
Kindra, brace,
kimbra, lift.
Bindra, robin,
bimbra, sheet.
Vindra, brale,
vimbra, buntline.
Gindraz, tacks,
gimbra, bowline.
Tindra, cable,
timbra, hawser.

The fifth difference.

INDRILZ, naval persons.

The nine species under it.

Pi'ndri, lord high admiral,
pi'mbri, admiral of the fleet,
pli'ndri, vice-admiral,
pillbri, rear admiral.
Fi'ndri, captain,
fi'mbri, lieutenant.
Ti'ndri, quarter-master,
ti'mbri, corporal.
Ki'ndri, gunner.
Bi'ndri, master,
bi'mbri, pilot.
Vi'ndri, cape-merchant,
vi'mbri, purser.
Di'ndri, boatswain,
di'mbri, cockswain.
Gi'ndri, swabber.
Ti'ndriz, sailors,
ti'mbriz, yonkers.
Di'ndriz, marines.

The sixth difference.

INDRAIZ, naval actions.

The seven species under it.

P'ndrai, calking,
pim'brai, parslng.
F'ndrai, brooming,
fim'brai, graving.
T'ndrai, sheathing,
tim'brai, furring.
K'ndrai, careening,
ki'm'brai, trimming.
B'ndrai, riding at anchor,
bi'm'brai, hulling.
V'ndrai, keeping-a-wind,
vi'm'brai, griping,
vl'ndrai, falling to the leeward.
D'ndrai, heeling,
di'm'brai, rolling.

U'NDRI. XL.

The six differences under this Genus.

UNDROO, religion. }
 UMBROO, atheism. }
 UNDROIZ, ecclesiastical persons. }
 UMBROI, laity. }
 UNDROUZ, persons according to their religious states.
 UNDRAA, worship. }
 UMBRAA, superstition. }
 LUNDRAA, profaneness. }
 UNDRIL, ecclesiastical discipline.
 UNDRAIZ, institutions.

The first difference.

U'NDROO, religion.
U'MBROO, atheism.

The five species under it.

Pu'ndroo, Natural religion.
Fu'ndroo, Paganism.
Tu'ndroo, Judaism.
Ku'ndroo, Christianity.
Bu'ndroo, Moha'mmedanism.

The second difference.

U'NDROIZ, ecclesiastical persons.

U'MBROI, laity.

The seven species under it.

Pu'ndroi, patriarch, (Jewish,)

pu'mbroi, prophet.

Fu'ndroi, priest,

fu'mbroi, levite.

Tu'ndroi, apostle,

tu'mbroi, evangelist.

Ku'ndroi, pope,

ku'mbroi, cardinal.

Bu'ndroi, patriarch, (of Constanti-
nople, &c.)

Vu'ndroi, primate,

vu'mbroi, bishop.

Du'ndroi, presbyter,

du'mbroi, deacon.

Gu'ndroi, regular,

gu'mbroi, penitent.

Tu'ndroi, monk or nun,

tu'mbroi, hermit.

*The third difference.*U'NDROZ, persons according to
their religious states.*The six species under it.*

Pu'ndro, orthodox,

pu'mbro, heretic.

Fu'ndro, catholic,

fu'mbro, schismatic.

Tu'ndro, confessor.

Ku'ndro, martyr,

ku'mbro, persecutor.

Bu'ndro, saint,

bu'mbro, scandalous person.

Vu'ndro, convert,

vu'mbro, apostate.

The fourth difference.

UNDRA, worship.

UMBRA, superstition.

LUNDRA, profaneness.

The nine species under it.

Pu'ndra, prayer,

pu'mbra, vow.

Fu'ndra, confession,

fu'mbra, petition.

Tu'ndra, thanksgiving.

tu'mbra, psalm.

Ku'ndra, preaching,

ku'mbra, catechising.

Bu'ndra, festivity,

bu'mbra, fasting.

Vu'ndra, marriage,

vu'mbra, divorce.

Du'ndra, churching.

Gu'ndra, confirmation.

Tu'ndra, burial,

tu'mbra, burial in the earth,

twu'ndra, entombing,

twu'mbra, embalming.

The fifth difference.

U'NDRIL, ecclesiastical discipline.

The five species under it.

Pu'ndri, consecration,

pu'mbri, profanation.

Fu'ndri, ordination,

fu'mbri, deprivation.

Tu'ndri, censure.

Ku'ndri, suspension.

Bu'ndri, excommunication,

bu'mbri, absolution.

The sixth difference.

U'NDRAIZ, institutions.

The six species under it.

Pu'ndrai, scripture,

pu'mbrai, tradition.

Fu'ndrai, oblation.

Tu'ndrai, sacrifice,

tu'mbrai, incense.

Ku'ndrai, sacrament.

Bu'ndrai, circumcision,

bu'mbrai, passover.

Vu'ndrai, baptism,

vu'mbrai, eucharist.

GRAMMAR.

Part two, commencing at page 3 and ending at page 47, exhibits all the *Elementary Substantives** of the Philosophic Language, whether generic, differential, or special. These are the *Roots* from which all the other parts of speech spring. Now there are *forty* generic nouns at page 4, namely, I. ONDI, II. ANDI, &c. Each of these forty words, is subject to variation in its form, to express number, gender, case, and many other accidents of words; and the student will now, once for all observe, that *every one of the forty Genera* is subject to the same law of vicissitude as every other; so that if he carefully considers the model of the first genus, ONDI, he may, with ease, apply the law to every other genus.

The small figures which rise above the text, (such as “and¹,” “now²,” &c,) refer always to the sectional numbers between brackets. See below: [§ 1] [§ 2].

PART III.

GENERIC FORMS.

We now propose, to conjugate the first generic noun, ONDI: that is, to exhibit the changes of termination to which this word is subject, in forming from it, adverbs, verbs, and adjectives; and in expressing tense, number, gender, &c., &c.

CHAPTER I.

THE GENERIC FORMS.

ABSOLUTE.

Genus I.—ONDI.

[§ 1] The Four Parts of Speech:—

<i>Noun,</i>	<i>Adverb,</i>	<i>Verb,</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>
O'ndi,	O'ndu,	O'nti,	O'ntu.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndi,	o'ndikil,	o'ndikin,	} <i>Neutral.</i>
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndu,	o'ndukil,	o'ndukin.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'nti,	o'ntikil,	o'ntikin.	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntu,	o'ntukil,	o'ntukin.	

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndiko,	o'ndikel,	o'ndiken,	} <i>Active.</i>
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'nduko,	o'ndukel,	o'nduken,	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiko,	o'ntikel,	o'ntiken,	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuko,	o'ntukel,	o'ntuken.	

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikoo,	o'ndikool,	o'ndikoon,	} <i>Passive.</i>
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukoo,	o'ndukool,	o'ndukoon,	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikoo,	o'ntikool,	o'ntikoon,	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukoo,	o'ntukool,	o'ntukoon,	

DEPENDENT.

Genus I.—ONDIKI.

[§ 2] The Four Parts of Speech:—

<i>Noun.</i>	<i>Adverb.</i>	<i>Verb.</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>
O'ndiki,	O'nduki,	O'ntiki,	O'ntuki.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndiki,	o'ndikil,	o'ndikin,	} <i>Neutral.</i>
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'nduki,	o'ndukil,	o'ndukin,	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiki,	o'ntikil,	o'ntikin,	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuki,	o'ntukil,	o'ntukin,	

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikai,	o'ndikail,	o'ndikain,	} <i>Active.</i>
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukai,	o'ndukail,	o'ndukain,	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikai,	o'ntikail,	o'ntikain,	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukai,	o'ntukail,	o'ntukain,	

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikoi,	o'ndikoil,	o'ndikoin,	} <i>Passive.</i>
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukoi,	o'ndukoil,	o'ndukoin,	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikoi,	o'ntikoil,	o'ntikoin,	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukoi,	o'ntukoil,	o'ntukoin,	

* See Note A.

CHAPTER II.

GENERIC FORMS:—COMPARATIVE:—Neutral.

ABSOLUTE.

Genus I.—ONDI.

[§ 3] Comparatives of Equality:—*As, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndika,	o'ndika ^l ,	o'ndika ⁿ ,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'nduka,	o'nduka ^l ,	o'nduka ⁿ ,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntika,	o'ntika ^l ,	o'ntika ⁿ ,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuka,	o'ntuka ^l ,	o'ntuka ⁿ .

[§ 5] Comparatives of Equality:—*So, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikas,	ondika ^l is,	ondika ⁿ is,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukas,	onduka ^l is,	onduka ⁿ is,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikas,	ontika ^l is,	ontika ⁿ is,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukas,	ontuka ^l is,	ontuka ⁿ is.

[§ 7] Comparatives of Superiority:—*More, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikou,	o'ndikoul,	o'ndikoun,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukou,	o'ndukoul,	o'ndukoun,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikou,	o'ntikoul,	o'ntikoun,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukou,	o'ntukoul,	o'ntukoun.

[§ 9] Comparatives of Superiority:—*Most, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikous,	ondikou ^l is,	ondikou ⁿ is,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukous,	ondukou ^l is,	ondukou ⁿ is,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikous,	ontikou ^l is,	ontikou ⁿ is,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukous,	ontukou ^l is,	ontukou ⁿ is.

[§ 11] Comparatives of Inferiority:—*Less, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikau,	o'ndikaul,	o'ndikaun,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukau,	o'ndukaul,	o'ndukaun,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikau,	o'ntikaul,	o'ntikaun,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukau,	o'ntukaul,	o'ntukaun.

[§ 13] Comparatives of Inferiority:—*Least, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikaus,	ondikau ^l is,	ondikau ⁿ is,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukaus,	ondukau ^l is,	ondukau ⁿ is,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikaus,	ontikau ^l is,	ontikau ⁿ is,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukaus,	ontukau ^l is,	ontukau ⁿ is.

DEPENDENT.

Genus I.—ONDIK^I.

[§ 4] Comparatives of Equality:—*As, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikra,	o'ndikral,	o'ndikra ⁿ ,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukra,	o'ndukral,	o'ndukra ⁿ ,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikra,	o'ntikral,	o'ntikra ⁿ ,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukra,	o'ntukral,	o'ntukra ⁿ .

[§ 6] Comparatives of Equality:—*So, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikras,	ondikra ^l is,	ondikra ⁿ is,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukras,	ondukra ^l is,	ondukra ⁿ is,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikras,	ontikra ^l is,	ontikra ⁿ is,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukras,	ontukra ^l is,	ontukra ⁿ is.

[§ 8] Comparatives of Superiority:—*More, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future,</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikrou,	o'ndikroul,	o'ndikroun,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukrou,	o'ndukroul,	o'ndukroun,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikrou,	o'ntikroul,	o'ntikroun,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukrou,	o'ntukroul,	o'ntukroun.

[§ 10] Comparatives of Superiority:—*Most, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikrous,	ondikrou ^l is,	ondikrou ⁿ is,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukrous,	ondukrou ^l is,	ondukrou ⁿ is,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikrous,	ontikrou ^l is,	ontikrou ⁿ is,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukrous,	ontukrou ^l is,	ontukrou ⁿ is.

[§ 12] Comparatives of Inferiority:—*Less, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikrau,	o'ndikraul,	o'ndikraun,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukrau,	o'ndukraul,	o'ndukraun,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikrau,	o'ntikraul,	o'ntikraun,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukrau,	o'ntukraul,	o'ntukraun.

[§ 14] Comparatives of Inferiority:—*Least, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikraus,	ondikrau ^l is,	ondikrau ⁿ is,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukraus,	ondukrau ^l is,	ondukrau ⁿ is,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikraus,	ontikrau ^l is,	ontikrau ⁿ is,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukraus,	ontukrau ^l is,	ontukrau ⁿ is.

CHAPTER III.

GENERIC FORMS:—CAUSAL.

ABSOLUTE.

Genus I.—ONDI.

[§ 15]	Neutro-active.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikost,	o'ndikolt,	o'ndikont,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukost,	o'ndukolt,	o'ndukont,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikost,	o'ntikolt,	o'ntikont,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukost,	o'ntukolt,	o'ntukont.

[§ 17]	Neutro-passive.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikaust,	o'ndikault,	o'ndikaunt,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukaust,	o'ndukault,	o'ndukaunt,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikaust,	o'ntikault,	o'ntikaunt,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukaust,	o'ntukault,	o'ntukaunt.

[§ 19]	Activo-active.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikast,	o'ndikalt,	o'ndikant,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukast,	o'ndukalt,	o'ndukant,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikast,	o'ntikalt,	o'ntikant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukast,	o'ntukalt,	o'ntukant.

[§ 21]	Activo-passive.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikast,	o'ndikalt,	o'ndikant,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukast,	o'ndukalt,	o'ndukant,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikast,	o'ntikalt,	o'ntikant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukast,	o'ntukalt,	o'ntukant.

[§ 23]	Passivo-active.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikest,	o'ndikelt,	o'ndikent,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukest,	o'ndukelt,	o'ndukent,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikest,	o'ntikelt,	o'ntikent,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukest,	o'ntukelt,	o'ntukent.

[§ 25]	Passivo-passive.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikaist,	o'ndikailt,	o'ndikaint,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukaist,	o'ndukailt,	o'ndukaint,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikaist,	o'ntikailt,	o'ntikaint,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukaist,	o'ntukailt,	o'ntukaint.

DEPENDENT.

Genus I.—ONDIKI.

[§ 16]	Neutro-active.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikrost,	o'ndikrot,	o'ndikront,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukrost,	o'ndukrot,	o'ndukront,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikrost,	o'ntikrot,	o'ntikront,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukrost,	o'ntukrot,	o'ntukront.

[§ 18]	Neutro-passive.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikraust,	o'ndikraut,	o'ndikraunt,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukraust,	o'ndukraut,	o'ndukraunt,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikraust,	o'ntikraut,	o'ntikraunt,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukraust,	o'ntukraut,	o'ntukraunt.

[§ 20]	Activo-active.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikrast,	o'ndikrat,	o'ndikrant,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukrast,	o'ndukrat,	o'ndukrant,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikrast,	o'ntikrat,	o'ntikrant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukrast,	o'ntukrat,	o'ntukrant.

[§ 22]	Activo-passive.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikrast,	o'ndikrat,	o'ndikrant,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukrast,	o'ndukrat,	o'ndukrant,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikrast,	o'ntikrat,	o'ntikrant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukrast,	o'ntukrat,	o'ntukrant.

[§ 24]	Passivo-active.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikrest,	o'ndikret,	o'ndikrent,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukrest,	o'ndukret,	o'ndukrent,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikrest,	o'ntikret,	o'ntikrent,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukrest,	o'ntukret,	o'ntukrent.

[§ 26]	Passivo-passive.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikraist,	o'ndikrait,	o'ndikraint,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukraist,	o'ndukrait,	o'ndukraint,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikraist,	o'ntikrait,	o'ntikraint,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukraist,	o'ntukrait,	o'ntukraint.

PART IV.

DIFFERENTIAL FORMS.

At present, we have had to treat only of *Generic* forms; we now proceed to lay down the laws by which the *Differential* forms are derived from the *Generic*, as well as the laws by which they are varied to express other grammatical objects and relations.

CHAPTER I.

Derivation of DIFFERENTIAL Nouns from GENERIC.

[§ 27]

The first column of the Table under this head exhibits, at one view, the forty generic nouns which are to be found at page 4.

Opposite each of these genera, in one line, will be seen the six *Differential Nouns* derived from their genus.

It will be observed, that the terminations of each six Differential Nouns exactly correspond with every other six in the table; and that they are formed from their particular genus, by cutting off the vowel *i*, from that genus, and suffixing respectively, *oo*, *oi*, *o*, *a*, *il*, and *ai*, in its place.

[28 §]

TABLE.

<i>Generic Nouns.</i>	<i>The Six Differential Nouns.</i>					
1. ONDI,	O'ndoo,	O'ndoi,	O'ndo,	O'nda,	O'ndil,	O'ndai.
2. A'NDI,	A'ndoo,	A'ndoi,	A'ndo,	A'nda,	A'ndil,	A'ndai.
3. ENDI,	E'ndoo,	E'ndoi,	E'ndo,	E'nda,	E'ndil,	E'ndai.
4. INDI,	I'ndoo,	I'ndoi,	I'ndo,	I'nda,	I'ndil,	I'ndai.
5. U'NDI,	U'ndoo,	U'ndoi,	U'ndo,	U'nda,	U'ndil,	U'ndai.
6. INZI,	I'nzoo,	I'nzoi,	I'nzo,	I'nza,	I'nzil,	I'nzai.
7. UNZI,	U'nzoo,	U'nzoi,	U'nzo,	U'nza,	U'nzil,	U'nzai.
8. UNJI,	U'njoo,	U'njoi,	U'njo,	U'nja,	U'njil,	U'njai.
9. UNZI,	U'nzoo,	U'nzoi,	U'nzo,	U'nza,	U'nzil,	U'nzai.
10. OMVI,	O'mvoo,	O'mvoi,	O'mvo,	O'mva,	O'mvil,	O'mvai.
11. A'MVI,	A'mvoo,	A'mvoi,	A'mvo,	A'mva,	A'mvil,	A'mvai.
12. E'MVI,	E'mvoo,	E'mvoi,	E'mvo,	E'mva,	E'mvil,	E'mvai.
13. IMVI,	I'mvoo,	I'mvoi,	I'mvo,	I'mva,	I'mvil,	I'mvai.
14. U'MVI,	U'mvoo,	U'mvoi,	U'mvo,	U'mva,	U'mvil,	U'mvai.
15. O'NJI,	O'njoo,	O'njoi,	O'njo,	O'nja,	O'njil,	O'njai.
16. A'NJI,	A'njoo,	A'njoi,	A'njo,	A'nja,	A'njil,	A'njai.

17. ENJI,	Enjoo,	Enjoi,	Enjo,	Enja,	Enjil,	Enjai.
18. INJI,	Injoo,	Injoi,	Injo,	Inja,	Injil,	Injai.
19. O'NDI,	O'ndoo,	O'ndoi,	O'ndo,	O'nda,	O'ndil,	O'ndai.
20. A'NDI,	A'ndoo,	A'ndoi,	A'ndo,	A'nda,	A'ndil,	A'ndai.
21. E'NDI,	E'ndoo,	E'ndoi,	E'ndo,	E'nda,	E'ndil,	E'ndai.
22. I'NDI,	I'ndoo,	I'ndoi,	I'ndo,	I'nda,	I'ndil,	I'ndai.
23. U'NDI,	U'ndoo,	U'ndoi,	U'ndo,	U'nda,	U'ndil,	U'ndai.
24. O'MBI,	O'mboo,	O'mboi,	O'mbo,	O'mba,	O'mbil,	O'mbai.
25. A'MBI,	A'mboo,	A'mboi,	A'mbo,	A'mba,	A'mbil,	A'mbai.
26. E'MBI,	E'mboo,	E'mboi,	E'mbo,	E'mba,	E'mbil,	E'mbai.
27. I'MBI,	I'mboo,	I'mboi,	I'mbo,	I'mba,	I'mbil,	I'mbai.
28. U'MBI,	U'mboo,	U'mboi,	U'mbo,	U'mba,	U'mbil,	U'mbai.
29. ONZI,	Onzoo,	Onzoi,	Onzo,	Onza,	Onzil,	Onzai.
30. A'NZI,	A'nzoo,	A'nzoi,	A'nzo,	A'nza,	A'nzil,	A'nzai.
31. ENZI,	E'nzoo,	E'nzoi,	E'nzo,	E'nza,	E'nzil,	E'nzai.
32. INZI,	I'nzoo,	I'nzoi,	I'nzo,	I'nza,	I'nzil,	I'nzai.
33. O'NZI,	O'nzoo,	O'nzoi,	O'nzo,	O'nza,	O'nzil,	O'nzai.
34. A'NZI,	A'nzoo,	A'nzoi,	A'nzo,	A'nza,	A'nzil,	A'nzai.
35. ENZI,	E'nzoo,	E'nzoi,	E'nzo,	E'nza,	E'nzil,	E'nzai.
36. O'NDRI,	O'ndroo,	O'ndroi,	O'ndro,	O'ndra,	O'ndril,	O'ndrai.
37. A'NDRI,	A'ndroo,	A'ndroi,	A'ndro,	A'ndra,	A'ndril,	A'ndrai.
38. E'NDRI,	E'ndroo,	E'ndroi,	E'ndro,	E'ndra,	E'ndril,	E'ndrai.
39. I'NDRI,	I'ndroo,	I'ndroi,	I'ndro,	I'ndra,	I'ndril,	I'ndrai.
40. U'NDRI,	U'ndroo,	U'ndroi,	U'ndro,	U'ndra,	U'ndril,	U'ndrai.

CHAPTER II.

Derivation of DIFFERENTIAL Adverbs, Verbs, and Adjectives, from DIFFERENTIAL Nouns.

The preceding Chapter shows how the *Differential Nouns* are derived from the *Generic*. Having thus obtained the *Differential Nouns*, we, in the following table, shew how those Nouns are converted into *Differential Adverbs, Verbs, and Adjectives*. The terminations of the following table are confined to derivations from the *first genus, O'NDI*; but the same analogy, without exception, applies to the other 39 Genera.

[§ 29]

TABLE.

<i>Differences.</i>	<i>Differential Nouns.</i>	<i>Differential Adverbs.</i>	<i>Differential Verbs.</i>	<i>Differential Adjectives.</i>
<i>First</i>	O'ndoo,	O'ndur,	O'ntoo,	O'ntur.
<i>Second</i>	O'ndoi,	O'ndou,	O'ntoi,	O'nton.
<i>Third</i>	O'ndo,	O'ndi,	O'nto,	O'nti.
<i>Fourth</i>	O'nda,	O'ndun,	O'ntin,	O'nta.
<i>Fifth</i>	O'ndil,	O'ndul,	O'ntil,	O'ntul.
<i>Sixth</i>	O'ndai,	O'ndus,	O'ntis,	O'ntai.

[§ 30] All the Differential parts of speech, whether nouns, adverbs, verbs, or adjectives, *of the Present tense*, have one or other of the above terminations; and it would be well, if the student would read over the *Differences* which appear in the printed tables from page 5 to 47 inclusive, and which he will easily distinguish by observing that they are all printed in Roman Capitals.

We now proceed to furnish models of the conjugation of the six *Differences*, whether absolute or dependent.

CHAPTER III.

[§ 31]

The FIRST DIFFERENCE:—Neutral.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndoo,	o'ndipil,	o'ndipin,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndipi,	o'ndipil,	o'ndipin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndur,	o'ndupil,	o'ndupin,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndupi,	o'ndupil,	o'ndupin,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntoo,	o'ntipil,	o'ntipin,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipi,	o'ntipil,	o'ntipin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntur,	o'ntupil,	o'ntupin.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupi,	o'ntupil,	o'ntupin.

[§ 32]

First Difference:—Active.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndipo,	o'ndipel,	o'ndipen,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndipai,	o'ndipail,	o'ndipain,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndupo,	o'ndupel,	o'ndupen,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndupai,	o'ndupail,	o'ndupain,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipo,	o'ntipel,	o'ntipen,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipai,	o'ntipail,	o'ntipain,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupo,	o'ntupel,	o'ntupen.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupai,	o'ntupail,	o'ntupain.

[§ 33]

First Difference:—Passive.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndipoo,	o'ndipool,	o'ndipoon,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndipoi,	o'ndipoil,	o'ndipoin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndupoo,	o'ndupool,	o'ndupoon,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndupoi,	o'ndupoil,	o'ndupoin,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipoo,	o'ntipool,	o'ntipoon,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipoi,	o'ntipoil,	o'ntipoin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupoo,	o'ntupool,	o'ntupoon.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupoi,	o'ntupoil,	o'ntupoin,

[§ 34]

The SECOND DIFFERENCE:—Neutral.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	O'ndoi,	o'ndifil,	o'ndifin,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndifi,	o'ndifil,	o'ndifin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndou,	o'ndufil,	o'ndufin,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndufi,	o'ndufil,	o'ndufin,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntoi,	o'ntifil,	o'ntifin,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifi,	o'ntifil,	o'ntifin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntou,	o'ntufil,	o'ntufin.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufi,	o'ntufil,	o'ntufin.

[§ 35]

Second Difference:—Active.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndifo,	o'ndifel,	o'ndifen,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndifai,	o'ndifail,	o'ndifain,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndufo,	o'ndufel,	o'ndufen,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndufai,	o'ndufail,	o'ndufain,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifo,	o'ntifel,	o'ntifen,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifai,	o'ntifail,	o'ntifain,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufo,	o'ntufel,	o'ntufen.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufai,	o'ntufail,	o'ntufain.

[§ 36]

Second Difference:—Passive.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndifoo,	o'ndifool,	o'ndifoon,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndifoi,	o'ndifoil,	o'ndifoim,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndufoo,	o'ndufool,	o'ndufoon,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndufoi,	o'ndufoil,	o'ndufoim,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifoo,	o'ntifool,	o'ntifoon,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifoi,	o'ntifoil,	o'ntifoim,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufoo,	o'ntufool,	o'ntufoon.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufoi,	o'ntufoil,	o'ntufoim.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'mbo,*	o'mbitil,	o'mbitin,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'mbiti,	o'mbitil,	o'mbitin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'mbi,	o'mbutil,	o'mbutin,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'mbuti,	o'mbutil,	o'mbutin,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpo,	o'mpitol,	o'mpitin,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpiti,	o'mpitol,	o'mpitin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mpi,	o'mputil,	o'mputin.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputi,	o'mputil,	o'mputin.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'mbito,	o'mbitel,	o'mbiten,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'mbitai,	o'mbitail,	o'mbitain,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'mbuto,	o'mbutel,	o'mbuten,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'mbutai,	o'mbutail,	o'mbutain,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpito,	o'mpitel,	o'mpiten,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitai,	o'mpitail,	o'mpitain,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputo,	o'mputel,	o'mputen.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputai,	o'mputail,	o'mputain.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'mbitoo,	o'mbitool,	o'mbitoon,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'mbitoi,	o'mbitoil,	o'mbitoin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'mbutoo,	o'mbutool,	o'mbutoon,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'mbutoi,	o'mbutoil,	o'mbutoin,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitoo,	o'mpitool,	o'mpitoon,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitoi,	o'mpitoil,	o'mpitoin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputoo,	o'mputool,	o'mputoon.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputoi,	o'mputoil,	o'mputoin.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'nda,	o'ndimil,	o'ndinin,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndini,	o'ndimil,	o'ndinin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndun,	o'ndunil,	o'nduin,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'nduni,	o'ndunil,	o'nduin,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntin,	o'ntinil,	o'ntinin,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntini,	o'ntinil,	o'ntinin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'nta,	o'ntunil,	o'ntunin.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuni,	o'ntunil,	o'ntunin.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndino,	o'ndinel,	o'ndinen,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndinai,	o'ndinail,	o'ndinain,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'nduno,	o'ndunel,	o'ndunen,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndunai,	o'ndunail,	o'ndunain,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntino,	o'ntinel,	o'ntinen,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinai,	o'ntinail,	o'ntinain,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuno,	o'ntunel,	o'ntunen.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunai,	o'ntunail,	o'ntunain.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndinoo,	o'ndinoil,	o'ndinoon,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndinoi,	o'ndinoil,	o'ndinoin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndunoo,	o'ndunool,	o'ndunoon,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndunoi,	o'ndunool,	o'ndunoin,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinoo,	o'ntinoil,	o'ntinoon,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinoi,	o'ntinoil,	o'ntinoin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunoo,	o'ntunool,	o'ntunoon.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunoi,	o'ntunool,	o'ntunoin.

* O'MBI, is the 24th Genus, and not the 1st. It is here used to avoid a departure from the law which regulates the terminations of the words. O'NDI, would have required the introduction of the letter *v*, where two *tez* came together, as in O'ntitil, O'ntutitil, &c; which, for the sake of euphony, would have been rendered O'ntivil, O'ntutivil, &c.

[§ 43]

The FIFTH DIFFERENCE:—Neutral.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndil,	o'ndibil,†	o'ndibin,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndibi,	o'ndibil,	o'ndibin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndul,	o'ndubil,	o'ndubin,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndubi,	o'ndubil,	o'ndubin,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntil,	o'ntibil,	o'ntibin,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibi,	o'ntibil,	o'ntibin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntul,	o'ntubil,	o'ntubin.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubi,	o'ntubil,	o'ntubin.

[§ 44]

Fifth Difference:—Active.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future,</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndibo,	o'ndibel,	o'ndiben,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndibai,	o'ndibail,	o'ndibain,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndubo,	o'ndubel,	o'nduben,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndubai,	o'ndubail,	o'ndubain,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibo,	o'ntibel,	o'ntiben,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibai,	o'ntibail,	o'ntibain,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubo,	o'ntubel,	o'ntuben.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubai,	o'ntubail,	o'ntubain.

[§ 45]

Fifth Difference:—Passive.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndiboo,	o'ndibool,	o'ndiboon,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndiboi,	o'ndiboil,	o'ndiboin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'nduboo,	o'ndubool,	o'nduboon,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'nduboi,	o'nduboil,	o'nduboin,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiboo,	o'ntibool,	o'ntiboon,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiboi,	o'ntiboil,	o'ntiboin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuboo,	o'ntubool,	o'ntuboon.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuboi,	o'ntuboil,	o'ntuboin.

[§ 46]

The SIXTH DIFFERENCE:—Neutral.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndai,*	o'ndigil,	o'ndigin,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndigi,	o'ndigil,	o'ndigin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndus,	o'ndugil,	o'ndugin,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndugi,	o'ndugil,	o'ndugin,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntai,	o'ntigil,	o'ntigin,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigi,	o'ntigil,	o'ntigin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntai,	o'ntugil,	o'ntugin.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugi,	o'ntugil,	o'ntugin.

[§ 47]

Sixth Difference:—Active.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndigo,	o'ndigel,	o'ndigen,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndigai,	o'ndigail,	o'ndigain,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndugo,	o'ndugel,	o'ndugen,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndugai,	o'ndugail,	o'ndugain,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigo,	o'ntigel,	o'ntigen,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigai,	o'ntigail,	o'ntigain,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugo,	o'ntugel,	o'ntugen.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugai,	o'ntugail,	o'ntugain.

[§ 48]

Sixth Difference:—Passive.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndigoo,	o'ndigool,	o'ndigoon,	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndigoi,	o'ndigoil,	o'ndigoin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndugoo,	o'ndugool,	o'ndugoon,	<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndugoi,	o'ndugoil,	o'ndugoin,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigoo,	o'ntigool,	o'ntigoon,	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigoi,	o'ntigoil,	o'ntigoin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugoo,	o'ntugool,	o'ntugoon.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugoi,	o'ntugoil,	o'ntugoin.

* This form admits of the substitution of *s* instead of *g* throughout; the *g* being chiefly required in the *Causal* and *Comparative* forms dependent. This is purely a matter of taste. When Ondai or Ontai terminates a clause or sentence, the form is changed from Ondai or Ontai, to Ondis or Ontis. Ondai and Ontai are usually followed by some additional syllable, as Ondai'kyu, Ondai'kwi, ondai'twi; ontai'kyu, ontai'kwi, ontai'twi.

† *B* is used only when the difference. *per se*, is used; but when converted into a *species*, the letter *k* is inserted and not *b*, as pondikil, not pondibil, &c.

CHAPTER IV.

DIFFERENTIAL FORMS:—COMPARATIVE:—Neutral.

ABSOLUTE.			FIRST DIFFERENCE.*				DEPENDENT.
			Comparatives of Equality.				
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipa,	o'ntipal,	o'ntipan,	o'ntipra,	o'ntipral,	o'ntipran,	} <i>As, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupa,	o'ntupal,	o'ntupan,	o'ntupra,	o'ntupral,	o'ntupran.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipas,	ontipallis,	ontipa'nis,	o'ntipras,	ontipralis,	ontipra'nis,	} <i>So, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupas,	ontupallis,	ontupa'nis,	ontupras,	ontupralis,	ontupra'nis.	
[§ 50]			Comparatives of Superiority.				
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipou,	o'ntipoul,	o'ntipoun,	o'ntiprou,	o'ntiproul,	o'ntiproun,	} <i>More, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupou,	o'ntupoul,	o'ntupoun,	o'ntuprou,	o'ntuproul,	o'ntuproun,	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipous,	ontipou'lis,	ontipou'nis,	o'ntiprous,	ontiprou'lis,	ontiprou'nis,	} <i>Most, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupous,	ontupou'lis,	ontupou'nis,	o'ntuprous,	ontuprou'lis,	ontuprou'nis.	
[§ 51]			Comparatives of Inferiority.				
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipau,	o'ntipaul,	o'ntipaun,	o'ntiprau,	o'ntipraul,	o'ntipraun,	} <i>Less, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupau,	o'ntupaul,	o'ntupaun,	o'ntuprau,	o'ntupraul,	o'ntupraun.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipaus,	ontipau'lis,	ontipau'nis,	o'ntipraus,	ontiprau'lis,	ontiprau'nis,	} <i>Least, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupaus,	ontupau'lis,	ontupau'nis,	o'ntupraus,	ontuprau'lis,	ontuprau'nis.	

ABSOLUTE.			SECOND DIFFERENCE.*				DEPENDENT.
			Comparatives of Equality.				
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifa,	o'ntifal,	o'ntifan,	o'ntifra,	o'ntifral,	o'ntifran,	} <i>As, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufa,	o'ntufal,	o'ntufan,	o'ntufra,	o'ntufral,	o'ntufran.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifas,	ontifallis,	ontifa'nis,	o'ntifras,	ontifralis,	ontifra'nis,	} <i>So, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufas,	ontufallis,	ontufa'nis,	o'ntufras,	ontufralis,	ontufra'nis.	
[§ 53]			Comparatives of Superiority.				
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifou,	o'ntifoul,	o'ntifoun,	o'ntifrou,	o'ntifroul,	o'ntifroun,	} <i>More, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufou,	o'ntufoul,	o'ntufoun,	o'ntufrou,	o'ntufroul,	o'ntufroun.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifous,	ontifou'lis,	ontifou'nis,	o'ntifrous,	ontifrou'lis,	ontifrou'nis,	} <i>Most, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufous,	ontufou'lis,	ontufou'nis,	o'ntufrous,	ontufrou'lis,	ontufrou'nis.	
[§ 54]			Comparatives of Inferiority.				
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifau,	o'ntifaul,	o'ntifaun,	o'ntifrau,	o'ntifraul,	o'ntifraun,	} <i>Less, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufau,	o'ntufaul,	o'ntufaun,	o'ntufrau,	o'ntufraul,	o'ntufraun.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifaus,	ontifau'lis,	ontifau'nis,	o'ntifraus,	ontifrau'lis,	ontifrau'nis,	} <i>Least, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufaus,	ontufau'lis,	ontufau'nis,	o'ntufraus,	ontufrau'lis,	ontufrau'nis.	

* We have here given examples of Verbs and Adjectives *only*.

THIRD DIFFERENCE.

	ABSOLUTE.			DEPENDENT.			
[§ 55]	Comparatives of Equality.						
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'impita ^u ,	o'impital,	o'impitan,	o'impitra,	o'impitral,	o'impitran,	} <i>As, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'imputa,	o'imputal,	o'imputan,	o'imputra,	o'imputral,	o'imputran.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'impitas,	ompitalis,	ompita'nis,	o'impitras,	ompitralis,	ompitra'nis,	} <i>So, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'imputas,	omputa'lis,	omputa'nis,	o'imputras,	omputra'lis,	omputra'nis.	
[§ 56]	Comparatives of Superiority.						
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'impitou,	o'impitoul,	o'impitoun,	o'impitrou,	o'impitroul,	o'impitroum,	} <i>More, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'imputou,	o'imputoul,	o'imputoun,	o'imputrou,	o'imputroul,	o'imputroum.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'impitous,	ompitoulis,	ompitoun'nis,	o'impitrous,	ompitroulis,	ompitrou'nis,	} <i>Most, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'imputous,	omputoulis,	omputoun'nis,	o'imputrous,	omputroulis,	omputrou'nis.	
[§ 57]	Comparatives of Inferiority.						
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'impitan,	o'impitaul,	o'impitaun,	o'impitrau,	o'impitraul,	o'impitraum,	} <i>Less, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'imputau,	o'imputaul,	o'imputaun,	o'imputrau,	o'imputraul,	o'imputraum.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'impitaus,	ompitaulis,	ompitau'nis,	o'impitraus,	ompitraulis,	ompitrau'nis,	} <i>Least, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'imputaus,	omputaulis,	omputau'nis,	o'imputraus,	omputraulis,	omputrau'nis.	

FOURTH DIFFERENCE.

	ABSOLUTE.			DEPENDENT.			
[§ 58]	Comparatives of Equality.						
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntima,	o'ntinal,	o'ntinan,	o'ntima,	o'ntimal,	o'ntiman,	} <i>As, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuna,	o'ntunal,	o'ntunan,	o'ntuma,	o'ntunjal,	o'ntuman.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinas,	ontinalis,	ontina'nis,	o'ntimas,	ontimalis,	ontima'nis,	} <i>So, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunās,	ontuna'lis,	ontuna'nis,	o'ntumas,	ontuma'lis,	ontuma'nis.	
[§ 59]	Comparatives of Superiority.						
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinou,	o'ntinoul,	o'ntimoun,	o'ntimou,	o'ntimoul,	o'ntimoun,	} <i>More, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunou,	o'ntunoul,	o'ntunoun,	o'ntumou,	o'ntunoul,	o'ntunoun.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinous,	ontinoulis,	ontinoun'nis,	o'ntinous,	ontimoulis,	ontimoun'nis,	} <i>Most, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunous,	ontunoulis,	o'ntunoun'nis,	o'ntumous,	ontunoulis,	ontunoun'nis.	
[§ 60]	Comparatives of Inferiority.						
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinau,	o'ntinaul,	o'ntinaun,	o'ntinau,	o'ntinaul,	o'ntinaun,	} <i>Less, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunan,	o'ntunaul,	o'ntunaun,	o'ntuman,	o'ntunaul,	o'ntumaun.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinaus,	ontinaul'lis,	ontinau'nis,	o'ntinaus,	ontinaul'lis,	ontinau'nis,	} <i>Least, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunans,	ontunaul'lis,	ontunau'nis,	o'ntumans,	ontunaul'lis,	ontuma'nis.	

* See Note, page 54.

FIFTH DIFFERENCE.

ABSOLUTE.

DEPENDENT.

[§ 61]

Comparatives of Equality.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiba,	o'ntibal,	o'ntiban,	o'ntibra,	o'ntibral,	o'ntibran,	} <i>As, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuba,	o'ntubal,	o'ntubau,	o'ntubra,	o'ntubral,	o'ntubran.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibas,	ontiba'lis,	ontiba'nis,	o'ntibras,	ontibra'lis,	ontibra'nis,	} <i>So, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubas,	ontuba'lis,	ontuba'nis,	o'ntubras,	ontubra'lis,	ontubra'nis.	

[§ 62]

Comparatives of Superiority.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibou,	o'ntiboul,	o'ntiboun,	o'ntibrou,	o'ntibroul,	o'ntibroun,	} <i>More, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubou,	o'ntuboul,	o'ntuboun,	o'ntubrou,	o'ntubroul,	o'ntubroun.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibous,	ontibou'lis,	ontibou'nis,	o'ntibrous,	ontibrou'lis,	ontibrou'nis,	} <i>Most, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubous,	ontubou'lis,	ontubou'nis,	o'ntubrous,	ontubrou'lis,	ontubrou'nis.	

[§ 63]

Comparatives of Inferiority.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibau,	o'ntibaul,	o'ntibaun,	o'ntibrau,	o'ntibraul,	o'ntibraun,	} <i>Less, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubau,	o'ntubaul,	o'ntubaun,	o'ntubrau,	o'ntubraul,	o'ntubraun.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibaus,	ontibau'lis,	ontibau'nis,	o'ntibraus,	ontibrau'lis,	ontibrau'nis,	} <i>Least, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubaus,	ontubau'lis,	ontubau'nis,	o'ntubraus,	ontubrau'lis,	ontubrau'nis.	

SIXTH DIFFERENCE.

ABSOLUTE.

DEPENDENT.

[§ 64]

Comparatives of Equality.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiga,	o'ntigal,	o'ntigan,	o'ntigra,	o'ntigral,	o'ntigran,	} <i>As, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuga,	o'ntugal,	o'ntugan,	o'ntugra,	o'ntugral,	o'ntugran.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigas,	ontiga'lis,	ontiga'nis,	o'ntigras,	ontigra'lis,	ontigra'nis,	} <i>So, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugas,	ontuga'lis,	ontuga'nis,	o'ntugras,	ontugra'lis,	ontugra'nis.	

[§ 65]

Comparatives of Superiority.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigou,	o'ntigoul,	o'ntigoun,	o'ntigrou,	o'ntigroul,	o'ntigroun,	} <i>More, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugou,	o'ntugoul,	o'ntugoun,	o'ntugrou,	o'ntugroul,	o'ntugroun.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigous,	ontigou'lis,	ontigou'nis,	o'ntigrous,	ontigrou'lis,	ontigrou'nis,	} <i>Most, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugous,	ontugou'lis,	ontugou'nis,	o'ntugrous,	ontugrou'lis,	ontugrou'nis.	

[§ 66]

Comparatives of Inferiority.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigau,	o'ntigaul,	o'ntigaun,	o'ntigrau,	o'ntigraul,	o'ntigraun,	} <i>Less, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugau,	o'ntugaul,	o'ntugau,	o'ntugrau,	o'ntugraul,	o'ntugraun.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntigaus,	ontiga'ulis,	ontiga'uis,	o'ntigraus,	ontigrau'lis,	ontigrau'nis,	} <i>Least, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntugaus,	ontuga'ulis,	ontuga'uis,	o'ntugraus,	ontugrau'lis,	ontugrau'nis.	

CHAPTER V.

DIFFERENTIAL FORMS:—CAUSAL.

The six Differences vary their terminations not only to express comparison, as in the preceding chapter, but also to express *causation*. See page 50.

	ABSOLUTE.			FIRST DIFFERENCE.		DEPENDENT.		
[§ 67]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Neutro-active.		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future..</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipost,	o'ntipolt,	o'ntipont,	|	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiprost,	o'ntiprot,*	o'ntipront,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupost,	o'ntupolt,	o'ntupont.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuprost,	o'ntuprot,	o'ntupront.
[§ 68]				Neutro-passive.				
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipaust,	o'ntipault,	o'ntipaunt,	|	<i>Verb.</i>	o'ntipraust,	o'ntipraut,	o'ntipraunt,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupaust,	o'ntupault,	o'ntupaunt.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupraust,	o'ntupraut,	o'ntupraunt.
[§ 69]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Activo-active.		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipast,	o'ntipalt,	o'ntipant,	|	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiprast,	o'ntiprat,	o'ntiprant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupast,	o'ntupalt,	o'ntupant.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuprast,	o'ntuprat,	o'ntuprant.
[§ 70]				Activo-passive.				
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipast,	o'ntipalt,	o'ntipant,	|	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiprast,	o'ntiprat,	o'ntipraunt,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupast,	o'ntupalt,	o'ntupant.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuprast,	o'ntuprat,	o'ntupraunt.
[§ 71]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Passivo-active.		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipest,	o'ntipelt,	o'ntipent,	|	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiprest,	o'ntipret,	o'ntiprent,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupest,	o'ntupelt,	o'ntupent.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuprest,	o'ntupret,	o'ntuprent.
[§ 72]				Passivo-passive.				
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipaist,	o'ntipailt,	o'ntipaint,	|	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipraist,	o'ntiprait,	o'ntipraint,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupaist,	o'ntupailt,	o'ntupaint.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupraist,	o'ntuprait,	o'ntupraint.

	ABSOLUTE.			SECOND DIFFERENCE.		DEPENDENT.		
[§ 73]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Neutro-active.		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifost,	o'ntifolt,	o'ntifont,	|	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifrost,	o'ntifrot,	o'ntifront,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufost,	o'ntufolt,	o'ntufont.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufrost,	o'ntufrot,	o'ntufront.
[§ 74]				Neutro-passive.				
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifaust,	o'ntifault,	o'ntifaunt,	|	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifraust,	o'ntifraut,	o'ntifraunt,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufaust,	o'ntufault,	o'ntufaunt.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufraust,	o'ntufraut,	o'ntufraunt.
[§ 75]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Activo-active.		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifast,	o'ntifalt,	o'ntifant,	|	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifrast,	o'ntifrat,	o'ntifrant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufast,	o'ntufalt,	o'ntufant.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufrast,	o'ntufrat,	o'ntufrant.
[§ 76]				Activo-passive.				
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifast,	o'ntifalt,	o'ntifant,	|	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifrast,	o'ntifrat,	o'ntifrant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufast,	o'ntufalt,	o'ntufant.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufrast,	o'ntufrat,	o'ntufrant.
[§ 77]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Passivo-active.		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifest,	o'ntifelt,	o'ntifent,	|	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifrest,	o'ntifret,	o'ntifrent,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufest,	o'ntufelt,	o'ntufent.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufrest,	o'ntufret,	o'ntufrent.
[§ 78]				Passivo-passive.				
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifaist,	o'ntifailt,	o'ntifaint,	|	<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifraist,	o'ntifrait,	o'ntifraint,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufaist,	o'ntufailt,	o'ntufaint.	|	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufraist,	o'ntufrait,	o'ntufraint.

* All the past tenses dependent omit the *l*, the sign of past time, unless followed by another syllable, when the *l* must be inserted before the *t*; as o'ntiproltos, &c. This rule applies to all the past tenses causal dependent.

THIRD DIFFERENCE.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
[§ 79]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Neutro-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitost*,	o'mpitolt,	o'mpitont,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitrost,	o'mpitrot,†	o'mpitront,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputost,	o'mputolt,	o'mputont.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputrost,	o'mputrot,	o'mputront.
[§ 80]	Neutro-passive.						
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitaust,	o'mpitault,	o'mpitaunt,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitraust,	o'mpitrait,	o'mpitraunt,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputaust,	o'mputault,	o'mputaunt.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputraust,	o'mputrait,	o'mputraunt.
[§ 81]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Activo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitast,	o'mpitalt,	o'mpitant,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitrast,	o'mpitrat,	o'mpitrant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputast,	o'mputalt,	o'mputant.	| <i>Adjective,</i>	o'mputrast,	o'mputrat,	o'mputrant.
[§ 82]	Activo-passive.						
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitast,	o'mpitalt,	o'mpitant,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitrast,	o'mpitrat,	o'mpitrant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputast,	o'mputalt,	o'mputant.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputrast,	o'mputrat,	o'mputrant.
[§ 83]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Passivo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitest,	o'mpitelt,	o'mpitent,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitrest,	o'mpitret,	o'mpitrent,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputest,	o'mputelt,	o'mputent.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputrest,	o'mputret,	o'mputrent.
[§ 84]	Passivo-passive.						
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitaist,	o'mpitailt,	o'mpitaint,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitraist,	o'mpitrait,	o'mpitraint,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputaist,	o'mputailt,	o'mputaint.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputraist,	o'mputrait,	o'mputraint.

FOURTH DIFFERENCE.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
[§ 85]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Neutro-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinost,	o'ntimolt,	o'ntinont,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntimost,	o'ntimot,	o'ntimont,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunost,	o'ntumolt,	o'ntunont.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntumost,	o'ntumot,	o'ntumont.
[§ 86]	Neutro-passive.						
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinaust,	o'ntinault,	o'ntinaunt,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntimaust,	o'ntimaut,	o'ntinaunt,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunaust,	o'ntunault,	o'ntunaunt.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntumaust,	o'ntumaut,	o'ntumaunt.
[§ 87]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Activo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinast,	o'ntinalt,	o'ntinant,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntimast,	o'ntimat,	o'ntimant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunast,	o'ntunalt,	o'ntunant.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntumast,	o'ntumat,	o'ntumant.
[§ 88]	Activo-passive.						
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinast,	o'ntinalt,	o'ntinant,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntimast,	o'ntimat,	o'ntimant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunast,	o'ntunalt,	o'ntunant.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntumast,	o'ntumat,	o'ntumant.
[§ 89]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Passivo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinest,	o'ntinelt,	o'ntinent,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntimest,	o'ntimet,	o'ntiment,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunest,	o'ntunelt,	o'ntunent.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntumest,	o'ntumet,	o'ntument.
[§ 90]	Passivo-passive.						
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinaist,	o'ntinailt,	o'ntinaint,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntimaist,	o'ntimait,	o'ntimaint,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunaist,	o'ntunailt,	o'ntunaint.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntumaist,	o'ntumait,	o'ntumaint.

* See Note, page 54.

† See Note, page 59.

FIFTH DIFFERENCE.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
[§ 91]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Neutro-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibost,*	o'ntibolt,†	o'ntibont,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibro ^s t,	o'ntibrot,‡	o'ntibront,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubost,	o'ntubolt,	o'ntubont.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubro ^s t,	o'ntubrot,	o'ntubront.
[§ 92]	Neutro-passive.						
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibaust,	o'ntibault,	o'ntibaunt,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibraust,	o'ntibraut,	o'ntibraunt,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubaust,	o'ntubault,	o'ntubaunt.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubraust,	o'ntubraut,	o'ntubraunt.
[§ 93]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Activo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibast,	o'ntibalt,	o'ntibant,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibra ^s t,	o'ntibrat,	o'ntibrant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubast,	o'ntubalt,	o'ntubant.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubra ^s t,	o'ntubrat,	o'ntubrant.
[§ 94]	Activo-passive.						
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiba ^s t,	o'ntiba ^s lt,	o'ntiba ^s nt,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibra ^s t,	o'ntibra ^s t,	o'ntibra ^s nt,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuba ^s t,	o'ntuba ^s lt,	o'ntuba ^s nt.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubra ^s t,	o'ntubra ^s t,	o'ntubra ^s nt.
[§ 95]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Passivo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibest,	o'ntibelt,	o'ntibent,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibre ^s t,	o'ntibret,	o'ntibrent,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubest,	o'ntubelt,	o'ntubent.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubre ^s t,	o'ntubret,	o'ntubrent.
[§ 96]	Passivo-passive.						
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibaist,	o'ntibailt,	o'ntibaint,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntibraist,	o'ntibrait,	o'ntibraint,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubaist,	o'ntubailt,	o'ntubaint.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntubraist,	o'ntubrait,	o'ntubraint.

* The letter *k* is used throughout the *Generic* forms: and these same generic forms are used to denote all the *Species* under the *fifth Difference*:—for as all the species have an initial consonant, they cannot be mistaken for genera, which begin with a vowel; although the generic part of the word is the same in the genus as in the species. But when the fifth difference is to be expressed, we are compelled to change the consonant from *k* to *b*, to distinguish it from the genus.

† The *l* may be omitted where no pronoun follows in these past tenses.

‡ See Note, page 59.

CHAPTER VI.

SUPPLEMENTAL DIFFERENCES.

The Philosophic generally consists of only six differences; but in the classification of Herbs, Insects, &c, there are as many as *nine differences*. It therefore became necessary, though these are exceptional cases, to provide for them by suitable and euphonous verbal forms.

[§ 103] Now the rule for the formation of Supplemental Differences is, to insert, immediately *after* the posterior consonant, the syllable *in*.

1st. Six Differences. o'mvoo, o'mvoi, o'mvo, o'mva, o'mvil, o'mvai,
2nd Six Differences. omvinoo, omvinoi, omvino, o'mvina, omvinil, o'mvinai.

It will be well here just to remark, that these Supplemental Differences, as well as Species, (hereafter to be noticed) only occur among the names of herbs, insects, &c.; which are rarely required to be varied for any grammatical purposes, except to be converted occasionally into *adjectives*; which would be done according to the general rule.

PART V.

SPECIAL FORMS, and SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIES.

SPECIAL FORMS.

We have seen how adverbs, verbs, and adjectives, generic and differential, are derived from generic and differential *nouns*; we have also seen how the *tenses* of tabulars, generic as well as differential, are formed by certain changes in the termination of tabulars of the *present tense*: but it must have been noticed, that none of the generic or differential tabulars are preceded by any of the following special consonants; namely, *p*, 1; *f*, 2; *t*, 3; *k*, 4; *b*, 5; *r*, 6; *d*, 7; *g*, 8; or *z*, 9. They all begin with *vowels*.

Now, by prefixing to any one genus or difference *seriatim*, these nine consonants, we form *nine distinct species*; and with this great advantage; that all the variations which are made in the genus or difference to express grammatical tense, or any other relation, become subservient, for the same purposes, to the species, as well as the genus.

Take the verb e'ntivai, to transact business. This is the third difference of the third genus: (see Wilkins, 40). We will now, to the tenses of this difference, prefix each of the above nine consonants, and thereby we shall obtain the nine species under this difference.

[§ 104]

DIFFERENCE III.

an e'ntivo,* *I transact business*: au e'ntive, *I transacted business*: au entiven, *I shall transact business*.

1st. Species.	au p'e'ntiv <u>o</u> , <i>I design</i> :	au p'e'ntiv <u>e</u> , <i>I designed</i> :	au p'e'ntiv <u>e</u> n, <i>I shall design</i> .
2nd. Species.	au f'e'ntiv <u>o</u> , <i>I prepare</i> :	au f'e'ntiv <u>e</u> , <i>I prepared</i> :	au f'e'ntiv <u>e</u> n, <i>I shall prepare</i> .
3rd. Species.	au t'e'ntiv <u>o</u> , <i>I begin</i> :	au t'e'ntiv <u>e</u> , <i>I began</i> :	au t'e'ntiv <u>e</u> n, <i>I shall begin</i> .

* These two words 'au e'ntivo,' must be pronounced and read as if the letter *z* were placed betwixt them; thus as if written au-*z*-e'ntivo. In all cases *z* comes betwixt two vowels, if necessary to pleasant pronunciation.

4th. Species.	au <i>ke</i> 'ntivo, <i>I</i> endeavour:	au <i>ke</i> 'ntive <u>l</u> , <i>I</i> endeavoured:	au <i>ke</i> 'ntiven, <i>I</i> shall endeavour.
5th. Species.	au <i>be</i> 'ntivo, <i>I</i> dispatch:	au <i>be</i> 'ntive <u>l</u> , <i>I</i> dispatched:	au <i>be</i> 'ntiven, <i>I</i> shall dispatch.
6th. Species.	au <i>ve</i> 'ntivo, <i>I</i> perform:	au <i>ve</i> 'ntive <u>l</u> , <i>I</i> performed:	au <i>ve</i> 'ntiven, <i>I</i> shall perform.
7th. Species.	au <i>de</i> 'ntivo, <i>I</i> finish:	au <i>de</i> 'ntive <u>l</u> , <i>I</i> finished:	au <i>de</i> 'ntiven, <i>I</i> shall finish.
8th. Species.	au <i>ge</i> 'ntivo, <i>I</i> err:	au <i>ge</i> 'ntive <u>l</u> , <i>I</i> erred:	au <i>ge</i> 'ntiven, <i>I</i> shall err.
9th. Species.	au <i>te</i> 'ntivo, <i>I</i> prevent:	au <i>te</i> 'ntive <u>l</u> , <i>I</i> prevented:	au <i>te</i> 'ntiven, <i>I</i> shall prevent.

[§ 105] One remark only is necessary here:—that, throughout the language, the species are formed by these *nine initial consonants*, which, (as will more particularly appear when we come to treat of numerical words) have not only the function of denoting the order and number of *species*, but are also employed to denote the *nine digits*, 1, 2, 3, &c.

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIES.

[§ 106] As above laid down, the language generally consists of nine species or *less*; but rarely of *more* than nine. There are, however, among the three genera of Herbs, Insects, &c. some differences that are subdivided into *more* than *nine species*. In that case, the tenth species always begins with the consonant d; as domvo, *meadow grass*, (see pages 11 and 12); domva, *shalot*; dromva, *cives*; domvoo, *duckweed*; &c.

[§ 107] After the *tenth* species, a new series commences which begins with p, f, t, &c. the same as the first nine species; and the *sign* of its being a *second series* of species is, that, if the trumpet* of the word in the first ten species is *m*, then, in the second species, it will be *n*, and *vice versa*; if the first trumpet of the first ten is *n*, then in the second it will be *m*.

[§ 108] The student will not fail to remember, that all the following letters, viz. *m*, *n*, n and *l*, when forming part of any generic radix, have the *same meaning*, (except only with regard to these supplemental species), and, indeed, vary their forms, merely to promote the euphony of the tabular word: thus before *p* and *b*, *f* and *v*, *m* ought to be used; and before *k* and *g*, n ought always to be used; but *n* is applicable to any of the other lingual or palatal consonants.

PART VI.

SUB-SPECIAL FORMS.

The previous tables consist, almost entirely, of Genera, Differences, and Species. These are made by Dr. Wilkins (but very lamely) to meet the demands of discourse in expressing still more complex ideas:—I say lamely, because, although he very successfully expresses those more complex ideas, it is necessarily accomplished by such long, clumsy, and complicate expressions, as would hardly be tolerated in daily discourse. Thus a duke would be called by Dr. Wilkins (using our alphabet) *u t'ondroo tu ky'antufous o'ndroo*, i. e. a nobleman of the highest rank or degree.

This expression contains five words to denote the same thing as the word *duke*.

Now if we take the *dissyllabic* word *t'ondroo*, which signifies nobleman, of *any* rank, and insert *on* after the syllable *ton* (in *t'ondroo*,) we obtain the *trissyllabic* word *tono'ndroo*, *duke*; then *tyono'ndroo* will signify *the duke*, and *twono'ndroo*, *a duke*.

So we can insert the syllables *an*, *en*, *in*, &c. in the same word *to'ndroo*, and obtain *tona'ndroo*, *tone'ndroo*, &c.

* The trumpet is one of these letters:—*m*, *n*, n or *l*.

[§109] Now we have invented the sub-species to enable us to abridge speech, and yet to superinduce these sub-special notions upon some common general idea. Here to'ndroo signifies nobleman. *On*, *an*, *en*, *in*, and *un*, &c. denote, in their due order, the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth kinds or degrees of noblemen.

Thus to'ndroo, is nobleman (generally):—

1. ton'o'ndroo, is Duke:
2. tona'ndroo, is Marquess:

3. tone'ndroo, is Earl:

4. toni'ndroo, is Viscount:

5. tonu'ndroo, is Baron.

Now ton'o'ndroo signifies duke, i. e. a nobleman of the first degree; ton'androo, marquess, a nobleman of the second degree; tone'ndroo, an earl, or nobleman of the third degree; toni'ndroo, viscount, or nobleman of the fourth degree; and lastly, tonu'ndroo, baron, or a nobleman of the fifth and lowest degree.

Each of the species is subdivisible by the successive insertion of the following syllables (called *ifixes*), into as many sub-species as there are different syllables; indeed they are indefinite, not to say infinite; although the following table contains only the form and order of these *ifixes* up to a sufficiently high number. Rarely will these be required in actual use; still, it is desirable that we should shew an almost illimitable expansibility in the language, to meet any more perfect classification of elementary substantives as science advances.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
1 on	po'n'doo	pon-o'n-doo	pono'ndoo.	21 obi	po'n'doo	pon-o'bi-doo	ponobi'doo.
2 an	po'n'doo	pon-a'n-doo	pona'ndoo.	22 abi	po'n'doo	pon-a'bi-doo	pona'bidoo.
3 en	po'n'doo	pon-e'n-doo	pone'ndoo.	23 ebi	po'n'doo	pon-e'bi-doo	pone'bidoo.
4 in	po'n'doo	pon-i'n-doo	poni'ndoo.	24 ibi	po'n'doo	pon-i'bi-doo	poni'bidoo.
5 un	po'n'doo	pon-u'n-doo	ponu'ndoo.	25 ubi	po'n'doo	pon-u'bi-doo	ponu'bidoo.
6 ol	po'n'doo	pon-o'l-doo	pono'ldoo.	26 odi	po'n'doo	pon-o'di-doo	pono'didoo.*
7 al	po'n'doo	pon-a'l-doo	pona'ldoo.	27 adi	po'n'doo	pen-a'di-doo	pena'didoo.
8 el	po'n'doo	pon-e'l-doo	pone'ldoo.	28 ede	po'n'doo	pen-e'di-doo	pene'didoo.
9 il	po'n'doo	pon-i'l-doo	poni'ldoo.	29 idi	po'n'doo	pen-i'di-doo	peni'didoo.
10 ul	po'n'doo	pon-u'l-doo	ponu'ldoo.	30 udi	po'n'doo	pen-u'di-doo	penu'didoo.
11 opi	po'n'doo	pon-o'pi-doo	pono'pidoo.	31 oki	po'n'doo	pen-o'ki-doo	peno'kidoo.
12 api	po'n'doo	pon-a'pi-doo	pona'pidoo.	32 aki	po'n'doo	pen-a'ki-doo	pena'kidoo.
13 epi	po'n'doo	pon-e'pi-doo	pone'pidoo.	33 eki	po'n'doo	pen-e'ki-doo	pene'kidoo.
14 ipi	po'n'doo	pon-i'pi-doo	poni'pidoo.	34 iki	po'n'doo	pen-i'ki-doo	peni'kidoo.
15 upi	po'n'doo	pon-u'pi-doo.	ponu'pidoo.	35 uki	po'n'doo	pen-u'ki-doo	penu'kidoo.
16 oti	po'n'doo	pon-o'ti-doo	pono'tidoo.	36 ogi	po'n'doo	pen-o'gi-doo	peno'gidoo.
17 ati	po'n'doo	pon-a'ti-doo	pona'tidoo.	37 agi	po'n'doo	pen-a'gi-doo	pena'gidoo.
18 eti	po'n'doo	pon-e'ti-doo	pone'tidoo.	38 egi	po'n'doo	pen-e'gi-doo	pene'gidoo.
19 iti	po'n'doo	pon-i'ti-doo	poni'tidoo.	39 igi	po'n'doo	pen-i'gi-doo	peni'gidoo.
20 nti	po'n'doo	pon-u'ti-doo	ponu'tidoo.	40 ugi	po'n'doo	pen-u'gi-doo	penu'gidoo.

Let us now draw the student's attention to the foregoing table, consisting of four columns. The first contains forty syllables to be inserted in the centre of the *species*, immediately after the *trumpet* of the word. The second column consists of a tabular word divided into two parts:—the third column consists of those two parts, placed at such a distance as to admit betwixt them one of the syllables of the first column:—and the fourth column shews the three parts, of column three, united into entire words.

* When two consonants of the same name (as two *dez*, two *tez* &c.) are in immediate succession, the letter *v* is substituted for the second of the two; as o'mpizil for o'mpipil, o'ndizil for o'ndidil, &c.

PART VII.

COLLATERAL TABULARS.

[§110] There are not unfrequently several forms derived from the *same genus, difference, species, and sub-species*. Thus we have, (Genus 21,) E'ndi, magnitude, and Re'ndi, extent; so of the first difference, (Genus 1, Ondi) we have four forms, viz. o'ndoo, ro'ndoo, lo'ndoo, and o'ldoo; and lastly, almost every species has *two* forms, and sometimes *four*; as pe'mboo, pre'mboo, ple'mboo, and pel'boo..

The additional forms are called *Collateral*; but the first of the said forms is, *par eminence*, called the *direct* genus, difference, species, or sub-species. The direct are those which form an essential part of the system of classification, consisting of genera, differences, species, and sub-species.

These collateral forms are not a direct logical part of the system, but are a sort of convenient digression from the *direct* tabulars. They are formed from the latter by means of the consonants, *r*, *l*, or *w*.

When the letter *r* is prefixed to a genus or difference, it denotes either an *opposite* idea, as e'nzi, motion; re'nzi, rest: a'mboo, reward; ra'mboo, punishment: pi'ndoi, presence; pri'ndoi, absence. Or, it denotes an idea which is very *nearly related* to the *direct tabular*; as a'h'do, head; ra'h'do, body: a'ndil, limb; ra'ndil, joint: &c.

Whether conjoined as *opposite* or as *cognate*, the letters *r* and *w* always occupy a position immediately before the *generic* portion of any tabular, as in the above examples. A reference to the previous tables will fully illustrate this rule. (See tables.)

Dr. Wilkins distinguishes betwixt *opposite* and *cognate* tabulars. *We do not*; for in many cases it is difficult to say which most prevails, *opposition* or *cognition*: and as *every word* must be individually acquired and remembered, there is not so much gained in maintaining the distinction, as lost by the superfluous use and permanent obtrusion of a distinct sign.

[§111] Where the special consonant is *p*, *b*, *f*, *v*, *k*, or *g*, the following collateral model may be imitated.

MODEL.

Pe'mboo, Pre'mboo, Ple'mboo, Pel'boo.

If the special consonant is *t* or *d*; *t* or *d*; the following is the *collateral* model.

T'ondoo, Tro'ndoo, Two'ndoo, T'oldoo.

PART VIII.

ANTERIOR MODES.

Turn to page 4,—the forty genera. Each of the forty genera begins with a *vowel*. As these vowels *immediately* precede *n* or *m*, which is the first radical consonant of each genus, they are called *Anterior Vowels*. This should be remembered:—*Anterior Vowels*.

[§112] Now there are fifteen *Anterior Vowels*: five are called *Indefinite*; five are called *Conclusive*; and five others are called *Progressive*.

[§113]

TABLE of ANTERIORS.

Indefinite Vowels:	—	o;	a;	e;	i;	u.
Conclusive Vowels:	—	oi;	ou;	ai;	e;	oo.
Progressive Vowels	—	o;	a;	a;	i;	u.

[§ 114] Now whenever a tabular, whether generic, differential, special, or sub-special, has for its anterior vowel any one of the five following vowels, *o*, *a*, *e*, *i*, or *u*, such tabular is to be considered *INDEFINITE*.

[§ 115] Whenever a tabular has for its anterior any one of the five following vowels, *oi*, *ou*, *ai*, *e*, or *oo*, such tabular is always to be considered *CONCLUSIVE*.

[§ 116] Lastly, whenever a tabular has for its anterior any one of the following five vowels, *o*, *a*, *e*, *i*, or *u*, it is always to be considered *PROGRESSIVE*.

[§ 117] All the forty genera, from page 4 to 48, are *Indefinite Modes*:—and when converted into *adverbs*, *verbs*, or *adjectives*, they are still *indefinite* throughout the language.

[§ 118] We give the following Tables as specimens of *Nouns*, *Adverbs*, *Verbs*, and *Adjectives*, *CONCLUSIVE* and *PROGRESSIVE*. Observe.—All the previous tables are *indefinite*.

CONCLUSIVES.*				PROGRESSIVES.†			
“have,” as “I have loved.”				“ing,” as “I am loving.”			
Nouns.	Adverbs.	Verbs.	Adjectives.	Nouns.	Adverbs.	Verbs.	Adjectives.
oi'ndi,	oi'ndu,	oi'nti,	oi'ntu.	o'ndi,	o'ndu,	o'nti,	o'ntu.
ou'ndi,	ou'ndu,	ou'nti,	ou'ntu.	a'ndi,	a'ndu,	a'nti,	a'ntu. ‡
ai'ndi,	ai'ndu,	ai'nti,	ai'ntu.	a'ndi,	a'ndu,	a'nti,	a'ntu. ‡
e'ndi,	e'ndu,	e'nti,	e'ntu.	i'ndi,	i'ndu,	i'nti,	i'ntu.
oo'ndi,	oo'ndu,	oo'nti,	oo'ntu,	u'ndi,	u'ndu,	u'nti,	u'ntu.

[§ 119] The above anterior vowels apply equally to genera, differences, species, or sub-species; for as the *species* are denoted by a consonant *prefixed* to the difference, and the differences are denoted by the syllable *suffixed* to them, no changes in the beginning or end of the word can affect the anterior vowel, which is neither at the beginning nor end of the genera, differences, species, or sub-species.

Specimen of an English VERB carried through all the Verbal Forms of INDEFINITE, CONCLUSIVE, and PROGRESSIVE.

	INDEFINITE—Neutral.	CONCLUSIVE—Neutral.	PROGRESSIVE—Neutral.
Pres.	Dĩnsoi, <i>it is full:</i>	de'nsoi, <i>it has been full:</i>	dĩnsoi, <i>it continues full.</i>
Past.	Dĩnsifil, <i>it was full:</i>	de'nsifil, <i>it had been full:</i>	dĩnsifil, <i>it continued full.</i>
Fut.	Dĩnsifin, <i>it will be full:</i>	de'nsifin, <i>it will have been full:</i>	dĩnsifin, <i>it will continue full.</i>
	Indefinite—Active.	Conclusive—Active.	Progressive—Active.
Pres.	Dĩnsifo, <i>it fills:</i>	de'nsifo, <i>it has filled:</i>	dĩnsifo, <i>it is filling.</i>
Past.	Dĩnsifel, <i>it filled:</i>	de'nsifel, <i>it had filled:</i>	dĩnsifel, <i>it was filling.</i>
Fut.	Dĩnsifen, <i>it will fill.</i>	de'nsifen, <i>it will have filled.</i>	dĩnsifen, <i>it will be filling.</i>
	Indefinite—Passive.	Conclusive—Passive.	Progressive—Passive.
Pres.	Dĩnsifoo, <i>it is filled by</i>	de'nsifoo, <i>it has been filled by</i>	dĩnsifoo, <i>it is being filled by</i>
Past.	Dĩnsifool, <i>it was filled by</i>	de'nsifool, <i>it had been filled by</i>	dĩnsifool, <i>it was being filled by</i>
Fut.	Dĩnsifoon, <i>it will be filled by</i>	de'nsifoon, <i>it will have been filled by</i>	dĩnsifoon, <i>it will be being filled by</i>

* Commonly called *perfect tenses*.

† These are characterized by what is called the *present participle*, (in English) ending in “ing.”

‡ After the vowel *a*, or *ä*, the letter *r* is to be *slightly* sounded, for the sake of avoiding a hiatus.

PART IX.

CONCRETE and ABSTRACT SUBSTANTIVES.

A *Concrete Substantive* is one which denotes a thing which occupies some place in the universe, with all its qualities, whether known or unknown: as angel, man; a tree; a house; water, salt, sponge, stone, insect.

An *Abstract Substantive* is a name given to one quality, or to one aggregate of qualities, of some kind of thing; or that collectively which distinguishes it from all other things, and makes it what it is called.

Thus divinity is the abstract of God; humanity, of man; aqueousness, of water; saltiness, of salt; sponginess of sponge; and stoniness of stone.

[§ 120] Where a Concrete Substantive ends in the short vowel *i* or *u*, these vowels are lengthened into *e* or *oo*; and then the syllable *rit* is added to denote the Abstract of such Concrete.

EXAMPLES.

GENERIC.				DIFFERENTIAL.	
Concrete.	Abstract.	Concrete.	Abstract.	Concrete.	Abstract.
o'ndi,	o'nderit,	o'ndu,	o'ndoorit.	o'ndoo,	ondyoorit.*
a'ndi,	a'nderit,	a'ndu,	a'ndoorit.	o'ndoi,	ondoirit.
e'ndi,	e'nderit,	e'ndu,	e'ndoorit.	o'ndo,	ondoirit.
i'ndi,	i'nderit,	i'ndu,	i'ndoorit.	o'nda,	onda'rit.
u'ndi,	underit,	u'ndu,	u'ndoorit.	o'ndil,	ondile'rit.
				o'ndai,	ondai'rit.

ENGLISH EXAMPLES.

1. Tunjoo'rit tunjoo'tu:—*the flintiness of flint.*
2. Krunjoo'rit krunjoo'tu:—*the glassiness of glass.*
3. Funjo'rit funjo'tu:—*the pearliness of pearl.*
4. Punjai'rit punjai'tu:—*the chalkiness of chalk.*
5. Punzo'rit punzo'tu:—*the brassiness of brass.*
6. Kunza'rit kunza'tu:—*the rustiness of rust.*

[§ 121] All these Abstracts may be found in other Concrete Substantives.

EXAMPLES.

1. Tunjoo'rit tyai'tu fandi's:—*the flintiness of her heart.*
2. Krunjoo'rit twai'tu fando:—*the glassiness of his eye.*
3. Funjo'rit tyai'tu kran'doz:—*the pearliness of her teeth.*
4. Punjai'rit twai'tu ra'ndilz:—*the chalkiness of his joints.*
5. Punzo'rit twai'tu pa'ndo:—*the brassiness of his face.*
6. Kunza'rit vumzoo'tu:—*the rustiness of the iron.*

* Observe.—When *Ondu* is converted into an abstract, the *u* becomes *oo*, and is so sounded; but *Ondoo*, concrete, becomes *Ondyoo*, the letter *y* being used to distinguish the genus *Ondoo'rit*, from the difference *Ondyoo'rit*.

PART X.

OF THE GENDER AND NUMBER OF NOUNS.

CHAPTER I.

GENDER.

[§ 122] There are four terminations to denote sex, namely, *ed* and *et*; *ur* and *un*. These are suffixed to *neuter** tabulars as follows.

po'nzoo, ancestor, male or female,	fo'nzoo, parent, male or female,	ko'nzoo, brother or sister,
po'nzipur, ancestor, male,	fo'nzipur, father,	ko'nzipur, brother,
po'nzipun, ancestress.	fo'nzipun, mother.	ko'nzipun, sister.
pro'nzoo, descendant, male or female,	to'nzoo, uncle or aunt,	bo'nzoo, cousin,
pro'nzipur, male descendant,	to'nzipur, uncle,	bo'nzipur, male cousin,
pro'nzipun, female descendant.	to'nzipun, amnt.	bo'nzipun, female cousin.

Observe.—The above form is used where the sign of sex is followed by another syllable, as *kwi*, or *twi*. Thus we can say ponzoo'kwi, ponzipur'kwi, ponzipun'twi, ponzipun'kwi, &c.

Observe.—*Ed* and *et* are used when they are the *final* syllable of the word.

<i>Neuter,</i>	<i>Masculine,</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter,</i>	<i>Masculine,</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
1. Po'nzoo,	po'nziped,	po'nzipet,	4. To'nzoo,	to'nziped,	to'nzipet.
2. Fo'nzoo,	fo'nziped,	fo'nzipet,	5. Ko'nzoo,	ko'nziped,	ko'nzipet.
3. Bo'nzoo,	bo'nziped,	bo'nzipet.	6. Pi'njoo,	pi'njiped,	pi'njipet.

Observe.—We cannot conveniently say ponziped'kwi or pet'kwi,; ped'twi or pet'twi.

CHAPTER II.

NUMBER.

[§ 123] Do not forget that the letter *z* is the universal sign of plurality of nouns throughout the language.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Ponzipur, ancestor,	Ponzipurz, ancestors.	Indoi, word,	Indoiz, words.
Pinjoo, horse,	Pinjooz, horses.	Pinzoo, angel,	Pinzooz, angels.
Tu'ndroi, apostle,	Tu'ndroiz, apostles.	Go'nzi, praise,	Go'nziz, praises.
Po'ndro, nation,	Po'ndroz, nations.	Fr'inzoo, devil,	Fr'inzooz, devils.

* Where we are speaking of the absence of sex we use the word *neuter*, but *neutral* to denote that a word is neither active or passive.

CHAPTER III.

OF MASCULINE AND FEMININE TERMINATIONS.

[§ 124] The differential consonants are *p, f, t, n, k, and s*; so that Sex is denoted by each difference, as follows: by the final syllable *ur* for the masculine, and *un* for the feminine gender; these syllables being immediately preceded by *p*, for the first difference; *f*, for the second; *t*, for the third; *n*, for the fourth; *k*, for the fifth; and *s* for the sixth:—namely, *pur, fur, tur, nur, kur, sur*. See the differential consonants from page 52 to 56, and the note at page 55.

Examples of Masculine and Feminine Terminations.

<i>First Difference.</i>	Po'nzoo, ancestor or ancestress,	po'nzipur, ancestor,	po'nzipun, ancestress.
<i>Second Difference.</i>	Pr'onzoi, bachelor or virgin,	pr'onzipur, bachelor,	pr'onzipun, virgin.
<i>Third Difference.</i>	Po'nzo, godfather or godmother,	po'nzitur, godfather,	po'nzitun, godmother.
<i>Fourth Difference.</i>	Po'nza, friend,	po'nzinur, male friend,	po'nzinun, female friend.
<i>Fifth Difference.</i>	Pi'nji, dog or bitch,	pi'njikur, dog,	pi'njikun, bitch.
<i>Sixth Difference.</i>	Tenjai, wren,	tenjisur, cock wren,	tenjisun, hen wren.

PART XI.

CASES OF NOUNS.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE NOMINATIVE CASE.

[§ 125] All the tabular nouns of the language contained betwixt page 4 and page 48, are in what grammarians commonly call the *Nominative Case*, but what is here called the *Absolute Case* of the noun; that is to say, which noun has *no antecedent* to which it is grammatically referred by some relative verb or preposition: therefore absolute and nominative as, applied to nouns, mean the same thing;—as, God created the world. Here, in the chain of words, “God” is the *first*, and “world” the *last*; and the word “world” is, as it were, tied to the antecedent noun by the relative verb “created.”

OF THE GENITIVE CASE.

[§ 126] The Genitive Case is formed from the nominative or absolute, ending in a *vowel*, by suffixing *s* to express the singular, and *zis* to express the plural genitive. In the plural, the accent is advanced one syllable.

<i>Absolute Nouns,</i>	<i>Genitives, Singular,</i>	<i>Genitives, Plural.</i>
1. Po'ndroo, the magistrate;	po'ndroos,* of the magistrate;	pondroo'zis, of the magistrates.
2. To'mbro, the city;	to'mbros, of the city;	tombro'zis, of the cities.
3. Fo'nzoo, the parent;	fo'nzoos, of the parent;	fonzoo'zis, of the parents.
4. Pro'nza, the enemy;	pro'nzas, of the enemy;	pronza'zis, of the enemies.
5. Po'mbroo, the subject;	po'mbroos, of the subject;	pombroo'zis, of the subjects.
6. Fo'ndroo, the king;	fo'ndroos, of the king;	fondroo'zis, of the kings.
7. To'ndroo, the lord;	to'ndroos, of the lord;	tondroo'zis, of the lords.

[§ 127] The foregoing *personal* examples, are neither masculine nor feminine, but may denote either; they are therefore called *neuter*.†

* Give the *hissing* sound to *s*.

† Say,—*Neuter*, Masculine, Feminine :—*Neutral*, Active, Passive.

[§ 128] The following examples are all *masculine*.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Po'ndripur, <i>the magistrate</i> ; | po'ndripurs,* <i>of the magistrate</i> ; | pondripu'rzis, <i>of the magistrates</i> . |
| 2. Fo'nzipur, <i>the father</i> ; | fo'nzipurs, <i>of the father</i> ; | fonzipu'rzis, <i>of the fathers</i> . |
| 3. Po'nzinur, <i>the male friend</i> ; | po'nzinurs, <i>of the male friend</i> ; | ponzinu'rzis, <i>of the male friends</i> . |
| 4. To'nzipur, <i>the uncle</i> ; | to'nzipurs, <i>of the uncle</i> ; | tonzipu'rzis, <i>of the uncles</i> . |
| 5. Ko'nzipur, <i>the brother</i> ; | ko'nzipurs, <i>of the brother</i> ; | konzipu'rzis, <i>of the brothers</i> . |

[§ 129]

Examples Feminine.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Fo'ndripun, <i>the queen</i> ; | fo'ndripuns,* <i>of the queen</i> ; | fondripu'nzis, <i>of the queens</i> . |
| 2. Fo'nzipun, <i>the mother</i> ; | fo'nzipuns, <i>of the mother</i> ; | fonzipu'nzis, <i>of the mothers</i> . |
| 3. Ko'nzipun, <i>the sister</i> ; | ko'nzipuns, <i>of the sister</i> ; | konzipu'nzis, <i>of the sisters</i> . |
| 4. Po'nzinun, <i>the female friend</i> . | po'nzinuns, <i>of the female friend</i> ; | ponzinu'nzis, <i>of the female friends</i> . |

The above English Genitive *phrases* might have been rendered as *single words*, thus: po'ndroos, *magistrates*; pondroo'zis, *magistrates*'; but the sounds are the same, and the meaning ambiguous.

CHAPTER II.

OF DEPENDENT OR ACCUSATIVE NOUNS.

[§ 130] All the Absolute Substantives are converted into *Dependent or Accusative Substantives*, merely by attending to the Table at page 48. There we see that the Absolute Substantives or Nouns in the present tense are,—Ondi, o'ndiko, o'ndikoo; and the *Dependent or Accusative*—Ondiki, o'ndikai, o'ndikoi.

[§ 131] The Accusative is rarely used; because, as it follows its regimen, the mere *order* of subsequence indicates that very dependence which, in the learned languages, is denoted by the form called a Case.

[§ 132] Prepositions are usually connected, as *suffixes*, with the substantive they govern, so that the relation betwixt them is simple and obvious; as po'ndo, *truth*; pondo'pi, *without truth*; ko'ndi, *facility*; konde'pu, *with facility*: vo'uzi, *hope*; vonze'pi, *without hope*: Undi, *God*; Unde'pikwi, *and without God*: di'nzoi, *world*; dinzoi'tu, *in the world*.

We have, in the learned languages, *six cases*; in the Philosophie we have *fifty cases*: for we have a distinct case for every separate *preposition*; and as these prepositions are suffixed to the nouns they govern, they really become terminations denoting the same kind of relations as those of the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative, &c.

Thus we have—

Dranzoi, <i>the way</i> ,(<i>Nominative</i>) via,	Dra'nzifi, <i>the way</i> ,(<i>Accusative</i>) viam.
Dra'nzois,† <i>of the way</i> ,(<i>Genitive</i>) viae,	Ho! Dra'nzoi, <i>Oh! way</i> , (<i>Vocative</i>) via.
Dranzoi'nu, <i>to the way</i> ,(<i>Dative</i>) viae,	Dranzoi'ni, <i>from the way</i> , (<i>Ablative</i>) via.

But besides this paltry shew of cases there are fifty others, equally useful, with only this important difference, that, whereas the Latin and Greek terminations have an uncertain signification, every one of our terminational prepositions is as intelligible as the noun to which it refers.

* Mind and give the *hissing* sound to *s*.

† Or Dranzoi'tu, i. e. with the preposition *tu*, *of the way*.

PART XII.

ARTICLES.

[§ 133] The English *Articles* are *a* and *the*: the first is called the Indefinite, the second the Definite Article. Each of these words is represented in the Philosophic Language, in five different ways.

CHAPTER I.

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

[§ 134] 1. *A*, when *unemphatical*, is denoted by *w* before a noun beginning with a vowel; as *u'nzi*, *element*; or *wu'nzi*, *an element*: *o'mbro*, *society*, or *wo'mbro*, *a society*.

2. *A*, also, when *unemphatical*, is denoted by *w* after the initial consonant of its own noun; as *bi'nzi*, *man*; *bw'i'nzi*, *a man*: *pa'ndroo*, *judge*; *pya'ndroo*, *a judge*.

3. *A* is, also, sometimes denoted by *u* before a noun having an initial consonant; as, *pi'njoo*, *horse*; *u pi'njoo*, *a horse*: *po'ndro*, *nation*; *u po'ndro*, *a nation*. The second and third forms are used for the sake of euphony, but, in other respects, are indifferently employed.

A is denoted by *yoo* before its noun, whether that noun begins with a vowel or a consonant, but only where it is *emphatical*; as, *au ga'nsitel yoo' po'nza*, *no'kwi we' po'nza*:—I said *a* friend, and not *the* friend.

5. *A*, lastly, when *emphatical*, is denoted by *oo*, and follows the initial consonant of its own noun; as, *po'nza*, *friend*; *poo'onza*, *a friend*: *ki'njoo*, *elephant*; *koo'injoo*, *an elephant*: *fi'njoo*, *ass*; *foo'injoo*, *an ass*: *fri'njoo*, *mule*; *froo'injoo*, *a mule*: *ti'njoo*, *camel*; *too'injoo*, *a camel*: *tri'njoo*, *dromedary*; *troo'injoo*, *a dromedary*.

CHAPTER II.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

[§ 135] As a general rule, if no article is prefixed to an appellative, the *Definite Article* is to be understood, and need not, therefore, be expressed; as *vo'mbi fambe'tu*, *the beauty of holiness*; *bi'nzikur bondroo'tu*, *the man of the people*: or, *bo'ndroos binzikur*, *the people's man*. Still, in these cases, the article may be used at the discretion of the speaker. The following Rules are perfectly analogous to those of the Definite Article.

[§ 136] 1. *The*, when *unemphatical*, is denoted by *y* before a noun beginning with a vowel; as, *u'nzi*, *element*; or *yunzi*, *the element*: *o'mbro*, *society*; *yo'mbro*, *the society*.

2. *The*, when *unemphatical*, is denoted by *y* after the initial consonant of its own noun; as, *binzi*, *man*; *byinzi*, *the man*: *pa'ndroo*, *judge*; *pya'ndroo*, *the judge*.

3. *The* is, also, sometimes denoted by *i* before a noun having an initial consonant; as, pi'njoo, *horse*; i pi'njoo, *the horse*: po'ndro, *nation*; i po'ndro, *the nation*.

4. *The* is denoted by *wé* before its noun, whether that noun begins with a vowel or a consonant, but only where it is *emphatical*; as, Au gah'sitel *wé'* po'nza, nokwi yoo' po'nza:—I said *the* friend, and not *a* friend.

5. *The*, lastly, when *emphatical*, is denoted by *é*, and follows the initial consonant of its own noun; as po'nza, *friend*; pe'o'nza, *the friend*: kinjoo, *elephant*; ke'injoo, *the elephant*.

Why do you express these two Articles in so many different ways? Because it adds to the beauty and convenience of the language; and as the use of these articles is really a matter of no difficulty or labour, the end justifies the variety.

PART XIII.

DEMONSTRATIVES.

[§ 137] These are of the same general nature as Articles. They are employed to express various relations among the different things named in a sentence.

They are singular or plural.

[§ 138]

TABLE I. *Singular.*

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>O</u> , <i>this</i> ; | as, <u>O</u> pa'nzoi, <i>this</i> house. | 6. <u>Ri</u> , <i>some</i> ; | as, <u>Ri</u> pa'nzoi, <i>some</i> house. |
| 2. <u>Ro</u> , <i>that</i> ; | as, <u>Ro</u> pa'nzoi, <i>that</i> house. | 7. <u>Ou</u> , <i>every</i> ; | as, <u>Ou</u> pa'nzoi, <i>every</i> house. |
| 3. <u>Oi</u> , <i>the same</i> ; | as, <u>Oi</u> pa'nzoi, <i>the same</i> house. | 8. <u>Rou</u> , <i>each</i> ; | as, <u>Rou</u> pa'nzoi, <i>each</i> house. |
| 4. <u>Roi</u> , <i>the other</i> ; | as, <u>Roi</u> pa'nzoi, <i>the other</i> house. | 9. <u>Rai</u> , <i>any</i> ; | as, <u>Rai</u> pa'nzoi, <i>any</i> house. |
| 5. <u>I</u> , <i>a certain</i> ; | as, <u>I</u> pa'nzoi, <i>a certain</i> house. | | |

With the exception of *Ou, every*; all the above singulars are converted into plurals by suffixing *u* to the singular number.

[§ 139]

TABLE II. *Plural.*

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>Ou</u> , <i>these</i> ; | as, <u>O'u</u> pa'nzoiz, <i>these</i> houses. | 6. <u>Ri'u</u> , <i>some (ones)</i> | as, <u>Ri'u</u> pa'nzoiz, <i>some</i> houses. |
| 2. <u>Ro'u</u> , <i>those</i> ; | as, <u>Ro'u</u> pa'nzoiz, <i>those</i> houses. | 7. | <i>no plural.</i> |
| 3. <u>Oi'u</u> , <i>the same</i> ; | as, <u>Oi'u</u> pa'nzoiz, <i>the same</i> houses. | 8. <u>Rou'u</u> , <i>all</i> ; | as, <u>Rou'u</u> pa'nzoiz, <i>all</i> houses. |
| 4. <u>Roi'u</u> , <i>other</i> ; | as, <u>Roi'u</u> pa'nzoiz, <i>other</i> houses. | 9. <u>Rai'u</u> , <i>any</i> ; | as, <u>Rai'u</u> pa'nzoiz, <i>any</i> houses. |
| 5. <u>Iu</u> , <i>certain (ones)</i> | as, <u>Iu</u> pa'nzoiz, <i>certain</i> houses. | | |

[§ 140] The above *Demonstratives* are combined with certain significant letters, which are *prefixed* to them, and which respectively denote as follows: viz. *End*, (*p*);—*Means*, (*b*);—*Kind*, (*f*);—*Manner*, (*v*);—*Thing*, (*t*);—*Person*, (*d*);—*Place*, (*k*);—*Time*, (*g*);—*Cause*, (*l*);— and *Effect*, (*d*).

[§ 141] These are respectively called *Demonstratives*—*Final*, (1);—*Instrumental*, (2);—*Special*, (3);—*Modal*, (4);—*Real*, (5);—*Personal*, (6);—*Local*, (7);—*Temporal*, (8);—*Causal*, (9); and —*Consequential*, (10).

[§ 142] When combined with a preposition, the compound constitutes what is commonly called an *Adverb*; as po'nu, *to this end*; bo'ti, *by this means*; fo'tu, *of this kind*; vo'tu, (*thus*), *in this manner*; to'nu, *to this thing*; do'ni, *from this person*; ko'tu, (*here*), *in this place*; go'su, (*now*), *at this time*; to'di, *for this cause*; do'nu, *to this effect*.

These forms will be treated more at large under the head of *Adverbs*.

PART XIV.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

[§ 143] These are either *Substantive* or *Adjective*.

CHAPTER I.

OF SUBSTANTIVE PRONOUNS.

[§ 144] These are *Absolute* or *Dependent*.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTE PRONOUNS.

[145] These are, *au*, *I*; *a*, *thou*; *ai*, *it*; *wai*, *he*; *aid*, *he*;^{*} *yai*, *she*; *ait*, *she*; *aur*, *we*; *ar*, *ye*; *ar*, *they*; *war*, *they*; *yar*, *they*; and sometimes, *ur* and *un*, in composition, are used as *Absolutes*, and then signify *he* or *she*.

Absolutes Emphatical.

[§ 146] *Aukwe'n*, *myself*; *akwe'n*, *thyself*; *aikwe'n*, *itself*; *waikwe'n*, *himself*; *yaikwe'n*, *herself*; *aarkwe'n*, *ourselves*; *arkwe'n*, *yourselves*; *arkwe'n*, *themselves*; *war'kwe'n*, *themselves*; *yar'kwe'n*, *themselves*.

Absolutes More Emphatical.

[§ 147] *Au*, *taukwe'n*, *I, myself*; *a*, *takwe'n*, *thou, thyself*; *ai*, *taikwe'n*, *it, itself*; *wai*, *twaikwe'n*, *he, himself*; *yai*, *tyaikwe'n*, *she, herself*; *aur*, *taurkwe'n*, *we, ourselves*; *ar*, *tarkwe'n*, *ye, yourselves*; *ar*, *tarkwe'n*, *they, themselves*; *war*, *twar'kwe'n*, *they themselves*; *yar*, *tyar'kwe'n*, *they, themselves*.

Absolutes Most Emphatical.

[§ 148] These are formed from the preceding table by inserting the word *gwen*, *own* or *very*, before the final word *kwen*.

Au, *taugwe'nkwen*, *I, my own self*; *a*, *tagwe'nkwen*, *thou, thine own self*; *ai*, *taigwe'nkwen*, *it, its own self*; *wai*, *twaigwe'nkwen*, *he, his own self*; *yai*, *tyaigwe'nkwen*, *she, her own self*; *aur*, *taurgwe'nkwen*, *we, our own selves*; *ar*, *targwe'nkwen*, *ye your own selves*; *ar*, *targwe'nkwen*, *they, their own selves*.

SECTION II. DEPENDENT PRONOUNS.

[§ 149] These are *os*, *me*; *as*, *thee*; *es*, *it*; *ed*, *him*; *ur*, *him*; *et*, *her*; *un*, *her*; *on*, *us*; *an*, *you*; *en*, *them*.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Os</i> , <i>me</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'os</i> , to love <i>me</i> . | 6. <i>Et</i> , <i>her</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'et</i> , to love <i>her</i> . |
| 2. <i>As</i> , <i>thee</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'as</i> , to love <i>thee</i> . | 7. <i>Un</i> , <i>her</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'un</i> , to love <i>her</i> . |
| 3. <i>Es</i> , <i>it</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'es</i> , to love <i>it</i> . | 8. <i>On</i> , <i>us</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'on</i> , to love <i>us</i> . |
| 4. <i>Ed</i> , <i>him</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'ed</i> , to love <i>him</i> . | 9. <i>An</i> , <i>you</i> , | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'an</i> , to love <i>you</i> . |
| 5. <i>Ur</i> , <i>him</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'ur</i> , to love <i>him</i> . | 10. <i>En</i> , <i>them</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'en</i> , to love <i>them</i> . |

* *Aid* and *ait* are used only after Interrogative Verbs, as *n'ne'aid*, *u'le'ait*, *n'ne'aid*, *n'ne'ait*.

Dependents Emphatical.

[§ 150] The pronoun, *self*, whether for emphasis or distinction, is denoted by the word *kwen*, which is fixed to the pronouns, both *absolute* and *dependent*.

Oskwen, *myself*: askwen, *thyself*: eskwen, *itself*: urkwen, *himself*: unkwen, *herself*: onkwen, *ourselves*: ankwen, *yourselves*: enkwen, *themselves*.

Dependents More Emphatical.

[§ 151] Os, *taskwen*, *me, myself*: as, *taskwen*, *thee, thyself*: es, *teskwen*, *it, itself*: ur, *turkwen*, *him, himself*: un, *tunkwen*, *her, herself*: on, *tonkwen*, *us, ourselves*: an, *tankwen*, *you, yourselves*: en, *tenkwen*, *them, themselves*. There are no accents placed on these words because they vary according to the sense.

Dependents Most Emphatical.

[152] Os, *tosgwe'ukwen*, *me, mine own self*: as, *tasgwe'ukwen*, *thee, thine own self*: es, *tesgwe'ukwen*, *it, it's own self*: ur, *turgwe'ukwen*, *him, his own self*: un, *tungwe'ukwen*, *her, her own self*: on, *tongwe'ukwen*, *us, our own selves*: an, *tangwe'ukwen*, *you, your own selves*: en, *tengwe'ukwen*, *them, their own selves*.

EMPHATICALS DISTINCTIVE.

[§ 153] There are four Pronouns which are used not only for emphasis, but for distinction. Two are substantives, *kwen* and *kwon*; and two are adjectives, *gwen* and *gwon*.

[§ 154] *Kwen*, and *gwen* are sometimes applied to pronouns of the third person, to prevent ambiguity; and these two always refer to the *chief subject*, or *nominative*.

[§ 155] *Kwon* or *gwon* is sometimes applied to a Pronoun, to shew that it does *not* refer to the chief subject, but to some other person or thing.

EXAMPLES.

The father was angry, because his son was idle; and he said to him, that he ought to be punished.

Fonzipur, tonskil, kool twaigwe'n fro'nzipur bra'ntimil; waikwi nur ga'nsitel, waikwo'n ki'n rampivoi.

Here *gwen* applies to the father, and *kwon* to the son.

Gajus contemnebat divitias quod se felieem reddere non possent.*

Gajus gro'nsifel fa'mboiz; kool nar pli'u pa'mpivrostu'rkwen. Here *ur'rkwen* refers to *Gajus*.

Gajus contemnebat divitias quod eum felieem reddere non possent.

Kool nar pli'u pa'mpivrostu'rkwon, Here *ur'rkwon* refers *not* to the chief subject, *Gajus*, but to some other person who had previously been spoken of.

CHAPTER II.

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

[156] These are formed by adding *t* to the Substantive Absolute Pronouns.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1. Au, <i>I</i> : tau, <i>my</i> : | 4. Wai, <i>he</i> : twai, <i>his</i> . | 7. Un, <i>she</i> : tun, <i>her</i> . | 10. Ar, <i>they</i> : tar, <i>their</i> . |
| 2. A, <i>thou</i> : ta, <i>thy</i> . | 5. Ur, <i>he</i> : tur, <i>his</i> . | 8. Aur, <i>we</i> : taur, <i>our</i> . | 11. War, <i>they</i> : twar, <i>their</i> .† |
| 3. Ai, <i>it</i> : tai, <i>its</i> . | 6. Yai, <i>she</i> : tyai, <i>her</i> . | 9. Ar, <i>ye</i> : tar, <i>your</i> . | 12. Yar, <i>they</i> : tyar, <i>their</i> .† |

* See Zumpt's Latin Grammar.

† *Twar* is masculine, and *tyar* feminine.

[§ 157] These Adjectives are emphatical, more emphatical, and most emphatical.

Emphatical.

[§ 158] Suffix *gwen* to the Adjective Pronouns and they become emphatical.

Taugwen, *my own*: tagwen, *thy own*: taigwen, *its own*: twaigwen, *his own*: tyaigwen, *her own*: taurgwen, *our own*: targwen, *your own*: tārgwen, *their own*: twargwen, *their own*: tyargwen, *their own*.

More Emphatical.

[159] Taugwehgwen, *my very own*: tagwehgwen, *thy very own*: taigwehgwen, *its very own*: twaigwehgwen, *his very own*: tyaigwehgwen, *her very own*: taurgwehgwen, *our very own*: targwehgwen, *your very own*: tārgwehgwen, *their very own*: twargwehgwen, *their very own*: tyargwehgwen, *their very own*.

[§ 160] Observe.—Most-Emphaticals dependent, may analogically be formed; and the words being longer, would add proportionally to the emphasis; nevertheless, they appear to us to be rather too cumbrous.

[§ 161] There are three kinds of Adjective Pronouns. 1st. Disjunctive; 2nd. Anterior; and 3rd. Posterior.

The first usually follow their noun apart from it; the second precede it; and the third, form part of the noun which they qualify, as a termination.

Disjunctive Pronouns.

[§ 162] These are separated from their nouns by an interval of one or more words; and are as follows. Tost, *mine*: tast, *thine*: test, *its*: twest, *his*: tyest, *hers*: tont, *ours*: tant, *yours*: tent, *theirs*: twent, *theirs*: and tyent, *theirs*.

Examples.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. This is thy friend, and that is <i>mine</i> . | 1. <u>Q</u> ⁿ um ponza'tas, kwi ro ⁿ um <u>to</u> st. |
| 2. This is my friend, and that is <i>thine</i> . | 2. <u>Q</u> ⁿ um ponza'tos, kwi ro ⁿ um <u>ta</u> st. |
| 3. This is its friend, and that is <i>yours</i> . | 3. <u>Q</u> ⁿ um ponza'tes, kwi ro ⁿ um <u>ta</u> nt. |
| 4. This is her friend, and that is <i>his</i> . | 4. <u>Q</u> ⁿ um ponza'tun, kwi ro ⁿ um <u>tw</u> est. |
| 5. This is our friend, and that is <i>hers</i> . | 5. <u>Q</u> ⁿ um ponza'ton, kwi ro ⁿ um <u>ty</u> est. |
| 6. This is your friend, and that is <i>ours</i> . | 6. <u>Q</u> ⁿ um ponza'tan, kwi ro ⁿ um <u>to</u> nt. |
| 7. This is my friend, and that is <i>yours</i> . | 7. <u>Q</u> ⁿ um ponza'tos, kwi ro ⁿ um <u>ta</u> nt. |
| 8. This is thy friend, and that is <i>theirs</i> . | 8. <u>Q</u> ⁿ um ponza'tas, kwi ro ⁿ um <u>te</u> nt. |

Examples.—Anteriors and Posteriors.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>My</i> friend: <u>tau</u> ponza, or, ponza'tos. | 5. <i>Her</i> deformity: <u>tyai</u> vro'mbi, or, vrombe'tun. |
| 2. <i>Thy</i> life: <u>ta</u> danzoo, or, danzoo'tas. | 6. <i>Our</i> hopes: <u>taur</u> vo'nziz, or, vonze'tonz. |
| 3. <i>Its</i> beauty: <u>tai</u> vo'mbi, or, vombe'tes. | 7. <i>Your</i> rejection: <u>tar</u> bro'nza, or, bronza'tan. |
| 4. <i>His</i> ignorance: <u>twai</u> plambai, or, plambai'tur. | 8. <i>Their</i> reply: <u>tar</u> prindai, or, prindai'ten. |

PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS.

[§ 163] If we turn back to [§ 149] we shall find a table of dependent pronouns which are suffixed to verbs: this table corresponds with the first of the following two tables. Now Table No. 1. are such pronouns as are *suffixed* to prepositions containing *oo* or *u*, and Table No. 2. such as are *suffixed* to prepositions containing *e* or *i*.

TABLE No. 1.

Os, *me*; as, *thee*; es, *it*; ed, *him*; ur, *him*; et, *her*; un, *her*; on, *us*; an, *you*; en, *them*.

TABLE No. 2.

Aus, *me* ; as, *thee* ; ais, *it*, urs, *him* ; uns, *her* ; aurs, *us* ; ars, *you* ; ars, *them*.

EXAMPLES.

Poo'os or pos, poo'as or pas, poo'es or pes, poo'ed or ped, poo'ur or pur, poo'et or pet, poo'un or pun, poo'on or pon, poo'an or pan, poo'en or pen.

Pe'aus or paus, pe'as or pas, pe'ais or pais, pe'urs or purs, pcuns or puns, pe'aur's or paurs, pe'ars or pars, pe'ars or pars.

[§ 164] When the emphasis falls on the *pronoun*, we put the pronoun *first*, and place an emphasis over it, as in the following Table: the pronouns being of the *absolute form*, although really dependent in signification upon the suffixed preposition.

EXAMPLES.

Au'bi, against *me* ; a'di, for *thee* ; ai'pu, with *it* ; wai'ci, after *him* ; ya'i'cu, before *her* ; aur'pi, without *us* ; ar'pi, without *you* ; ar'pu, war'pu, yar'pu, with *them*. O'bi and a'bi, at page 3, should have been au'bi and a'bi.

ADDENDA TO DEPENDENT PRONOUNS.

[§ 165] *On*, *an*, and *en*, are exchanged for *ol*, *al*, and *el*, where the sound would be improved. The latter have the same meaning as the former: namely, *us*, *you*, and *them*.

PART XV.

INTERROGATIVE AND SUBJUNCTIVE SUBSTANTIVES.

[§ 166] There are certain words, such as *what*, *which*, *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *why*, *where*, *when*, (all beginning with *wh*) which, at the commencement of a sentence, have the power of asking questions. They are indeed *Interrogative Nouns*; and these same words, when placed in a situation which deprives them of the power of expressing interrogation, become merely *material* and *pictorial*, like prepositions, conjunctions, &c. In the former case, they are called *Interrogative Substantives*, and in the latter, *Subjunctive*.

CHAPTER I.

OF INTERROGATIVE SUBSTANTIVES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Sloo? <i>what?</i> or <i>which of all?</i> | 11. Skyoo? <i>how much?</i> (<i>superficial</i>) |
| 2. Tyoo? <i>which?</i> (<i>absolute</i>) <i>which of certain ones?</i> | 12. Skwoo? <i>how much?</i> (<i>solid</i>) |
| 3. Twoo? <i>which?</i> (<i>dependent</i> .) | 13. Gyoo? <i>what time?</i> |
| 4. Pyoo? <i>whose?</i> referring to <i>things</i> . | 14. Fyoo? <i>what kind?</i> |
| 5. Dyoo? <i>who?</i> or <i>what person?</i> (<i>absolute</i> .) | 15. Vyoo? <i>what mode or manner?</i> |
| 6. Dwoo? <i>whom?</i> or <i>what person?</i> (<i>dependent</i>) | 16. Tyoo'? <i>what cause or reason?</i> |
| 7. Byoo? <i>whose?</i> referring to <i>persons</i> . | 17. Dyoo'? <i>what effect?</i> |
| 8. Kyoo? <i>what place?</i> | 18. Cyoo? <i>what distance?</i> |
| 9. Kwoo? <i>how much?</i> <i>what quantity?</i> (<i>general</i>) | 19. Jyoo? <i>what degree?</i> |
| 10. Klooo? <i>how much?</i> (<i>lineal</i>) | |

[§ 167] Except *pyoo* and *byoo*, all the words of the above table are *mere nouns*; but our English words, *how*, *why*, *when*, *where*, &c. include not only the sense of a substantive but also of a preposition; where, therefore, we express the compound, we are compelled to suffix a preposition to the noun.

How? i. e. in what <i>manner</i> ? ... <i>Vyoo'tu</i> ?	Whence? i. e. from what <i>place</i> ?... <i>Kyoo'ni</i> ?
How? i. e. in what <i>degree</i> ? ... <i>Jyoo'tu</i> ?	Whither? i. e. to what <i>place</i> ? ... <i>Kyoo'nu</i> ?
Why? i. e. for what <i>reason</i> ? ... <i>Tyoodi</i> ?	Of what <i>kind</i> ? <i>Fyoo'tu</i> ?
With what effect? <i>Dyoo'pu</i> ?	How long? i. e. through what <i>time</i> ? <i>Gyoo'du</i> ?
How far? i. e. to what <i>distance</i> ? <i>Cyoo'nu</i> ?	How? i. e. by what <i>means</i> ? (<i>singular</i>) <i>Sloo'ti</i> ?
When? i. e. at what <i>time</i> ? ... <i>Gyoo'su</i> ?	How? i. e. by what <i>means</i> ? (<i>plural</i>) <i>Sloo'uti</i> ?
{ Where? i. e. at what <i>place</i> ? ... <i>Kyoo'su</i> ?	
{ Where? i. e. in what <i>place</i> ? ... <i>Kyoo'tu</i> ?	

[§ 168] The above Interrogatives, as well as Subjunctives, are rendered emphatically universal by suffixing to each of them, the syllable *un*.

TABLE.

<i>Sloo'un</i> ,* <i>whatsoever</i> .	<i>Dwoo'un</i> , <i>whomsoever</i> .	<i>Skyoo'un</i> , <i>ditto</i> (<i>superficial</i> .)	<i>Tyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever cause</i> .
<i>Tyoo'un</i> , <i>whichsoever</i> .	<i>Byoo'un</i> , <i>whosesoever</i> .	<i>Skwoo'un</i> , <i>ditto solid</i> .	<i>Dyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever effect</i> .
<i>Twoo'un</i> , <i>whichsoever</i> .	<i>Kyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever place</i> .	<i>Gyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever time</i> .	<i>Cyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever distance</i> .
<i>Pyoo'un</i> , <i>whosesoever</i> .	<i>Kwoo'un</i> , <i>how much soever</i> .	<i>Fyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever kind</i> .	<i>Jyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever degree</i> .
<i>Dyoo'un</i> , <i>whosoever</i> .	<i>Kloo'un</i> , <i>ditto</i> (<i>lineal</i> .)	<i>Vyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever mode</i> .	

[§ 169] When Nouns Interrogative and Subjunctive are governed by prepositions, those prepositions are inserted immediately *before* the final syllable *un*, and betwixt that syllable and the preceding Interrogative or Subjunctive.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Sloo</i> , <i>what</i> ; <i>tu</i> , <i>in</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Sloo'tuun</i> , <i>in whatever</i> .
<i>Twoo</i> , <i>which</i> ; <i>pu</i> , <i>with</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; ...	—	<i>Twoo'puun</i> , <i>with whichever</i> .
<i>Pyoo</i> , <i>whose</i> ; <i>nu</i> , <i>to</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Pyoo'nuun</i> , <i>to whoseever</i> .
<i>Dwoo</i> , <i>whom</i> ; <i>pu</i> , <i>with</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; ...	—	<i>Dwoo'puun</i> , <i>with whomsoever</i> .
<i>Byoo</i> , <i>whose</i> ; <i>nu</i> , <i>to</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Byoo'nuun</i> , <i>to whoseever</i> .
<i>Kyoo</i> , <i>what place</i> ; <i>nu</i> , <i>to</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Kyoo'nuun</i> , <i>to whatever place</i> .
<i>Kwoo</i> , <i>how much</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; (<i>generally</i>)	—	<i>Kwoo'puun</i> <i>dre'mba</i> , <i>with how much soever flattery</i> .
<i>Kloo</i> , <i>what length</i> ; <i>nu</i> , <i>to</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Kloo'nuun</i> , <i>to whatever length</i> .
<i>Skyoo</i> , <i>what area</i> ; <i>tu</i> , <i>of</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; ...	—	<i>Skyoo'tuun</i> , <i>of whatever area</i> .
<i>Skwoo</i> , <i>what content</i> ; <i>tu</i> , <i>of</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Skwoo'tuun</i> , <i>of whatever content</i> .
<i>Gyoo</i> , <i>what time</i> ; <i>ci</i> , <i>after</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; ...	—	<i>Gyoo'ciun</i> , <i>after whatsoever time</i> .
<i>Fyoo</i> , <i>what kind</i> ; <i>ni</i> , <i>from</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; ...	—	<i>Fyoo'tuun</i> , <i>of whatever kind</i> .
<i>Vyoo</i> , <i>what mode</i> ; <i>tu</i> , <i>in</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; ...	—	<i>Vyoo'tuun</i> , <i>in whatever manner</i> .
<i>Tyoo</i> , <i>what cause</i> ; <i>ni</i> , <i>from</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Tyoo'niun</i> , <i>from whatever cause</i> .
<i>Dyoo</i> , <i>what effect</i> ; <i>pu</i> , <i>with</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Dyoo'puun</i> , <i>with whatever effect</i> .
<i>Cyoo</i> , <i>what distance</i> ; <i>nu</i> , <i>to</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Cyoo'nuun</i> , <i>to whatever distance</i> .
<i>Jyoo</i> , <i>what degree</i> ; <i>nu</i> , <i>to</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; ...	—	<i>Jyoo'nuun</i> , <i>to whatever degree</i> .

* Sound *z* before *un*, as, *Kyooosun*, *Tyoo'un*, *Swoo'un*, &c.

[§ 170] The personal pronouns, *au*, *a*, *ai*, *ur*,* *un*, *aur*, *ar*, and *ar*, are combined with preceding Interrogatives and Subjunctives; and, when practicable, these pronouns are inserted in the place of the vowel *oo*, as follows:

<i>Separated.</i>	<i>United.</i>		<i>Separated.</i>	<i>United.</i>	
Sloo, au	slau	<i>what I</i>	Gyoo ar	gyar	<i>what time ye.</i>
Twoo a	twā	<i>which thou</i>	Fyoo ar	fyar	<i>what kind they</i>
Dwoo ai	dwai	<i>whom it</i>	Vyoo au	vyau	<i>what manner I</i>
Kyoo aur	kyaur	<i>what place we</i>	Tyoo a	tya	<i>why thou</i>
Kwoo un	kwun	<i>how much she (general)</i>	Dyoo ar	dya	<i>what effect you</i>
Kloo ur	klur	<i>ditto he (lineal)</i>	Cyoo ar	cyar	<i>how far they</i>
Skyoo ai	skyai	<i>ditto it (superficial)</i>	Jyoo un	jyun	<i>what degree she</i>
Skwoo ar	skwar	<i>ditto they (solid)</i>			

[§ 171] When the Subjunctive is governed by a preposition, that preposition follows the personal pronoun.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Slau'tu pa'nsitel, in what I spoke.</i>	<i>Skwa'rtu pa'nsitel, of what cubical quantity you spoke.</i>
<i>Twa'bi pa'nsitel, against which thou speakest.</i>	<i>Gya'rsu pe'ntisel, when, (at what time) you came.</i>
<i>Dwai'bu de'ntripel, for whom it fought.</i>	<i>Fya'rtu pa'nsitel, of what kind they spoke.</i>
<i>Kyau'rtu po'ntoo, where, (in what place) we are.</i>	<i>Vya'rtu do'ntipel, in what manner they acted.</i>
<i>Kwa'ru pe'nsikel, with how much he struggled.</i>	<i>Tya'di pi'ntipe'les,† why thou didst it.</i>
<i>Klu'ru prentisel, through what length he went.</i>	<i>Cya'rsu po'ntipil, at what distance they were.</i>
<i>Skyai'tu re'ntrisool, within what area it was enclosed.</i>	<i>Jyu'ntu vo'mpikil! how beautiful she was!</i>

[§ 172] The Interrogative Nouns are usually abridged before a word commencing with a vowel, by cutting off the final syllable. *oo*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Shu'men kondoo'tas? what is your name?</i>	<i>Skyi'len fy'a'nzooz ke'ntifai? what area did the fields contain?</i>
<i>Tyu'men ponza'tur? which is his friend?</i>	<i>Skwi'men ro te'nzis ke'ntifai? what (cubical) quantity does that barrel contain?</i>
<i>Twi'leid nas ke'ntinai? which did he give to you?</i>	<i>Cyi'near prentisai'nu? what distance will they go to?</i>
<i>Dyi'neu kentinai'nu punti'nupir kondoo'tes?</i>	<i>(better) Cyoo'nu prentise'near? or i'near pre'ntisai.</i>
<i>Who will give to the infant its name?</i>	
<i>Dwi'ear pa'mprina? whom did they insult?</i>	
<i>Kwi'mea fre'ntinai? how much dost thou demand?</i>	
<i>Klu'eu dre'enza? what length was the cord?</i>	

CHAPTER II.

SUBJUNCTIVE SUBSTANTIVES.

[§ 173] The Interrogatives are converted into Subjunctives by depriving them of their interrogative power; and that is done by making them *parts* of the *matter* of a sentence which has its own *previous* governing *characteristic*:‡ as, “This is the man *who* did it.” The whole sentence is an *assertion*,—and no

* *Ur* and *Un* are both absolute and dependent in form; the context determining the fact.

† The *e* following the *l*, is introduced merely for the sake of euphony, by a universal rule, to be hereafter furnished.

‡ See Characteristic.

part of it is *interrogative*. But the word "who," when taking the lead in a sentence, becomes the characteristic *interrogative*, and makes the sentence a *question*. Here the sentence is pre-occupied with the characteristic *assertive*, which thereby reduces "*who*" to a mere part of the *thing asserted*, and deprives it of its interrogative power.

EXAMPLES OF SUBJUNCTIVE NOUNS.

1. *Shu'mgai?* Au bo'nsifo *shui* po'ntoo, or (*slai'um*.) *What is it?* I know *what* it is.
2. *Twine'ait dre'ntipai?* Au bo'nsifo *twun* dre'ntipen. *Which* will she find? I know *which* she will find.
3. *Ty'u'meu fonzipu'rto?* A bo'nsifo *ty'um* fonzipu'rto. *Which* is my father? You know *which* is my father.
4. *Dyi'neu nur kentina'ies?* Au bo'nsifo *du'u'nu* kentine'nees. *Who* will to him give it? I know *to whom* he will give it.
5. *Dyune'u panzo'i'tu?* Au bo'nsifo *dyun* panzo'i'tu. *Who* will be in the house? I know *who* will be in the house.

PART XVI.

PREPOSITIONS.

[§ 174] The following Table contains a list of the Prepositions. These are of *two* denominations: *long* and *short*. The first column contains all *long*; the second, *short*. The long and short have the same absolute meaning, and express the same relation. Thus the single word *of* is denoted by *too*, and also by *tu*: the former being used chiefly for emphasis; the latter always *unemphatical*, and most frequently incorporated with, and suffixed to, the noun which governs it. While the long prepositions are constructed to receive the continued force of the emphasis, the short, (being only small links in the catenation of words,) are passed over lightly, and almost disappear as parts of more important substantive words.

It must not be forgotten, that whenever the *whole* of the preposition is expressed, the Table of Pronouns, No. 1. at page 75 must always be used, and never No. 2: the latter table being only employed where the *preposition* is a mere *single consonant*.

CHAPTER I.

TABLE OF PREPOSITIONS.

- | | | |
|----------|-----|--|
| 1. Too, | tu, | <i>Of: as, Too'os, of me. Binziku'rtu, of the man.</i> |
| 2. Te, | ti, | <i>With; by means of: as, Te'os, by means of me. Fembre'ti, with or by means of a sword.</i> |
| 3. Doo,* | du, | <i>By; before the agent: as, Doo'os, by me. Dwoo'du rou'u fo'ndooz po'nsipool, by whom all things were created. Tyoo'du, by which.</i> |
| 4. De, | di, | <i>For; on account of: as, De Jon, for John. De Saru, for Sarah. Tau'di ko'nzipur, for my brother.</i> |
| 5. Foo, | fu, | <i>Out of: as, Au pointifo'es rundoo'fu, I have made it out of wood.</i> |
| 6. Fe, | fi, | <i>Of; concerning; about: as, Fondripu'fr, nau trai gra'nsito, concerning the King, I say not any thing (nothing). Sloo'fi u'leap pa'nsuto? what were they speaking about? i. e. concerning what were they speaking?</i> |

* This word, *doo* or *du*, is never used except for emphatical distinction.

7. Voo, vu, *According to:* as, Tumprour'i roo Jon, or, tumpron'ruri John, the gospel *according* to John. Twai'ru to'ndris, *according* to his promise.
8. Ve, vi, *Instead of:* as, Fonzipu'reiz vria trus vra'nsipai fro'nzooz, *instead of* the fathers shall upwards grow the children.
9. Poo, pu, *With; in company with:* as, Wai prentisel poo'en, bel drus pentisel pe'en, he went *with*, but came back *without* them. Poo'os or pos, *with* me; pe'os or paus, *without* thee.
10. Pe, pi, *Without; not with:* as, Twai'pi ko'nzipet, *without* his sister. Vonze'pi, *without* hope. Pondo'pu, *with* truth,—Unde'pi, *without* God.
11. Boo, bu, *For; on the part of:* as, Wai de'ntripel twai'bu po'ndro, he fought *for* his nation. Boo'os, no'kwi be'os, *for*, and not *against* me.
12. Be, bi, *Against:* as, Pronza'bi, *against* the enemy. Pondo'bi, *against* the truth.
13. Noo, nu, *To:* as, Tombro'nu, *to* the city. Prinzo'nuz, *to* the mountains. Noo'os or nos; noo'as or nas; noo'es or nes; *to* me, *to* thee, *to* it, &c.
14. Ne, ni, *From:* as, Ne'os or naus; ne'as or nas; ne'on or naurs, &c; *from* me; *from* thee; *from* us, &c.
15. Soo, su, *At:* as, Soo'os, *at* me. Soo'es, *at* it. Soo'on, *at* us. Au pontipi'sul Paris, I was *at* Paris. Tau'su po'nzas, *at* my friend's. Panzoi'su tau'tu po'nza, *at* the house of my friend.
16. Se, si, *Off; not on; (denoting rest:)* as, Wai po'ntipil se' pinjoi, no'kwi joo'es, he was *off* the horse, and not *upon* it. Wai pra'nsivel pinjoo'si, he stood *off* the horse.
17. Seni, sini, *From off; (denoting motion:)* as, Wai pe'ntisel twai'sini pinjoo, he came *from off* his horse.
18. Zoo, zu, *Over; across:* as, Dinza'zu, *across* the river. Zoo Jaur'dun, *over* Jordan.
19. Ze, zi, *About; (wandering:)* as, Wai prentisel tombro'zi, he went *about* the city.
20. Moo, mu, *Into; (motion:)* as, Ar prentisel tombro'mu, they went *into* the City. Moo'es *into* it.
21. Me, mi, *Out of; (motion:)* as, Wai pe'ntisel tombro'mi, he came *out of* the city. Me'es, *out of* it.
22. Too, tu, *Within; (rest:)* as, Too'os, *within* me; te'os, *outside of* me. Taut'u panzoi, *within* my house.
23. Te, ti, *Outside of:* as, Panzoi'ti, *outside of* the house. Fanzoi'ti, *out of* the palace. Te'os, *outside of* me. Te'as, *outside of* thee.
24. Doo, du, *Through; throughout; during:* as, Fembri e'ntisel twai'du rando, the sword passed *through* his body. Wai ba'nsivel kro'tu yantai'du bu'ndis, he sat there *during* the whole day.
25. De, di, *Beside; by the side of:* as, Dinsmo'di n'nzoz, *beside* the running waters. De'os, de'as, de'es; *beside* me, *beside* thee, *beside* it; i. e. *by the side of* me, &c.
26. Troo, tru, *Up:* as, Prinzo'tru, *up* the mountain. Panza'tru, *up* the stairs.
27. Tre, tri, *Down:* as, Prinzo'tri, *down* the mountain, panza'tri, *down* the stairs.
28. Droo, dru, *Above:* as, Taur'dru a'ndoz, *above* our heads. Droo'os or dros; droo'as or dras; droo'on or dron: *above* me; *above* thee; *above* it.

29. Dre, dri, *Beneath; below:* as, Wai pra'nsiv_{el} tau'dri ponza, he stood *below* my friend. Dre'os or draus; dre'as or dras; dre'es or drais; *beneath* me, *beneath* thee, *beneath* it.
30. Coo, cu, *Before: in front of:* as, Ab_{ru}ham ka'nsik_{el} bondroo'cu fondrotu, Abraham bowed before the people of the country. Coo'os or cos; coo'as or cas; coo'es or ces; *before* me; *before* thee; *before* it.
31. Ce, ci, *After; behind:* as, Bi'nzikur_z i'ntifool yoo'ju f'endoo, ya'pin ro'i'ci too'el, the men were placed upon a line, the one *after* the other of them.
32. Joo, ju, *Upon:* as, kanza'ju or joo kan'zis, *upon* the table.
33. Je, ji, *Underneath; under:* as, Wai pra'nsiv_{el} yoo'ji u'mvi, he stood underneath a tree. Ya'nzil po'ntoo yoo'ji kinsuf_ori, the carriage is *under* cover, i. e. a covering thing.
34. Goo, gu, *On this side of:* as, Prinzo'gu, *on this side of* the mountain. Au pra'nsiv_{el} kanzo'gu, no'kwi kanzo'gi, I was standing *on this side of* the temple, and not *beyond*, (or on the other side of) the temple.
35. Ge, gi, *Beyond; on the other side of:* as, Ge! ge! pyin_{so}u inzoiz, *beyond! beyond!* the starry skies. Ge'os, ge'an, ge'en, *beyond* me, *beyond* you, *beyond* them.
36. Koo, ku, *Between:* as, Au koo'um Si'lu kwi Kyurib'dis, I am *between* Scylla and Charybdis. Koo'en, *between* them. Au'ku a'kwi, *between* me and thee. Pondo'ku prondo'kwi, kwa'tum u pra'tur ki'nza, *between* truth and falsehood there is a great gulf.
37. Skoo, sku, *Among:* as, Bondroo'sku, *among* the people.
38. Ke, ki, *Over-against; (opposite in place, face to face, vis à vis):* as, Fo'ndroo Carlz, pantri-koo'k'el Wi'than'l; King Charles was beheaded *over-against* Whitehall.
39. Proo, pru, *Near to:* as, Kanzo'ipru, *near to* the church. Wai pra'nsiv_{el} proo'os, proo'as, proo'es; he stood *near to* me, *near to* thee, *near to* it.
40. Pre, pri, *Far from:* as, Unde'pri, *far from* God. Use's pre'os pre'a'skwi, let it be *far from* me, and *far from* thee.
41. Broo, bru, *Like:* as, Unde'bru, *like* God. Twai'bru fo'nzipur, *like* his father.
42. Bre, bri, *Unlike:* as, Tau'bri ponza', *unlike* my friend. Bre'os or braus, *unlike* me.
43. Sproo, spru, *At the beginning of:* as, Dendroo'spru, *at the beginning of* the fight. Sproo'es, *at the beginning of* it.
44. Stroo, stru, *In the midst of:* as, Dendroo'stru, *in the midst of* the fight. Stroo'es, *in the midst of* it.
45. Stre, stri, *At the end of:* as, Dendroo'stri, *at the end of* the fight. Stre'es, *at the end of* it.
46. Kroo, kru, *Except: (exclusive):* as, Rou'u tau'kru konzipu'ntos, all *except* my sister. Kroo'os, *except* me. Kroo'en, *except* them.
47. Kre, kri, *Besides; (inclusive):* as, Kreos'kwi, kwa po'ntipil ko'nzipu'ntos; and *besides* me there was my brother.
48. Troo, tru, *In favor of:* as, Wai pa'nsitel twai'tru po'nza, he spoke *in favour of* his friend. Troo'os or tr'os, *in favour of* me.
49. Tre, tri, *In spite of:* as, Ar dampin_{el} antai'tri ko'nzi, ye persisted *in spite of* all advice. Tre'os or traus, *in spite of* me.

50. Gloo, glu, *Along; through the length of:* as, Ye'ndroz te'ntisel gloo dra'nzoi or dranzo'iglu, the soldiers travelled *along* the road.
51. Gle, gli, *Round about:* as, Tombro'gli, round about the city.
52. Snoo, snu, *Until:* as, o'snu gu'ndi; until this hour. Ro'snu bu'ndis, until that day.
Observe. The preposition *noo* applied to time has the same meaning; as, O'nu gu'ndis, to (i. e. until) this hour. O'nu pu'ndis, to this year.
53. Sne, sni, *Since; (both preposition and conjunction.):* as, ro'sni bu'ndis, since that day.
54. Spoo, spu, *Towards:* as, Spo'o's, towards me. Tombro'spu, towards the city.
55. Spe, spi, *Fromwards; in a direction from:* as, Aur te'ntisel tombro'spi tu Bristol, we travelled in a direction from the city of Bristol.

CHAPTER II.

TABULARS WITH PREPOSITIONS.

[§175] All the Tabulars which end in a *vowel*, admit of the suffixing of any one of the *short* Prepositions: with this only remark, that the previous accent upon the Tabular must be advanced one syllable.

EXAMPLES.

First Differences.

1. Do'ndoo, dondoo'tu.
2. Do'ndoo, dondoo'ti.
3. Do'ndoo, dondoo'du.
4. Do'ndoo, dondoo'di.
5. Do'ndoo, dondoo'fu.
6. Do'ndoo, doondoo'fi.
7. Do'ndoo, dondoo'ru.
8. Do'ndoo, dondoo'vi.
9. Do'ndoo, dondoo'pu.
10. Do'ndoo, dondoo'pi.
11. Do'ndoo, dondoo'bu.
12. Do'ndoo, dondoo'bi.

Second Differences.

13. Po'ndoi, pondoi'nu.
14. Po'ndoi, pondoi'ni.
15. Po'ndoi, pondoi'su.
16. Po'ndoi, pondoi'si.
17. Po'ndoi, pondoi'zu.
18. Po'ndoi, pondoi'zi.
19. Po'ndoi, pondoi'mu.
20. Po'ndoi, pondoi'mi.
21. Po'ndoi, pondoi'tu.
22. Po'ndoi, pondoi'ti.
23. Po'ndoi, pondoi'du.
24. Po'ndoi, pondoi'di.

Third Differences.

25. Po'ndo, pondo'tru.
26. Po'ndo, pondo'tri.
27. Po'ndo, pondo'dru.
28. Po'ndo, pondo'dri.
29. Po'ndo, pondo'cu.
30. Po'ndo, pondo'ci.
31. Po'ndo, pondo'ju.
32. Po'ndo, pondo'ji.
33. Po'ndo, pondo'gu.
34. Po'ndo, pondo'gi.
35. Po'ndo, pondo'pru.
36. Po'ndo, pondo'pri.

Fourth Differences.

37. Po'nda, ponda'bru.
38. Po'nda, ponda'bri.
39. Po'nda, ponda'spru.
40. Po'nda, ponda'tru.
41. Po'nda, ponda'spri.
42. Po'nda, ponda'kru.
43. Po'nda, ponda'kri.

Fifth Differences.

44. Po'ndi, ponde'tru.
45. Po'ndi, ponde'tri.
46. Po'ndi, ponde'glu.
47. Po'ndi, ponde'gli.
48. Po'ndi, ponde'bru.
49. Po'ndi, ponde'bri.
50. Po'ndi, ponde'pru.

Sixth Differences.

51. Po'ndai, pondai'snu.
55. Po'ndai, pondai'sni.
56. Po'ndai, pondai'spu.
57. Po'ndai, pondai'spi.
58. Po'ndai, pondai'nu.
59. Po'ndai, pondai'ni.
60. Po'ndai, pondai'pri.

CHAPTER III.

PLURAL TABULARS AND PREPOSITIONS.

[§ 176] When a Preposition is applied to a *plural* Tabular, (of course ending in *z*), the *short* preposition must be affixed immediately before the plural *z*. The Prepositions are in *Italics*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>First Differences.</i>	<i>Second Differences.</i>	<i>Third Differences.</i>
1. Do'ndooz, dondoo'tuz.	11. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'buz.	21. Po'ndoz, pondo'tuz.
2. Do'ndooz, dondoo'tiz.	12. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'biz.	22. Po'ndoz, pondo'tiz.
3. Do'ndooz, dondoo'duz.	13. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'nuz.	23. Po'ndoz, pondo'duz.
4. Do'ndooz, dondoo'diz.	14. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'niz.	24. Po'ndoz, pondo'diz.
5. Do'ndooz, dondoo'fuz.	15. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'suz.	25. Po'ndoz, pondo'truz.
6. Do'ndooz, dondoo'fiz.	16. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'siz.	26. Po'ndoz, pondo'triz.
7. Do'ndooz, dondoo'vuz.	17. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'zuz.	27. Po'ndoz, pondo'druz.
8. Do'ndooz, dondoo'viz.	18. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'ziz.	28. Po'ndoz, pondo'driz,
9. Do'ndooz, dondoo'puz.	19. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'muz.	29. Po'ndoz, pondo'cuz.
10. Do'ndooz, dondoo'piz.	20. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'miz.	30. Po'ndoz, pondo'ciz.
<i>Fourth Differences.</i>	<i>Fifth Differences.</i>	<i>Sixth Differences.</i>
31. Po'ndaz, ponda'juz.	39. Po'ndiz, ponde'spruz.	47. Po'ndaiz, pondaigluz.
32. Po'ndaz, ponda'jiz.	40. Po'ndiz, ponde'spriz.	48. Po'ndaiz, pondaigliz.
33. Po'ndaz, ponda'guz.	41. Po'ndiz, ponde'struz.	49. Po'ndaiz, pondaismuz.
34. Po'ndaz, ponda'giz.	42. Po'ndiz, ponde'striz.	50. Po'ndaiz, pondaismiz.
35. Po'ndaz, ponda'pruz.	43. Po'ndiz, ponde'kruz.	51. Po'ndaiz, pondaispuz.
36. Po'ndaz, ponda'priz.	44. Po'ndiz, ponde'kriz.	52. Po'ndaiz, pondaispiz.
37. Po'ndaz, ponda'bruz.	45. Po'ndiz, ponde'truz.	53. Po'ndaiz, pondaikuz.
38. Po'ndaz, ponda'briz.	46. Po'ndiz, ponde'triz.	54. Po'ndaiz, pondaikiz.

CHAPTER IV.

PREPOSITIONS WITH ADJECTIVES.

[§ 177] Prepositions may be united with the Adjectives exactly according to the analogy of the previous nouns. The Prepositions are in *Italics*.

EXAMPLES.

1. Do'ntur, dontu'rtu fo'ndooz, <i>of active things.</i>	7. Do'ntou, dontou'tu fo'ndooz, <i>of material things.</i>
2. Do'ntur, dontu'rti fo'ndooz, <i>with active things.</i>	8. Do'ntou, dontou'di fo'ndooz, <i>besidematerial things.</i>
3. Do'ntur, dontu'rdu fo'ndooz, <i>by active things.</i>	9. Do'ntou, dontou'mu fo'ndooz, <i>into material things.</i>
4. Do'ntur, dontu'rdi fo'ndooz, <i>for active things.</i>	10. Do'ntou, donton'pu fo'ndooz, <i>with material things.</i>
5. Do'ntur, dontu'rfu fondooz, <i>out of active things.</i>	11. Do'ntou, dontou'bru fondooz, <i>like material things.</i>
6. Do'ntur, dontu'rfi fo'ndooz, <i>concerning active things.</i>	12. Do'ntou, dontou'di fo'ndooz, <i>for material things.</i>

13. DONTI, donti'nu.	19. DONTA, donta'mu.	25. DONTU,* dontoo'dru.	31. DONTAI, dontai'ju.
14. DONTI, donti'ni.	20. DONTA, donta'mi.	26. DONTU, dontoo'dri.	32. DONTAI, dontai'ji.
15. DONTI, donti'su.	21. DONTA, donta'tu.	27. DONTU, dontoo'cu.	33. DONTAI, dontai'gu.
16. DONTI, donti'si.	22. DONTA, donta'ti.	28. DONTU, dontoo'ci.	34. DONTAI, dontai'gi.
17. DONTI, donti'zu.	23. DONTA, donta'du.	29. DONTU, dontoo'tru.	35. DONTAI, dontai'pru.
18. DONTI, donti'zi.	24. DONTA, donta'di.	30. DONTU, dontoo'tri.	36. DONTAI, dontai'pri.

CHAPTER V.

PREPOSITIONS WITH ACCUSATIVE PRONOUNS.

[§178] On inspection of the previous Table of Prepositions, it will be seen, that one half of them end with *oo* or *u*, and the other half with *e* or *i*. Now all those ending in *oo* or *u*, (first cutting off their vowels) are joined to the *Accusative Pronouns* of Table No 1, (page 75), and all the Prepositions ending in *e* or *i*, (also cutting off their vowels), are joined to the Pronouns, Table No 2, (page 76), according to the following models.

TABLE OF PREPOSITIONS AND PRONOUNS.

Too, tu,	Of: as,	Tos, of me; tas, of thee; tes, of it; tur, of him; tun, of her; ton, of us; tan, of you; ten, of them.
Te, ti,	With: as,	Taus, with me; tas, with thee; tais, with it; turs, with him; tuns, with her; taurs, with us; tars, with you; tars, with them.
Doo, du,	By: as,	Dos, by me; das, by thee; des, by it; dur, by him; dun, by her; don, by us; den, by them.
De, di,	For: as,	Daus, for me; das, for thee; dais, for it; durs, for him; duns, for her; daurs, for us; dars, for you; dars, for them.
Foo, fu,	Out of: as,	Fos, out of me; fas, out of thee; fes, out of it; fur, out of him; fun, out of her; fon, out of us; fan, out of you; fen, out of them.
Fe, fi,	Concerning: as,	Faus, concerning me; fas, concerning thee; fais, concerning it; furs, concerning him; funs, concerning her; faurs, concerning us; fars, concerning you; fars, concerning them.
Voo, vu,	According to: as,	Vos, according to me; ras, according to thee; res, according to it; &c.
Ve, vi,	Instead of: as,	Vaus, instead of me; ras, instead of thee; rais, instead of it; vurs, &c.
Poo, pu,	With: as,	Pos, with me; pas, with thee; pes, with it; pur with him; pun, with her; &c.
Pe, pi,	Without: as,	Paus, without me; pas, without thee; pais, purs, puns, paur, pars, & pars.
Boo, bu,	For; (on the part of:) as,	Bos, for me; bas, for thee; bes, for it; bur, for him; &c.
Be, bi,	Against: as,	baus, against me; bas, against thee; bais, against it; burs, against him; &c.
Noo, nu,	To: as,	Nos, to me; nas, to thee; nes, to it; nur, to him; nun, to her; non, to us; nen, to them.
Ne, ni,	From: as,	Naus, from me; nas, from thee; nais, from it; nurs, from him; nuns, &c.
Soo, su,	At: as,	Sos, at me; sas, at thee; ses, at it; sur, at him; sun, at her; son, at us; san, &c.

* The Fifth Differences of the Adjective always end in *ul*; but when these Differences are converted into *Species*, the *l* is omitted: as, o'ntul, do'ntu: a'ntil, da'ntu: &c.

Se,	si,	<i>Off:</i> as, saus, <i>off</i> me; sas, <i>off</i> thee; sais, <i>off</i> it; surs, <i>off</i> him; suns, <i>off</i> her; saurs, &c.
Se ⁿⁱ ,	si ⁿⁱ ,	<i>From off:</i> as, *Snaus, <i>off</i> me; snas, <i>off</i> thee; snais, <i>off</i> it; snurs, <i>off</i> her; &c.
Zoo,	zu,	<i>Over; (across:)</i> as, Zos, <i>across</i> me; zas, <i>across</i> thee; zes, <i>across</i> it; zur, <i>across</i> him; &c.
Ze,	zi,	<i>About, (wandering:)</i> as, Zaus, <i>about</i> me; zaurs, <i>about</i> us; zars, <i>about</i> you; zars, <i>about</i> them.
Moo,	mu,	<i>Into:</i> as, Mes, <i>into</i> it; mur, <i>into</i> him; mun, <i>into</i> her; mon, <i>into</i> us; man, <i>into</i> you; &c.
Me,	mi,	<i>Out of:</i> as, Maus, <i>out of</i> me; mais, <i>out of</i> it; maurs, <i>out of</i> us; mars, <i>out of</i> them; &c.
Too,	tu,	<i>Within:</i> as, Tos, <i>within</i> me; tas, <i>within</i> thee; tes, <i>within</i> it; tur, <i>within</i> him; tun, &c.
Te,	ti,	<i>Outside of:</i> as, taus, <i>outside of</i> me; tas, <i>outside of</i> thee; tais, <i>outside of</i> it; turs, &c.
Doo,	du,	<i>Through:†</i> as, Dur, <i>through</i> him; dun, <i>through</i> her; don, <i>through</i> us; dan, <i>through</i> you; &c.
De,	di,	<i>Beside; by the side of:</i> as, das, <i>beside</i> thee; dars, <i>beside</i> you; durs, <i>beside</i> him; dars, &c.
Troo,	tri,	<i>Up:</i> as, tros, <i>up</i> me; tras, <i>up</i> thee; tres, <i>up</i> it; tren, <i>up</i> them; tran, <i>up</i> you; tron, &c.
Tre,	tru,	<i>Down:</i> as, traus, <i>down</i> me; traur, <i>down</i> us; trars, <i>down</i> them; trars, <i>down</i> you; tras, &c.
Droo,	dru,	<i>Above:</i> as, Dren, <i>above</i> them; dran, <i>above</i> you; dron, <i>above</i> us; drun, <i>above</i> her; &c.
Dre,	dri,	<i>Below:</i> as, Drais, <i>below</i> it; drurs, <i>below</i> him; druns, <i>below</i> her; draurs, <i>below</i> us; &c.
Coo,	cu,	<i>Before:</i> as, Cos, <i>before</i> me; cas, <i>before</i> thee; ces, <i>before</i> it; cur, <i>before</i> him; cun, con, &c.
Ce,	ci,	<i>After:</i> as, Caus, <i>after</i> me; cas, <i>after</i> thee; cais, <i>after</i> it; curs, <i>after</i> him; cuns, caurs; &c.
Joo,	ju,	<i>Upon:</i> as, Jen, <i>upon</i> them; jan, <i>upon</i> you; jon, <i>upon</i> us; jun, <i>upon</i> her; jur, <i>upon</i> him; &c.
Je,	ji,	<i>Underneath:</i> as, Jaus, <i>underneath</i> me; jas, <i>underneath</i> thee; jais, <i>underneath</i> it; jurs, &c.
Goo,	gu,	<i>On this side of:</i> as, Gos, <i>on this side of</i> me; gas, <i>on this side of</i> thee; ges, &c.
Ge,	gi,	<i>On the other side; beyond:</i> as, Gaus, <i>beyond</i> me; gas, <i>beyond</i> thee; gais, <i>beyond</i> it; &c.
Koo,	ku,	<i>Between:</i> as, Kos a'skwi, <i>between</i> me and thee; kon e'ukwi, <i>between</i> us and them; &c.
Skoo,	sku,	<i>Among:</i> as, Skon skankwi, <i>among</i> us and <i>among</i> you; skan skenkwi, <i>among</i> you and <i>among</i> them.
Ke,	ki,	<i>Over-against:</i> as, Kos, <i>over-against</i> me; kes, <i>over-against</i> it; ken, <i>over-against</i> them.
Proo,	pru,	<i>Near to:</i> as, pres, <i>near to</i> it; prur, <i>near to</i> him; prun, <i>near to</i> her; pron, <i>near to</i> us; &c.
Pre,	pri,	<i>Far from:</i> as, Praus, <i>far from</i> me; prars, <i>far from</i> them; prais, <i>far from</i> it; pras, &c.
Broo,	bru,	<i>Like:</i> as, bros, <i>like</i> me; bras, <i>like</i> thee; bres, <i>like</i> it; brur, <i>like</i> him; brun, <i>like</i> her; &c.
Bre,	bri,	<i>Unlike:</i> as, Braus, <i>unlike</i> me; bras, <i>unlike</i> thee; brais, <i>unlike</i> it; brurs, <i>unlike</i> him; &c.
Sproo,	spru,	<i>At the beginning of:</i> as, Spros, <i>at the beginning of</i> me; spres, <i>at the beginning of</i> it; &c.
Stroo,	stru,	<i>In the midst of:</i> as, Stren, <i>in the midst of</i> them; stron, <i>in the midst of</i> us; stran, &c.
Stre,	stri,	<i>At the end of:</i> as, Strars, <i>at the end of</i> them; straurs, <i>at the end of</i> us; strars, &c.
Kroo,	kru,	<i>Except; (exclusive:)</i> as, Kros, <i>except</i> me; kras, <i>except</i> thee; kres, <i>except</i> it; krur, &c.
Kre,	kri,	<i>Besides; (inclusive:)</i> as, Kraus, <i>besides</i> me; kras, <i>besides</i> thee; krais, <i>besides</i> it; &c.
Troo,	tru,	<i>In favor of:</i> as, Tan, <i>in favor of</i> you; ten, <i>in favour of</i> them; ton, <i>in favour of</i> us; &c.

* Sn, of Snaus, snars, &c. consists of s signifying se, *off*; and n signifying ne, *from*; and together, *from off*.

† Through time as well as place and thing, as, *through* or *during* the week.

<u>Tr</u> e, <u>tri</u> ,	<i>In spite of:</i> as, <u>Tr</u> ars, <i>in spite of</i> you; <u>tr</u> ars, <i>in spite of</i> them; <u>tra</u> urs, <i>in spite of</i> us; &c.
G <u>loo</u> , <u>gli</u> ,	<i>Along; (through the length of:)</i> as, <u>Glo</u> s, <i>along</i> me; <u>g</u> les, <i>along</i> it; <u>gl</u> un, <i>along</i> her; &c.
G <u>le</u> , <u>gli</u> ,	<i>Round about:</i> as, <u>Gla</u> us, <i>round about</i> me; <u>gl</u> ais, <i>round about</i> it; <u>gh</u> un, <i>round about</i> her; &c.
Sk <u>roo</u> , <u>skru</u> ,	<i>Until:</i> as, <u>Ro</u> 'skru in <u>do</u> o, <i>until</i> that time.
Sk <u>re</u> , <u>skri</u> ,	<i>Since:</i> as, <u>Ro</u> 'skri in <u>do</u> o, <i>since</i> that time.
Sp <u>oo</u> , <u>spu</u> ,	<i>Towards:</i> as, <u>N</u> as, <i>towards</i> thee; <u>nur</u> , <i>towards</i> him; <u>nu</u> n, <i>towards</i> us; <u>nes</u> , <i>towards</i> it; &c.
Sp <u>e</u> , <u>spi</u> ,	<i>Fromwards; (in a direction from:)</i> as, <u>na</u> us, <i>in a direction from</i> me; <u>na</u> s, <u>na</u> is, <u>na</u> rs, &c.

PART XVII.

ADVERBS UNDERIVED.

By reference to the tables of genera, differences, species, and sub-species, it will be seen that from every tabular substantive a tabular adverb is derived, by a certain rule of formation. Our present subject regards such adverbs as are not derived from tabular substantives; but such as are formed on principles peculiar to themselves.

[§ 179] Now it may be laid down as a general rule, that an adverb comprehends within it the sense of a preposition and its object; which object is either a substantive, or, phrase having all the force and effect of a substantive, considered logically.

CHAPTER I.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADVERBS.

These are divided into ten classes, according to their initial consonant as follows: 1. Final, 2. Instrumental, 3. Special, 4. Modal, 5. Real, 6. Personal, 7. Local, 8. Temporal, 9. Causal, 10. Consequential.

[§ 180] I. DEMONSTRATIVES,—FINAL: beginning with *P*. signifying *end*.

(With the Preposition *Nu*, *to*.)

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Po'u, <i>to this end:</i>	Po'umu, <i>to these ends.</i>	Pri'u, <i>to some end:</i>	Pri'umu, <i>to some ends.</i>
Pro'u, <i>to that end:</i>	Pro'umu, <i>to those ends.</i>	Pou'u, <i>to every end:</i>	No plural.
Poi'u, <i>to the same end:</i>	Poi'umu, <i>to the same ends.</i>	Prou'u, <i>to each end:</i>	Prou'umu, <i>to all the ends.</i>
Proi'u, <i>to the other end:</i>	Proi'umu, <i>to other ends.</i>	Prai'u, <i>to any end:</i>	Prai'umu, <i>to any ends.</i>
Pi'u, <i>to a certain end:</i>	Pi'umu, <i>to certain ends.</i>		

[§ 181] II. DEMONSTRATIVES,—AFFIRMATIVE: beginning with *B*. signifying *fact* or *truth*.

(With the Preposition *Tu*, *of*.)

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Bo'tu, <i>of this fact:</i>	Bo'utu, <i>of these facts.</i>	Bri'tu, <i>of some fact:</i>	Bri'utu, <i>of some facts.</i>
Bro'tu, <i>of that fact:</i>	Bro'utu, <i>of those facts.</i>	Bou'tu, <i>of every fact:</i>	No plural.
Boi'tu, <i>of the same fact:</i>	Boi'utu, <i>of the same facts.</i>	Brou'tu, <i>of each fact:</i>	Brou'utu, <i>of all the facts.</i>
Broi'tu, <i>of another fact:</i>	Broi'utu, <i>of other facts.</i>	Brai'tu, <i>of any fact:</i>	Brai'utu, <i>of any facts.</i>
Bi'tu, <i>of a certain fact:</i>	Bi'utu, <i>of certain facts.</i>		

[§ 182] III. DEMONSTRATIVES,—SPECIAL: beginning with *F.* signifying *kind*.

(With the Preposition *Tu*, *of*.)

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Fo'tu, <i>of this kind</i> ;	Fo'tu, <i>of these kinds</i> .	Fri'tu, <i>of some kind</i> ;	Fri'tu, <i>of some kinds</i> .
Fro'tu, <i>of that kind</i> ;	Fro'tu, <i>of those kinds</i> .	Fou'tu, <i>of every kind</i> ;	No plural.
Foi'tu, <i>of the same kind</i> ;	Foi'tu, <i>of the same kinds</i> .	Frou'tu, <i>of each kind</i> ;	Frou'tu, <i>of all the kinds</i> .
Froi'tu, <i>of another kind</i> ;	Froi'tu, <i>of other kinds</i> .	Frai'tu, <i>of any kind</i> ;	Frai'tu, <i>of any kinds</i> .
Fī'tu, <i>of a certain kind</i> ;	Fī'tu, <i>of certain kinds</i> .		

[§ 183] IV. DEMONSTRATIVES,—MODAL: beginning with *V.* signifying *mode*.

(With the Preposition *Tu*, *in*.)

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Vo'tu, <i>in this manner</i> ;	Vo'tu, <i>in these modes</i> .	Vri'tu, <i>in some manner</i> ;	Vri'tu, <i>in some manners</i> .
Vro'tu, <i>in that manner</i> ;	Vro'tu, <i>in those modes</i> .	Vou'tu, <i>in every mode</i> ;	No plural.
Voī'tu, <i>in the same mode</i> ;	Voī'tu, <i>in the same modes</i> .	Vrou'tu, <i>in each way</i> ;	Vrou'tu, <i>in all the modes</i> .
Vroi'tu, <i>in another mode</i> ;	Vroi'tu, <i>in other modes</i> .	Vrai'tu, <i>in any way</i> ;	Vrai'tu, <i>in any ways</i> .
Vī'tu, <i>in a certain mode</i> ;	Vī'tu, <i>in certain modes</i> .		

English Adverbs Modal Translated.

Thus, vo'tu. So, vro'tu. Not at all, vraī'tu or vraie'tu. Just so, tevro'tu. Uniformly, voi'tu. Otherwise, vroī'tu. Like, in the same manner as, voi'tukyu. In what manner, vyootu.

[§ 184] V. DEMONSTRATIVES,—REAL: beginning with *T.* signifying *thing*.

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
To, <i>this thing</i> ;	To'u, <i>these things</i> .	Tri, <i>some thing</i> ;	Tri'u, <i>some things</i> .
Tro, <i>that thing</i> ;	Tro'u, <i>those things</i> .	Tou, <i>every thing</i> ;	No plural.
Toi, <i>the same thing</i> ;	Toī'u, <i>the same things</i> .	Trou, <i>each thing</i> ;	Trou'u, <i>all things</i> .
Troi, <i>another thing</i> ;	Troi'u, <i>other things</i> .	Trai, <i>any thing</i> ;	Trai'u, <i>any things</i> .
Tī, <i>a certain thing</i> ;	Tī'u, <i>certain things</i> .		

[§ 185] VI. DEMONSTRATIVES,—PERSONAL: beginning with *D.* signifying *person*.

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Do, <i>this person</i> ;	Do'u, <i>these persons</i> .	Dri, <i>some person</i> ;	Dri'u, <i>some persons</i> .
Dro, <i>that person</i> ;	Dro'u, <i>those persons</i> .	Dou, <i>every person</i> ;	No plural.
Doi, <i>the same person</i> ;	Doī'u, <i>the same persons</i> .	Drou, <i>each person</i> ;	Drou'u, <i>all persons</i> .
Droi, <i>another person</i> ;	Droi'u, <i>other persons</i> .	Drai, <i>any person</i> ;	Drai'u, <i>any persons</i> .
Dī, <i>a certain person</i> ;	Dī'u, <i>certain persons</i> .		

[§ 186] VII. DEMONSTRATIVES,—LOCAL: beginning with *K.* signifying *place*.

(With the Preposition *Tu*, *in*.)

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Ko'tu, <i>in this place</i> ;	Ko'tu, <i>in these places</i> .	Kri'tu, <i>in some place</i> ;	Kri'tu, <i>in some places</i> .
Kro'tu, <i>in that place</i> ;	Kro'tu, <i>in those places</i> .	Kcu'tu, <i>in every place</i> ;	No plural.
Koi'tu, <i>in the same place</i> ;	Koi'tu, <i>in the same places</i> .	Krou'tu, <i>in each place</i> ;	Krou'tu, <i>in all the places</i> .
Kroi'tu, <i>in another place</i> ;	Kroi'tu, <i>in other places</i> .	Krai'tu, <i>in any place</i> ;	Krai'tu, <i>in any places</i> .
Kī'tu, <i>in a certain place</i> ;	Kī'tu, <i>in certain places</i> .		

English Adverbs Local Translated.

Any where, kraⁱtu. Some where, kriⁱtu. No where, kraⁱeⁱtu or kraⁱnoⁱtu. Thence, kroⁱni. There, at that place, kroⁱsu. There, in that place, kroⁱtu. Hence, from this place, koⁱni. Elsewhere, kroⁱtu. Towards this place, koⁱspu. Where, in what place, kyooⁱtu. Where, at what place, kyooⁱsu. Whither, kyooⁱnu. Whence, kyooⁱni. Together, koⁱtu. Together, i. e. joined, tyool.

[§ 187] VIII. DEMONSTRATIVES,—TEMPORAL: beginning with *G.* signifying *time*.

(With the Preposition *Su*, *at*.)

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Go ⁱ su, <i>at this time;</i>	Go ⁱ usu, <i>at these times.</i>	Gri ⁱ su, <i>at some time;</i>	Gri ⁱ usu, <i>at some times.</i>
Gro ⁱ su, <i>at that time;</i>	Gro ⁱ usu, <i>at those times.</i>	Gou ⁱ su, <i>at every time;</i>	No plural.
Go ⁱ su, <i>at the same time;</i>	Go ⁱ usu, <i>at the same times.</i>	Grou ⁱ su, <i>at each time;</i>	Grou ⁱ usu, <i>at all the times.</i>
Groi ⁱ su, <i>at another time;</i>	Groi ⁱ usu, <i>at other times.</i>	Grai ⁱ su, <i>at any time;</i>	Grai ⁱ usu, <i>at any times.</i>
Gi ⁱ su, <i>at a certain time;</i>	Gi ⁱ usu, <i>at certain times.</i>		

English Adverbs Temporal Translated.

Ever, always, at all times, grouⁱusu. Yet, still, even now, gosubool, goⁱnubool. Henceforth, gonibool. Even then, groⁱsubool. In a short time, pegwiⁱtu. After a long time, begwiⁱci. During a long time, begwiⁱdu. For a short time, pegwiⁱdu. From what time, gyooⁱni. At this very time, tegoⁱsu. At that very time, tegroⁱsu. Long after that time, begroⁱci. Lately, a little before this time, pegroⁱci. No longer, yingraⁱno. Previously, goⁱci. After this time, goⁱci. Soon after this time, pegroⁱci.

[§ 188] IX. DEMONSTRATIVES,—CAUSAL: beginning with *T.* signifying *cause*.

(With the Preposition *Di*, *for*.)

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
To ⁱ di, <i>for this cause;</i>	To ⁱ udi, <i>for these causes.</i>	Tri ⁱ di, <i>for some cause;</i>	Tri ⁱ udi, <i>for some causes.</i>
Tro ⁱ di, <i>for that cause;</i>	Tro ⁱ udi, <i>for those causes.</i>	Tou ⁱ di, <i>for every cause;</i>	No plural.
Toi ⁱ di, <i>for the same cause;</i>	Toi ⁱ udi, <i>for the same causes.</i>	Trou ⁱ di, <i>for each cause;</i>	Trou ⁱ udi, <i>for all causes.</i>
Troi ⁱ di, <i>for another cause;</i>	Troi ⁱ udi, <i>for other causes.</i>	Trai ⁱ di, <i>for any cause;</i>	Trai ⁱ udi, <i>for any causes.</i>
Ti ⁱ di, <i>for a certain cause;</i>	Ti ⁱ udi, <i>for certain causes.</i>		

For the reason or cause that, tyidiⁱkwin. Why, for what cause or reason? tyoodi. Because of him, deⁱed.

[§ 189] X. DEMONSTRATIVES,—CONSEQUENTIAL: beginning with *D.* signifying *effect*.

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Do ⁱ , <i>this effect:</i>	Do ⁱ u, <i>these effects.</i>	Dri ⁱ , <i>some effect:</i>	Dri ⁱ u, <i>some effects.</i>
Dro ⁱ , <i>that effect:</i>	Dro ⁱ u, <i>those effects.</i>	Don, <i>every effect:</i>	No plural.
Doi ⁱ , <i>the same effect:</i>	Doi ⁱ u, <i>the same effects.</i>	Dron, <i>each effect:</i>	Drou ⁱ u, <i>all the effects.</i>
Droi ⁱ , <i>another effect:</i>	Droi ⁱ u, <i>other effects.</i>	Drai ⁱ , <i>any effect:</i>	Drai ⁱ u, <i>any effects.</i>
Di ⁱ , <i>a certain effect:</i>	Di ⁱ u, <i>certain effects.</i>		

[§ 190] To any of the above Demonstratives, each of the prepositions may be suffixed, as follows :

1. (p) End or object. Pro^hnu, proi^tu, pi^pu, prai^tutu, prai^tutu, pou^di, &c.
2. (b) Fact. Bi^ddu, brou^upu, brai^pu, bo^ddu, bri^tuti, &c.
3. (f) Kind. Fo^tu, fro^tu foit^u, frou^tu, frai^pu. &c.
4. (v) Mode. Vo^tu, vro^tu, vra^tu, vou^tu, vo^bi, &c.
5. (t) Thing. To^tu, to^ti, to^pu, to^bi, to^mu, to^su, &c.
6. (d) Person. Don^u, dro^bi, do^ti. dou^bi, drai^bi, &c.
7. (k) Place. Ko^su, ko^di, kro^su, krou^usu, kra^di, &c.
8. (g) Time. Go^su, go^tu, go^pu, gro^di, gou^pu, &c.
9. (t) Cause. To^tu, tro^tu, to^tu, ti^tu, tro^mu, tro^uu, &c.
10. (d) Effect. Do^su, Di^su, Drou^uni, Drou^utu, Dra^tu, &c.

CHAPTER II.

ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.

A great quantity, bas. A small quantity, pas. As much, ba. As little, pa. As much as, ba^kyu. As little as, pa^kyu. So much that, ba^sskwin. So little that, pa^sskwin. How much? kwoo. At least, su^plahtupous. At most, su^prahtupous. Not at all, jira^tumo, i. e. not in any degree. In a certain degree, ju^tu or ju^tu. In some degree, ju^ritu.

CHAPTER III.

ADVERBS OF NUMBER.

This will more properly come under the head of Numbers. See Numbers. We shall, however, give a small space to a few examples in anticipation.

[§ 191] C and *ci*, as *prefixes*, severally signify *day*; *j* and *ji* signify *week*; *s* and *si* signify *month*; and lastly, *z* and *zi* signify *year*. They are combined with numbers as follows :

TABLE.

Present Tense.

Ca^sseo, to day.

Past.

ca ^p il, yesterday, i. e. 1st	cipa ^s il,	10th past day,	cifa ^s il,	20th past day,	cita ^s il,	30th past day,
past day,	cipa ^p il,	11th past day,	cifa ^p il,	21st past day,	cita ^p il,	31st past day,
ca ^f il, 2nd past day,	cipa ^f il,	12th past day,	cifa ^f il,	22nd past day,	cita ^f il,	32nd past day,
ca ^t il, 3rd past day,	cipa ^t il,	13th past day,	cifa ^t il,	23rd past day,	cita ^t il,	33rd past day,
ca ^k il, 4th past day,	cipa ^k il,	14th past day,	cifa ^k il,	24th past day,	cita ^k il,	34th past day,
ca ^b il, 5th past day,	cipa ^b il,	15th past day,	cifa ^b il,	25th past day,	cita ^b il,	35th past day,
ca ^v il, 6th past day,	cipa ^v il,	16th past day,	cifa ^v il,	26th past day,	cita ^v il,	36th past day,
ca ^d il, 7th past day,	cipa ^d il,	17th past day,	cifa ^d il,	27th past day,	cita ^d il,	37th past day,
ca ^g il, 8th past day,	cipa ^g il,	18th past day,	cifa ^g il,	28th past day,	cita ^g il,	38th past day,
ca ^t il, 9th past day,	cipa ^t il,	19th past day,	cifa ^t il,	29th past day,	cita ^t il,	39th past day,

cika'sil, 40th past day,	ciba'dil, 57th past day,	cida'kil, 74th past day,	cita'pil, 91st past day,
cika'pil, 41st past day,	ciba'gil, 58th past day,	cida'bil, 75th past day,	cita'fil, 92nd past day,
cika'fil, 42nd past day,	ciba'til, 59th past day,	cida'vil, 76th past day,	cita'til, 93rd past day,
cika'til, 43rd past day,	civa'sil, 60th past day,	cida'dil, 77th past day,	cita'kil, 94th past day,
cika'kil, 44th past day,	civa'pil, 61st past day,	cida'gil, 78th past day,	cita'bil, 95th past day,
cika'bil, 45th past day,	civa'fil, 62nd. past day,	cida'til, 79th past day,	cita'vil, 96th past day,
cika'vil, 46th past day,	civa'til, 63rd past day,	ciga'sil, 80th past day,	cita'dil, 97th past day,
cika'dil, 47th past day,	civa'kil, 64th past day,	ciga'pil, 81st past day,	cita'gil, 98th past day,
cika'gil, 48th past day,	civa'bil, 65th past day,	ciga'fil, 82nd past day,	cita'til, 99th past day,
cika'til, 49th past day,	civa'vil, 66th past day,	ciga'til, 83rd past day,	cipe'sil, 100th past day,
ciba'sil, 50th past day,	civa'dil, 67th past day,	ciga'kil, 84th past day,	cipe'pil, 101st past day,
ciba'pil, 51st past day,	civa'gil, 68th past day,	ciga'bil, 85th past day,	cipepa'sil, 110th past day,
ciba'fil, 52nd past day,	civa'til, 69th past day,	ciga'vil, 86th past day,	cipepa'pil, 111th past day,
ciba'til, 53rd past day,	cida'sil, 70th past day,	ciga'dil, 87th past day,	cife'sil, 200th past day,
ciba'kil, 54th past day,	cida'pil, 71st past day,	ciga'gil, 88th past day,	cau'po pe'sil, 1100th p. day
ciba'bil, 55th past day,	cida'fil, 72nd past day,	ciga'til, 89th past day,	cipoo'pau'so pepa'pil,
ciba'vil, 56th past day,	cida'til, 73rd past day,	cita'sil, 90th. past day,	110,111th past day.

Future.

ca'pin, tomorrow, i. e.	ca'din, 7th future day,	cipa'kin, 14th future day,	cifa'pin, 21st future day,
1st. future day,	ca'gin, 8th future day,	cipa'bin, 15th future day,	cifa'fin, 22nd future day,
ca'fin, 2nd future day,	ca'tin, 9th future day,	cipa'vin, 16th future day,	cifa'tin, 23rd future day,
ca'tin, 3rd future day,	cipa'sin, 10th future day,	cipa'din, 17th future day,	cifa'kin, 24th future day,
ca'kin, 4th future day,	cipa'pin, 11th future day,	cipa'gin, 18th future day,	cifa'bin, 25th future day,
ca'bin, 5th future day,	cipa'fin, 12th future day,	cipa'tin, 19th future day,	cifa'vin, 26th future day,
ca'vin, 6th future day,	cipa'tin, 13th future day,	cifa'sin, 20th future day	&c.

TABLE II.

Present Tense.

Ja'seo, this week.		Sa'seo, this month.	
<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
ja'pil, last week,	ja'pin, next week,	sa'pil, last month,	sa'pin, next month.
ja'fil, 2nd. week past,	ja'fin, 2nd. week future.	sa'fil, 2nd month past,	sa'fin, 2nd month future.
ja'til, 3rd week past,	ja'tin, 3rd week future.	sa'til, 3rd month past,	sa'tin, 3rd month future.
ja'kil, 4th past week.	ja'kin, 4th future day.	sa'kil, 4th month past,	sa'kin, 4th month future.
ja'bil, 5th week past.	ja'bin, 5th week future.	sa'bil, 5th month past,	sa'bin, 5th month future.

TABLE III.

Present Tense.

Za'seo, this year.

<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
za'pil, last year,	za'til, 3rd. year past,	za'pin, next year,	za'tin, 3rd. year future.
za'fil, 2nd. year past,	za'kil, 4th. year past,	za'fin, 2nd. year future.	za'kin, 4th. year future.

CHAPTER IV.

ADVERBS OF NEGATION.

[§ 192] These are certain letters, words, or syllables, which are used in sentences, for the purpose of denial. They are divided into Tabular, Copulative, and Potential.

SECTION I. NEGATIVES TABULAR.

[§ 193] These are universally ifixed in the middle of Tabulars, immediately after the trumpet, i. e. after *m*, *n*, or *u*, according to the following Tables.

<i>Positives,</i>	<i>Negatives.</i>	<i>Positives,</i>	<i>Negatives.</i>
Po'nsifai, to think,	Pong'sifai, not to think.	Kro'nsifai, to disbelieve,	Krone'sifai, not to disbelieve.
Pro'nsifai, to meditate,	Prong'sifai, not to meditate.	Bo'nsifai, to know,	Bone'sifai, not to know.
Fo'nsifai, to enquire,	Fong'sifai, not to enquire.	Bro'nsifai, to doubt,	Brone'sifai, not to doubt.
Frø'nsifai, to discover,	Frøng'sifai, not to discover.	Do'nsifai, to reason,	Done'sifai, not to reason.
To'nsifai, to assent,	Tong'sifai, not to assent.	Dro'nsifai, to conjecture,	Drone'sifai, not to conjecture.
Tro'nsifai, to dissent,	Trøng'sifai, not to dissent.	Go'nsifai, to esteem,	Gone'sifai, not to esteem.
Ko'nsifai, to believe,	Kone'sifai, not to believe.	Gro'nsifai, to despise,	Grone'sifai, not to despise.

SECTION II. NEGATIVES COPULATIVE:—*ENTITATIVE*.

[§ 194] These are formed by prefixing to the Pronouns, the letter *n*.

Indefinite.

<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Au um,* I am;	Nau um, I am not.	Au ul, I was;	Nau ul, I was not.	Au un, I shall be;	Nau un, I shall not be.

Conclusives—Synthetic.

Conclusives—Analytic.

<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Au oom, I have been;	Nau oom, I have not been.	Au om ut, I have been;	Nau om ut, I have not been.
Au ool, I had been;	Nau ool, I had not been.	Au ol ut, I had been;	Nau ol ut, I had not been.
Au oon, I shall have been;	Nau oon, I shall not have been.	Au on ut, I shall have been;	Nau on ut, I shall not have been.

Progressives.

<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Au ump, I am being;	Nau ump, I am not being.
Au ult, I was being;	Nau ult, I was not being.
Au unt, I shall be being;	Nau unt, I shall not be being..
Au oomp, I have been being;	Nau oomp, I have not been being.
Au oolt, I had been being;	Nau oolt, I had not been being.
Au oont, I shall have been being;	Nau oont, I shall not have been being.

* Put *z* betwixt the vowels; as, Au-*z*-um, Nau-*z*-um, &c.

SECTION III. NEGATIVES COPULATIVE:—*ACTIVE*.

Indefinite.

<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Au im, I do;	Nau im, I do not.	Au il, I did;	Nau il, I did not.	Au in, I shall do;	Nau in, I shall not do.

Conclusives—Synthetic.

<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Au em, I have done;	Nau em, I have not done.	Au om it, I have done;	Nau om it, I have not done.
Au el, I had done;	Nau el, I had not done.	Au ol it, I had done;	Nau ol it, I had not done.
Au en, I shall have done;	Nau en, I shall not have done.	Au on it, I shall have done;	Nau on it, I shall not have done.

Progressives.

<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Au imp, I am doing;	Nau imp, I am not doing.
Au ilt, I was doing;	Nau ilt, I was not doing.
Au int, I shall be doing;	Nau int, I shall not be doing.
Au emp, I have been doing;	Nau emp, I have not been doing.
Au elt, I had been doing;	Nau elt, I had not been doing.
Au ent, I shall have been doing;	Nau ent, I shall not have been doing.

SECTION IV. NEGATIVES COPULATIVE DIRECTIVE:—*ENTITATIVE*.

[§ 195] Here Negation is denoted by *n* and *n̄*. The accents of these verbs vary according to the sense.

<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Sut, let;	Sunt, let not.	Suk, let;	Smk, let not.
<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Uso's, let me be;	Nuso's, let me not be;	Usu'n, let her be;	Nusu'n, let her not be.
Usa', be thou;	Nusa', be not thou;	Uso'n, let us be;	Nuso'n, let us not be.
Use's, be it;	Nuse's, let it not be;	Usar, be ye;	Nusar, be ye not.
Usur, let him be;	Nusur, let him not be;	Use'n, let them be;	Nuse'n, let them not be.

SECTION V. NEGATIVES COPULATIVE DIRECTIVE:—*ACTIVE*.

<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Sit, let;	Sint, let not.	Sik, let;	Sink, let not.
<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
I'sos, let me do;	Ni'sos, let me not do.	I'sun, let her do;	Ni'sun, let her not do.
I'sa, do thou;	Ni'sa, do not thou.	I'son, let us do;	Ni'son, let us not do.
I'ses, let it do;	Ni'ses, let it not do.	I'sar, do ye;	Ni'sar, do not ye.
I'sur, let him do;	Ni'sur, let him not do.	I'sen, let them do;	Ni'sen, let them not do.

SECTION VI. NEGATIVES POTENTIAL.

[§ 196] These all end in *i'u*, and the Negative is expressed by *n* prefixed to the Pronoun or suffixed to the Verb; as, pi'n, pi'un; fi'u, fi'un; ti'u, ti'un; ki'u, ki'un; bi'u, bi'un; &c. See Potentials; as, nau pi'u, *I cannot*; nau fi'u, *I may not*; &c.

CHAPTER V.

ADVERBS OF COMPARISON.

<i>As, (initial)</i> Yun,	as,	Yun pampur, <i>as</i> happy.	<i>More,</i>	Yin,	as,	Yin pa'mpur, <i>more</i> happy.
<i>As, (final)</i> Kyu,	as,	Pampuv <u>a</u> 'kyu, <i>as</i> happy <i>as</i> .	<i>Most,</i>	Win,	as,	Win pa'mpur, <i>most</i> happy.
<i>So,</i>	Yul,	as, Yul pa'mpur, <i>so</i> happy.	<i>Less,</i>	Yil,	as,	Yil pa'mpur, <i>less</i> happy.
<i>How,</i>	Gul,	} as, Gul fa'mpus, gil be'mpur, <i>how</i> wise! <i>so</i> merciful!	<i>Least,</i>	Wil,	as,	Wil pa'mpur, <i>least</i> happy.
<i>So,</i>	Gil,					

CHAPTER VI.

ADVERBS PREPOSITIONAL.

[§ 198] Some Prepositions are convertible into Adverbs:—this is the case where the Preposition has no expressed Accusative Case: *as*, he walked *about* for some time:—he *over* slept himself:—he is *under* valued:—she *up* lifted her voice.

[§ 199] Now all the Prepositions are turned into Adverbs merely by suffixing to the *short* Prepositions the letter *s*.

EXAMPLES.

1. Wai *kis* pe'nsifel, he walked *about*.
2. Wai *gis* tra'nsifel, he *over* slept.
3. Wai *dris* untibool, he was *under* valued.

CHAPTER VII.

ANOMALOUS ADVERBS.

[§ 197] These are not capable of classification with any advantage, not being divisible into classes of sufficient numbers.

Vool, *again*. Vel, *as if*. Sool, *almost*. Sel, *scarcely*. Sul, *exactly*. Tyool, *only*. Tel, *alone*. Sprus, *at the beginning*. Strus, *in the midst*. Stris, *at last*. Glus, *along, away*. Dool, *namely*. Del, *for instance*. Kyunt, *as far*. Kyult, *so far*. Kwel, *likewise*, Kyel, *and so forth*. Droo, *backwards*. Dre, *forwards*. No'tul, *otherwise*. Pul, *perhaps*. Pil, *truly*. Spin, *now*. Spen, *then, past*. Span, *then, future*. Stul, *thereabouts*. Yint, *too*. [Adjectives:—Yink, *too much*:—Yilk, *too little*.] Brooz, *at most*. Brez, *at least*. Krooz, *at first*. Krez, *at last*. Kwi'sin, *as follows*. Plus, *then, consequently*. Nis, *forth, fromwards*. Cus, *forth, forwards*. Mis, *forth, out*. Plusi'kel, *therefore, consequently*. Mool, *in the course*. No, *not*.

PART XVIII.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions and Prepositions are of the same general nature: they both express the relation betwixt certain members or parts of a sentence. Where the object of a given relation appears in the form of a tabular noun, the word expressing that relation is called a Preposition:—where the object of the relation is a simple sentence, or an expression consisting of a subject and its predicate, the word is called a Conjunction; although intrinsically and essentially, the Preposition and its object, may be perfectly identical with the Conjunction and its object. Thus the word “*after*” is a Conjunction in the *first*, and a Preposition in the *second* of the following examples.

1. I saw him *after* he came.

2. I saw him *after* his arrival or coming.

The difference betwixt the two words is purely *formal* or *grammatical*: *essentially* the two sentences are identical.

TABLE OF CONJUNCTIONS.

1. Kw, *And*: before a proper name beginning with a vowel; as, Ai'bruham *kw* I'zuk, Abraham *and* Isaac.
2. Kwi, *And*: before a consonant; or, suffixed to another word; as, *Kwi* Jai'kub, *and* Jacob.
3. Kwil, *And*: before a vowel or consonant, when more or less *emphatical*, as, *Kwil* wai'kwen kwel; *and* himself also.
4. No'kwi, *And not; nor*: as, Pe'ter no'kwi Jai'mz, Peter *and not* James.
5. Tool, tul, *If*: as, *Tul* wai tonsiko'os, *if* he loves me.
6. Tel, til, *Unless*: as, *Tel* wai pe'ntiso, aur bi'n pre'ntisai, *unless* he comes, we must go.
7. Bel, *But*: as, Pu'ntrinoz; kweli'bel* i'nsiko'z, pray, *but* work also.
8. Krookwin, *Except that*: as, Nau trai bo'nsifo, krookwin wai um fronzipu'rtas, I know not any reason, *except that* he is your son.
9. Tyel, *But; only*: as, A be'ntipai tyel pa'nsitai, you have *only* to speak.
10. Nool, nul, *Although*: as, Nool wai fa'mpifil, *although* he was rich.
11. Nel, nil, *Yet*: as, Nel wai o'kel fra'mpou, *yet* he became poor.
12. Tw, *Or*: before a proper name beginning with a vowel; as Jon *tw* Edward, John *or* Edward.
13. Twi, *Or*: before a consonant, or as a suffix; as, *Twi* dra'nzoo, or dranzoo'twi; i. e. *or* death.
14. Twil, *Or*: before a vowel or *emphatical word* beginning with a consonant; as, wai *twil* konzi-pu'ntur, he *or* his sister.
15. No'twi, *Nor*: as, Twi'fno Eldward, no'twi Jon kro'tu po'ntipil, neither Edward *nor* John were there.
16. Twi'fn, *Either*: as, *Twi'fn* twai fo'nzipur fonzipu'ntwi, as, *either* his father or mother.
17. Twi'fno, *Neither*: as, *Twi'fno* ko'nzipur konzipu'ntwi po'ntipil kro'tu, *neither* brother or sister were in that place.
18. Kwin, *That*: as, Au bo'nsifo tau'kwin fo'nzipur kro'tuul, I know *that* my father was in that place.

* The *i* betwixt *bel* and *kwel* is merely *euphonic*.

19. Du'lkwin *In order that:* as, *Du'lkwin* wai flī'u bonsipō'ol; *in order that* he might deliver us.
20. Nō'kwin, { *Lest:* } as, Au pintipe'lees, *nō'kwin* wai flī'u fa'mpivai; I did it *lest* he might prosper, or,
20. Nōdu'lkwin, { *Lest:* } *in order that* he might not prosper.
21. Vroo, vru, *For:* as, De'ntipoz fa'mbis, yai'vru vri'u bampifro'stas; seek wisdom, *for* she shall exalt thee.
22. Vre, vri, *Because:* as, Aukwi tonsipe'leet, yai'vri il dronsivai'el, I loved her *because* she did pity them.
23. Gro'ei, *Then:* as, Gro'ekwi ti'mpitoz Joo'pitur, and *after that* call on Jupiter.
24. Kel, *Therefore:* as, *Kel* ho! ko'nzooz, ta'mpoz (or tampito'zar, or u'sar ta'mpi), be *therefore*, brethren, sober minded, or, be ye sober minded.
25. Ste'lkwin, *Seeing that:* as, *Ste'lkwin* bundaiturz ru'ntipoo, *seeing that* his days are numbered.
26. Gool, *Whereas,* as *Gool* au pro'mpitol, *whereas* I was blind,
27. Ge'lkwin, *Now observe that:* as, *Ge'lkwin* au, go'su pi'u po'mpitai, *observe now* I can see.
28. Kwel, *Likewise; also:* as, Ar, *kwel*, po'mpito; they, *also*, see.
29. Kwe'lkwi, *Moreover; likewise:* as, *Kwe'lkwi* ko'nzooz, &c. *moreover* brethren, &c.
30. Kye'l, *And so forth; &c.* as, Wai gi'ntivel ko'ndooz twai'tu ko'nzipur, ko'nzipun, *kyel*, he mentioned the names of his brother, sister, &c.
31. Ful, *As:* as, *Ful*kwi Kri'st pa'nsipel, *as* Christ rose,
32. Fil, *So:* as, *Fil*hbool kwel, vri'u twai tro'nzoz, *even so* also, shall his disciples.
33. Voi'tukyu, *In the same manner as:* as, Wai pintipe'lees voi'tukyu konzipu'rtur, he did it *in the same manner as* his brother.
34. Voi'tukwin, *In the same manner that:* as, Wai pintipe'lees, voi'tukwin yai ponsike'leed, he did it *in the same manner that* she commanded him.
35. Voitu, *So, i. e. in the same manner:* as, *Voitukwin* Krist pa'nsivel; voi'tu kwel, vri'u twai tro'nzoz; *as* Christ rose, *so*, also, shall his disciples.
36. Joo'tukwin, *In what degree that:* as, *Joo'tukwin* wai (or ju'rtukwin) ompī, *in what degree* he is powerful.
37. Joi'tu, *In the same degree:* as, *Joi'tu* wai be'mpoo, *in the same degree* he is merciful.
38. Yinkyā, *More than:* as, Au tonsiko'et yī'nyu au pi'u gi'ntivai, I love her *more than* I can express.
39. Yil'kyu, *Less than:* as, Vombe'tum po'ntipil yī'lyu au dro'nsitel, her beauty was *less than* I expected.
40. Cu'lkyl, *Rather than:* as, *Cu'lkyl* pintipa'ies, au di'u dra'nsipai, *rather than* do it, I would die.
41. Cul'kwin, *Rather that:* as, Au di'u cu'lkwin wai pintipe'lees, I would *rather that* he did it.
42. Go'nu, *Hitherto:* as, *Go'nu* U'ndi bointifo'on, *hitherto* God has helped us.
43. Skroo'kwin, *Until that:* as, A bi'u pla'nsikai skroo'kwin wai pe'ntiso, you must wait *till* he comes.
44. Skre'kwin, *Since that:* as, *Skre'kwin* au pe'ntisel, *since* I came.
45. Vel, *As if; as though:* as, Wai do'ntipel vel wai fro'nsivil, he acted *as if* he was ashamed.
46. Fil'kwin, *So that:* as, Wai bro'nsinel fenda'tos, fi'lkwin au pi'un donsipa'ed, he rejected my offer, *so that* I cannot save him.
47. Fil'kyu, *So as:* as, Po'mpitai kanomboi'tos fi'lyu au poimpito'es ta'tu ka'nzoi, to see thy glory *so as* I have seen it in thy temple.

PART XIX.

TRANSCENDENTALS.

1. Pis, <i>Metaphor.</i>	1. Pas, <i>Habit.</i>	1. Pus, <i>Sepiment.</i>	1. Bes, <i>Augmentive.</i>
2. Bis, <i>Like.</i>	2. Bas, <i>Art.</i>	2. Bus, <i>Armament.</i>	2. Pes, <i>Diminutive.</i>
3. Fis, <i>Kind.</i>	3. Fas, <i>Officer.</i>	3. Fus, <i>Vest.</i>	3. Ves, <i>Excessive.</i>
4. Vis, <i>Manner.</i>	4. Vas, <i>Artist.</i>	4. Vus, <i>Armour.</i>	4. Fes, <i>Defective.</i>
5. Tis, <i>Thing.</i>	5. Tas, <i>Mechanic.</i>	5. Tus, <i>House.</i>	5. Tes, <i>Perfective.</i>
6. Dis, <i>Person.</i>	6. Das, <i>Merchant.</i>	6. Dus, <i>Room.</i>	6. Des, <i>Corruptive.</i>
7. Kis, <i>Place.</i>	7. Kas, <i>Power.</i>	7. Kus, <i>Lamin.</i>	7. Kes, <i>Voice.</i>
8. Gis, <i>Time.</i>	8. Gas, <i>Aptitude.</i>	8. Gus, <i>Pin.</i>	8. Ges, <i>Language.</i>
9. <u>Tis</u> , <i>Cause.</i>	9. <u>Tas</u> , <i>Inceptive.</i>	9. <u>Tus</u> , <i>Instrument.</i>	9. <u>Tes</u> , <i>Male.</i>
10. <u>Dis</u> , <i>Sign.</i>	10. <u>Das</u> , <i>Frequentive.</i>	10. <u>Dus</u> , <i>Vessel.</i>	10. <u>Des</u> , <i>Female.</i>
11. Twis, <i>Segregate.</i>	11. Twas, <i>Endcavour.</i>	11. Twus, <i>Jugament.</i>	11. Twes, <i>Young.</i>
12. Dwis, <i>Aggregate.</i>	12. Dwas, <i>Impetus.</i>	12. Dwus, <i>Machine.</i>	12. Dwes, <i>Part.</i>

Supplemental to Bishop Wilkins's.— 13. Tras, *Continuative.* 14. Dras, *Discontinuative*

We shall now shew the student how these syllables are incorporated with the Tabulars.

[§200] Rule 1. When used as *Substantives*, transcendentals are always *suffixed* to the tabular, exactly in the same manner as they appear in the above table; and in this case, the *accent* on the tabular is advanced one syllable.

Kind:—Fis.

Omvi, <i>herb;</i>	O'mve'fis, <i>herbage.</i>	Pe'ndro, <i>foot-soldier;</i>	Pendro'fis, <i>infantry.</i>
Bo'ndroo, <i>people;</i>	Bondroo'fis, <i>populace.</i>	Pe'mbro, <i>horse-soldier;</i>	Pembro'fis, <i>cavalry.</i>
Fo'nzoo, <i>parent;</i>	Fonzoo'fis, <i>parentage.</i>	Gi'hjoi, <i>hog;</i>	Ginjo'fis, <i>swine.</i>
Fro'nzoo, <i>child;</i>	Fronzoo'fis, <i>issue, brood.</i>	Vendri, <i>fire-arms;</i>	Vendre'fis, <i>artillery.</i>

Manner:—Vis.

Pi'nji, <i>dog;</i>	Pinje'vis, <i>the dog manner; canine.</i>	Pa'nzo, <i>speech;</i>	Panzo'vis, <i>pronunciation, mode of speech.</i>
Gi'hjoi, <i>hog;</i>	Ginjo'vis, <i>the swine manner; hoggish.</i>	Ondra, <i>right;</i>	Ondra'vis, <i>tenure; manner of holding.</i>
Bi'nzi, <i>man;</i>	Binze'vis, <i>after the manner of men.</i>	Ba'nzoo, <i>feeding;</i>	Banzoo'vis, <i>diet; mode of feeding.</i>

Place:—Kis.

Unzi, <i>metal;</i>	Unze'kis, <i>mine; metal place.</i>	Imvi, <i>shrub;</i>	Imve'kis, <i>shrubby.</i>
Tu'nzoo, <i>tin;</i>	Tunzoo'kis, <i>stannary; tin place.</i>	Ke'mbai, <i>protection;</i>	Kembai'kis, <i>sanctuary; protection place.</i>
Unji, <i>stone;</i>	Unje'kis, <i>quarry; stone place.</i>	Vu'ndroi, <i>primate;</i>	Vundroi'kis, <i>province; arch-bishop's authority place.</i>
Ki'hjoi, <i>deer;</i>	Kinjo'kis, <i>park; deer place.</i>		
Umvi, <i>tree;</i>	Umve'kis, <i>wood; trees' place.</i>		

[§201] The Abstract Noun usually terminates in *rit*; but when followed by another syllable, *rit* is changed into *re'o*; as in the following instances.

Sign:—Dis.

<u>Ti'ndro</u> , <i>anchor;</i>	<u>Ti'ndro'dis</u> , <i>buoy; anchor sign.</i>	Pondroo'reo, <i>magistracy;</i>	Pondrooreo'dis, <i>the mace.</i>
Va'ndi, <i>foot;</i>	Vande'dis, <i>footstep; track.</i>		

Agyregate:—Dwis.

Pambroo, *assessor*; Pambroo'dwis; *bench.* Pinjifun, *cow*; Pinjifu'ndwis, *herd or drove of cows.*
 Endro, *soldier*; Endro'dwis, *party.* Kinjoi, *deer*; Kinjoi'dwis, *herd of deer.*
 Pinjoi, *sheep*; Pinjoi'dwis, *flock of sheep.* Ginjoi, *hog*; Ginjoi'dwis, *herd of swine.*

Scpiment, (enclosure):—Pus.

Ko'ndoo, *staff; stick*; Kondoo'pus, *a railing.* Unza, *earth*; Unza'pus, *bank.*
 Imvi, *shrub*; Inv'e'pus, *a hedge.* Unji, *stone*; Unje'pus, *stone enclosure.*

Vest:—Fus.

Grando, *chin*; Grand'o'fus, *muffler; chin vest.* Pa'ndo, *face*; Pando'fus, *mask; face vest.*

Armour:—Vus.

A'ndo, *head*; And'o'vus, *helmet; head armour.* Pa'nda, *neck*; Panda'vus, *gorget; neck armour.*

House:—Tus.

Gin'joi, *hog*; Gin'joi'tus, *stye; hogs' house.* Pin'joo, *horse*; Pin'joo'tus, *stable; horses' house.*

Room:—Dus.

Pra'nzoi, *eating*; Pra'nzoi'dus, *dining room.* Indi, *discourse*; Inde'dus, *parlour; discoursing room.*

Lamin or Sheet:—Kus.

Ro'ndoo, *wood*; Rondoo'kus, *a board; a sheet of wood.* De'nzai, *paper*; Denzai'kus, *a sheet of paper.*
 Kru'njoi, *glass*; Krun'joi'kus, *a pane; a sheet of glass.* Un'zoo, *metal*; Unzoo'kus, *a plate; a sheet of metal.*

Instrument:—Tus.

Pin'zo, *digging*; Pinzo'tus, *spade; digging instrument.* Fi'nzoo, *librating*; Finzoo'tus, *balance; weighing ditto.*
 Pin'zoo, *lifting*; Pinzoo'tus, *lever; lifting ditto.* Ti'nzoo, *cleaving*; Tinzoo'tus, *wedge; cleaving ditto.*

Vessel:—Dus.

Un'zo, *water*; Unzo'dus, *cistern; water vessel.* Fi'nzai, *dissolving*; Finzai'dus, *crucible; melting vessel.*
 Ke'nzo, *frying*; Kenzo'dus; *frying pan; frying vessel.* Brin'za, *casting*; Brinza'dus, *mould; casting vessel.*

Jugament:—Twus.

Pri'nzo, *ploughing*; Pri'nzo'twus, *plough; ploughing jugament.* Bri'nzo, *winnowing*; Brinzo'twus, *fan; winnowing jugament.*
 Fi'nzo, *harrowing*; Fi'nzo'twus, *harrow; harrowing jugament.* Bi'nzo, *threshing*; Binzo'twus, *flail; threshing jugament.*

Machine:—Dwis.

Pi'nzai, *grinding*; Pinzai'dwis, *mill; grinding machine.* Tri'nzoo, *compressing*; Trinzoo'dwis, *press; compressing m.*
 Te'nzo, *roasting*; Tenzo'dwis, *jack; roasting machine.* Kri'nzo, *reaping*; Krinzo'dwis, *reaping machine.*

Habit:—Pus.

Dre'mbi, *disobedience*; Drembe'pas, *contumacy; habitual disobedience.* De'mbi, *obedience*; Dembe'pas, *the habit of obeying.*
 Ko'nzi, *joy*; Konze'pas, *the habit of cheerfulness.*
 Undra, *worshipping*; Undra'pas, *devotion; the habit of worshipping.* Pu'ndra, *prayer*; Pundra'pus, *habitual prayer.*

Art:—Bas. Science:—Bras.

Vondoo'bas,	<i>the quantity art:</i>	} <i>Mathematics.</i>	Indoo'bas,	<i>the time art:</i>	} <i>Chronology.</i>
Vondoo'bras,	<i>the quantity science:</i>		Indoo'bras,	<i>the time science:</i>	
Ende'bas,	<i>the magnitude art:</i>	} <i>Geometry.</i>	Timbo'bas,	<i>the harmony art:</i>	} <i>Music.</i>
Ende'bras,	<i>the magnitude science:</i>		Timbo'bras,	<i>the harmony science:</i>	
Rundoo'bas,	<i>the number art:</i>	} <i>Arithmetic.</i>	Pombo'bas,	<i>the vision art:</i>	} <i>Optics.</i>
Rundoo'bras,	<i>the number science:</i>		Pombo'bras,	<i>the vision science:</i>	
Pinzoi'bas,	<i>the star art:</i>	} <i>Astronomy.</i>	Kimbe'bas,	<i>the weighing art:</i>	} <i>Statics.</i>
Pinzoi'bras,	<i>the star science:</i>		Kimbe'bras,	<i>the weighing science:</i>	
Inzo'bas,	<i>the land art:</i>	} <i>Geography.</i>			
Inzo'bras,	<i>the land science:</i>				

Officer:—Fas.

Indroo'fas,	<i>Naval Officer.</i>	Fembra'fas,	<i>Colonel.</i>	Vondro'fas,	<i>Chancellor of University.</i>
Fendra'fas,	<i>Major General.</i>	Tendra'fas,	<i>Captain.</i>		

Artist:—Vas.

Vondoo'vas,	} <i>Mathematician.</i>	Pinzoi'vas,	} <i>Astronomer.</i>	Timbo'vas,	} <i>Musician.</i>
Vondoo'bras,		Pinzoi'bras,		Timbo'bras,	
Ende'vas,	} <i>Geometrician.</i>	Inzo'vas,	} <i>Geographer.</i>	Pombo'vas,	} <i>Optician.</i>
Ende'bras,		Inzo'bras,		Pombo'bras,	
Rundoo'vas,	} <i>Arithmetician.</i>	Indoo'vas,	} <i>Chronologist</i>	Kimbe'vas,	} <i>Statician.</i>
Rundoo'bras,		Indoo'bras,		Kembe'bras,	

Mechanic:—Tas.

Rondoo'tas,	<i>carpenter,</i>	Unzoo'tas,	<i>smith; metal</i>	Punzoo'tas,	<i>goldsmith.</i>	Bunzoo'tas,	<i>plumber.</i>
Unje'tas,	<i>stone-mason.</i>		<i>mechanic.</i>	Vunzoo'tas,	<i>blacksmith.</i>	Punzoi'tas,	<i>brazier.</i>

Merchant:—Das.

Kenzoo'das,	<i>butcher.</i>	Kenzo'das,	<i>grocer.</i>	Enzoo'das,	<i>victualler.</i>	Injoi'das,	<i>grazier.</i>
Fenza'das,	<i>leather-seller.</i>	Venzo'das,	<i>wine-merchant.</i>	Tenza'das,	<i>silk-merchant.</i>	Benza'das,	<i>lacemon.</i>

Voice:—Kes.

Pinja'kes,	roaring.	Pinjifu'nkes,	lowing.	Penjifu'nkes,	cackling.	Pinje'kes,	barking,	
Pinjoo'kes,	neighing	Finjoi'kes,	bleating.	Penje'kes,	chattering	Pino'njikes,	snarling.	
Finjoo'kes,	braying.	Prinje'kes,	} howling.	Tenje'kes,	chirping.	Kronze'kes,		lamentation.
Pinjifu'rkes,	bellowing.			Ginjoi'kes,	grunting.			

Young:—Twes.

Pinjoo'twes,	} <i>colt; foal;</i>	Pinjifu'twes,	<i>calf, young</i>	Ginjifu'twes,	<i>pig.</i>	Finje'twes,	<i>young fox.</i>
			<i>of cow.</i>	Prinja'twes,	<i>cub.</i>	Kinjo'twes,	<i>young rabbit.</i>
		Finjifu'twes,	<i>lamb.</i>	Pinje'twes,	<i>puppy.</i>	Tinjo'twes,	<i>leveret.</i>
Penjifu'twes,	<i>chicken.</i>	Frinjifu'twes,	<i>kid.</i>	Kinja'twes,	<i>kitten.</i>	Finjai'twes,	<i>tadpole.</i>

Part:—Dwes.

Kinzo'idwes, *lid; part for covering.*

From the foregoing examples, it will be easily understood, how *Transcendental Substantives* are suffixed to tabulars; we have now to lay down the rules for *Adjective* and *Adverbial Transcendentals*.

[§ 202] *If the Tabular is a Substantive*, all Adjectives will be *prefixed* to it; but the *s* (which terminates *all* the Transcendentals in the foregoing Table) is first to be cut off, before a word beginning with a consonant.

EXAMPLES.

Metaphorical. Pis—pi.

Pipo'n_{do}, *original; i. e. metaphorical root.* Pidra'n_{zoi}, *means; metaphorical way.*
Pifro'n_{zoi}, *competitor; metaphorical rival.* Piŋo'n_{zoi}, *candidate; metaphorical suitor.*

Diminutive. Pes—pe.

Pepi'n_{joo}, *nag; little horse.* Pedra'n_{dis}, *vesicle; small bladder.* Peta'n_{zoi}, *turret; small tower.*
Pedra'n_{zis}, *pallet; small bed.* Peto'n_{do}, *sprig; small branch.* Pefe'm_{bri}, *dagger; small sword.*
Pefa'n_{za}, *wicket; little door.* Pegre'n_{zis}, *puppet; small image.* Pefe'n_{dri}, *pistol; small gun.*
Peta'n_{doi}, *cuticle; small skin.* Pefa'n_{zo}, *cell; cabin; small room.* Pedi'n_{za}, *streamlet; small stream*

Greatness. Bes—be.

Bepri'n_{za}, *ocean; great sea.* Bekro'n_{do}, *a pole; a great wand.* Bedre'n_{za}, *cable; great rope.*
Beko'n_{do}, *stake; great stick.* Beton'n_{do}, *bough; great branch.* Bege'n_{zi}, *ladle; great spoon.*

Excessive. Ves—ve.

Veba'm_{ba}, *double diligence.* Vedro'n_{zo}, *over-value; excessive value.*
Vepa'm_{ba}, *delay.* Veva'n_{da}, *gaudiness; excessive ornament.*
Vefa'm_{ba}, *carking care; excessive heedfulness.* Vebe'n_{do}, *precipitation; excessive dispatch.*
Vete'm_{bo}, *abjectness; excessive modesty.*

Defective. Fes—fe.

Feba'm_{ba}, *idleness; deficient diligence.* Fefa'm_{ba}, *carelessness; deficient heedfulness.*
Fepa'm_{ba}, *rashness; deficient consideration.*

[§ 203] *If the Tabular is an Adjective, Participle, or Indicative Verb*, the Transcendental, if an Adverb, will be *prefixed*, and, if *prefixed*, will be an Adverb.

Examples. Tabular Adjectives and Adverbs Transcendental.

Metaphorically. Pis—pi.

Piba'n_{tu}, *gross; metaphorically thick.* Pikro'm_{pus}, *imperfect; metaphorically immature.*
Pibra'n_{tu}, *subtle; metaphorically thin.* Pito'm_{pus}, *inventive; metaphorically fruitful.*
Pipe'n_{ti}, *upright; metaphorically straight.* Pivo'm_{pu}, *decent; or morally beautiful.*
Pipre'n_{ti}, *perverse; metaphorically crooked.* Pivro'm_{pu}, *absurd; indecent; morally disgusting.*
Pitre'n_{ti}, *dull; metaphorically obtuse.* Piva'n_{tu}, *elegant; metaphorically adorned.*
Pitwe'n_{ti}, *quick; metaphorically acute.* Pivra'n_{tu}, *rude; metaphorically homely.*
Piko'm_{pus}, *perfect; metaphorically ripe.*

Segregately:—distributively. Dwis—dwi.

Dwi'bi'n_{zu}, *man by man.* Dwi'pla'n_{dur}, *by little and little.* Dwi'va'n_{du}, *foot by foot.*
Dwi'fa'n_{zu}, *door by door.* Dwi'bo'n_{du}, *by degrees.* Dwi'da'n_{di}, *seriatim.*

[§ 203]

Transcendental Adverb with Tabular Verb.

Habitually. Pas—pa.

Pako'nsikai, *habitually to rejoice; to be cheerful.* Padre'm_{pikai}, *habitually to disobey; to be contumacious.*
Pade'm_{pikai}, *habitually to obey; to be obedient.*

Powerfully. Kas—ka.

Kapa'nsitai, to speak powerfully. Kavi'ntinai, to reason powerfully. Kado'ntipai, to act powerfully.

Frequently. Das—da.

Da'fra'nsifai, to tipple; frequently to drink.

Dape'ntisai, to haunt; frequently to come.

Dapa'nsitai, to babble; frequently to talk.

Dapre'ntisai, to resort to; frequently to go.

Metaphorically. Pis—pi.

Piba'ntrisai, to expel; metaphorically banish.

Pipu'ntrisai, to dedicate; metaphorically to consecrate.

Pifo'nsinai, being in company; met. companioning.

Pifo'nsifai, to canvass; metaphorically to woo.

Pido'mpikai, to fortify; metaphorically strengthen.

Piko'nsipai, metaphorically to preserve.

Pive'nsipai, to insinuate; metaphorically to wriggle.

Pikro'nsipai, metaphorically to destroy.

Pipu'mprifai, to predict; metaphorically prophesy.

Piko'nsifai, metaphorically to believe.

Cause. Tis—ti.

Ti'bo'nsifai, acquaint; cause to know.

Ti'vro'nsikai, to terrify; to cause to fear.

Ti'po'nsikai, to astonish; to cause to wonder.

Ti'to'nsikai, to enamour; to cause to love.

Ti'to'nsikai, to provoke; to cause to be angry.

Ti'fo'nsivai, to shame; to cause to be ashamed.

[§ 204] There is another mode of incorporating the idea of cause with a Tabular:—by a peculiar termination. (See pages 59, 60, &c.)

Examples.

Bonsifra'stos, to cause me to know.

Vronsikro'stur, to cause him to be afraid.

Ponsikra'stas, to cause thee to wonder.

Tonsikra'stum, to cause her to love.

Tonsikro'stes, to cause it to be angry.

Fonsivro'ston, to cause us to be ashamed.

Vronsikra'stur, to cause him to fear.

Fonsivra'ston, to cause us to feel shame.

[§ 205] When the Transcendental is a Verb, it precedes the Tabular like the adverbs; but to distinguish verbs from adverbs, the former require the letter *y* to precede the vowel of the Transcendental.

Power. Kas—ka. To be able:—kya.

Kyapa'nsitai, to be able to speak. Kyavi'ntinai, to be able to reason. Kyado'ntipai, to be able to act.

Kyabo'nsifai, to be able to know. Kyato'nsikai, to be able to love. Kyapo'mpitoi, to be able to be seen.

Au kyabo'nsifo, I am able to know.

An kyapo'mpitoo, I am able to be seen.

Au kya'tonsiko, I am able to love.

An kyapo'mpito, I am able to see.

[§ 206] If the Tabular be of the *indicative* or *absolute* form, then the Transcendental will be construed as an *Assertive*, and the tabular as an *Infinitive*; as in the above examples.

[§ 207] If the Tabular is in the *dependent* or *infinitive* form, the prefixed Transcendental will be *Infinitive*, and the Tabular also will be construed as an *Infinitive*.

Aptitude:—gas. Apt:—ga. To be apt:—gya.

Gyavro'nsikai, to be apt to fear.

Gyafro'nsifai, to be volatile; apt to evaporate.

Gyafon'sikai, to be apt to feel shame.

Gyada'ntinai, to be apt to cleanse; abstersive.

Gyato'nsiki, to be apt to be angry; to be hasty.

Gyatra'nsinai, to be apt to sleep.

Gyagro'nsifi, to be apt to despise.

Gyadra'nsipai, to be apt to die; mortal.

Begin. Tas—ta. To begin:—tya.

Au <i>tyave'nsivo</i> ,	<i>I begin to break; I crack.</i>	<i>Tyabentipai</i> ,	<i>to take seisin; to begin to have.</i>
<i>Tyave'nsivai</i> ,	<i>to begin to break; to crack.</i>	<i>Tyavo'nsikai</i> ,	<i>to begin to hope.</i>
<i>Tyata'ntrinai</i> ,	<i>to encroach; to begin to usurp.</i>	<i>Tyapa'npikai</i> ,	<i>to relent; to begin to repent.</i>
Au <i>tyata'ntrino</i> ,	<i>I encroach.</i>	<i>Tyabo'ntrifai</i> ,	<i>to set up; to begin to trade.</i>
<i>Tyate'ntisai</i> ,	<i>to set forth; to begin to proceed.</i>	<i>Tyave'ntipai</i> ,	<i>to seize; to begin to hold.</i>

*Endeavour:—twas. To endeavour:—twas.**

<i>Twasfo'mpitai</i> ,	<i>listen; try to hear.</i>	<i>Twasbo'mpitai</i> ,	<i>gripe; try to feel.</i>
<i>Twasp'o'mpitai</i> ,	<i>peep; pry; try to see.</i>	<i>Twasp'insipai</i> ,	<i>heave; try to lift.</i>

[§ 208] The above Tabulars begin with a *consonant*, but sometimes the Transcendental *vowel* precedes a *vowel*: in this case the letter *z* is interposed betwixt the Transcendental and the Tabular vowel.

<i>Twaze'ntisai</i> ,	<i>to endeavour to pass.</i>	<i>Twazi'ntikai</i> ,	<i>to try to discourse.</i>
<i>Twazu'nsipai</i> ,	<i>to try to burn.</i>	<i>Twazu'nsifai</i> ,	<i>to try to blow.</i>

PART XX.

COPULATIVES CONCLUSIVE OR POSSESSIVE.

[§ 209] We have seen how the *Tabulars* denote the completeness, or conclusion of any *state* or *action*; but in all these cases of Tabulars, there can be but one emphasis upon the *whole word*. Now it not unfrequently happens, that this particular element of a Tabular is *emphatical*; it is therefore necessary that we should have the means of exhibiting the total sense of the Tabulars as distributed among several different forms, in a state of visible analysis.

One of these elements is expressed by the following forms, namely, *om*, have; *ol*, had; and *on*, shall have.

These are 1, Assertive, 2, Interrogative, 3, Adjective, and 4, Infinitive.

ASSERTIVES.

INTERROGATIVES.

Au *om*, I have; Au *ol*, I had; Au *on*, I shall have. O'mean, have I? O'lean, had I? O'nean, shall I have?

ADJECTIVES.—On, having; ot, had.

INFINITIVES.

Tom, to have;	Tol, to have had formerly;	Ton, to have hereafter.
To'mut, to have now been;	To'lut, formerly to have been;	To'nut, hereafter to have been.

PART XXI.

COPULATIVES ENTITIVE.

These forms are duplicates of the Tabular *Pondoo*. They are invented for their brevity, being words of frequent occurrence in discourse, but more especially for their power of exhibiting the very elements of which *pondoo* is the aggregate, and of expressing interrogation, &c. as auxiliaries to the tabulars generally.

* When *w* pre-occupies the transcendental noun, the verb is of the same form; as *y* cannot be associated with *w*.

These words form no part of any of the *things* mentioned in a sentence; they simply superadd to the terms of what is called simple apprehension, the sign of the *relation* in which the *subject* of the proposition, in which it is used, stands to its *predicate*. In this respect, they are precisely of the nature of prepositions, and are frequently interchangeable with prepositions. Thus, "a man *of* piety," and "a man who *is* pious," are identical, and express precisely the same relation betwixt *the man* and *piety*: the only difference being, that *is* may indicate assertion, and *of* is always part of the thing *asserted*, but never the *sign* of assertion, interrogation, &c.

[§ 210] Copulatives Entitive are divided into five classes: namely, 1, Assertive; 2, Interrogative; 3, Directive; 4, Optative; 5, Infinitive; and 6, Adjective.

CHAPTER I.

ENTITIVES ASSERTIVE.

<i>Indefinite.</i>	Au um,	I am;	Au ul,	I was;	Au um,	I shall be.
<i>Conclusive.</i>	{ Au oom,	I have been;	Au ool,	I had been;	Au oon,	I shall have been.
	{ Au omut,	I <i>have</i> been;	Au o'lut,	I <i>had</i> been;	Au o'mut,	I <i>shall</i> have been.
<i>Progressive.</i>	{ Au ump,	I am being;	Au ult,	I was being;	Au unt,	I shall be being.
	{ Au u'mun,	I <i>am</i> being;	Au u'lun,	I <i>was</i> being;	Au u'nun,	I <i>shall</i> be being.

CHAPTER II.

ENTITIVES INTERROGATIVE.

<i>Indefinite.</i>	U'meau,	am I?	U'leau,	was I?	U'neau,	shall I be?
<i>Conclusive.</i>	{ Oo'meau,	have I been?	Oo'leau,	had I been?	Oo'neau,	shall I have been?
	{ O'meau ut,	<i>have</i> I been?	O'leau ut,	<i>had</i> I been?	O'neau ut,	<i>shall</i> I have been?
<i>Progressive.</i>	{ U'mpeau,	am I being?	U'lteau,	was I being?	U'nteau,	shall I be being?
	{ U'meau un,	<i>am</i> I being?	U'leau un,	<i>was</i> I being?	U'neau un,	<i>shall</i> I be being?

CHAPTER III.

ENTITIVES DIRECTIVE.

<i>Singular.</i>	{ Uso's,	{ Usa'l,	{ Use's,	{ Use'd	{ Usu'r	{ Use't,	{ Usu'n,
	{ let me be;	{ be thou;	{ let it be;	{ let him be;	{ let him be;	{ let her be;	{ let her be.
<i>Plural.</i>	{ Uso'n, or Usol,	{ Usa'r	{ Use'n, or Use'l,				
	{ let us be;	{ be ye;	{ let them be.				

CHAPTER IV.

ENTITIVES OPTATIVE DUPLICATE.

Table.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	A wish for <i>present wisdom</i> .	H ₀ kwun tu ₁ meos fa ₁ mpus!	<i>Oh that I were wise!</i>
<i>Past Tense.</i>	A wish for <i>past wisdom</i> .	H ₀ kwun tu ₁ leos fa ₁ mpus!	<i>Oh that I had formerly been wise!</i>
<i>Future Tense.</i>	A wish for <i>future wisdom</i> .	H ₀ kwun tu ₁ ne ₂ os fa ₁ mpus!	<i>Oh that I may hereafter be wise!</i>

[§ 211] H₀kwun expresses the *wish* of the speaker, the Ego: and the infinitive verb, *followed* by its subject, expresses the *object* of the wish; i. e. the matter of the sentence, or *thing wished*.

[§ 212] The above Table is confined to the first person *I*. The following Table exhibits the Optative Verb in connexion with all the personal pronouns, which invariably follow and are affixed to their verb.

H ₀ kwun, <i>oh! that—</i>	<i>Present.</i>	
Tu ₁ meos, I were;	Tu ₁ meas, thou wert;	Tu ₁ mees, it were;
		Tu ₁ meed, he were;
		Tu ₁ meur, he were;
Tu ₁ meet, she were;	Tu ₁ meun, she were;	Tu ₁ meon, we were;
		Tu ₁ mean, ye were;
		Tu ₁ meen, they were.

Hokwun, <i>oh! that—</i>	<i>Past: (heretofore).</i>		
Tu ¹ leos, I had been;	Tu ¹ leas, thou hadst been;	Tu ¹ lees, it had been;	Tu ¹ leed, he had been;
Tu ¹ leur, he had been;	Tu ¹ leet, she had been;	Tu ¹ leun, she had been;	Tu ¹ leou, we had been;
Tu ¹ lean, you had been;	Tu ¹ leen, they had been.		

Hokwun, <i>oh! that—</i>	<i>Future: (hereafter).</i>			
Tu'ne ₂ os, I may be;	Tu'ne ₂ as, thou mayst be;	Tu'ne ₂ es, it may be;	Tu'ne ₂ ed, he may be;	
Tu'ne ₂ ur, he may be;	Tu'ne ₂ et, she may be;	Tu'ne ₂ un, she may be:	Tu'ne ₂ on, we may be;	
Tu'ne ₂ an, ye may be;	Tu'ne ₂ en, they may be.			

[213] When the subject of the Optative Verb is a tabular substantive, it *precedes* its verb, as in assertives: but, instead of an assertive, a dependent *Entitive* verb follows it. The verb will be one of the following forms, namely: tum, tul, tun; toom, tool, toon; tump, tult, tunt: either used absolutely, or conveniently suffixed to its own predicate.

EXAMPLES.

1. <i>Oh that my son were wise!</i>	H ₀ kwun fronzipu ₁ r ₂ tos fampu ₁ stum!
2. <i>Oh that my son had heretofore been wise!</i>	H ₀ kwun fronzipu ₁ r ₂ tos fampu ₁ stul!
3. <i>Oh that my daughter may be virtuous!</i>	H ₀ kwun fronzipu ₁ nt ₂ os empur ₁ tun!
4. <i>Oh that the child may be happy!</i>	H ₀ kwun pyu ₁ nt ₂ inur pampu ₁ rtun!
5. <i>And I said, oh that my mother were present!</i>	Aukwi ga ₁ nsitel, h ₀ kwun fonzipu ₁ nt ₂ os ko ₁ tutum!
6. <i>Oh that my father had then been alive!</i>	H ₀ kwun gro ₁ su fonzipu ₁ r ₂ tos da ₁ nsurtul!
7. <i>Oh that the priests may be full of grace!</i>	H ₀ kwun fu ₁ ndroiz dinso ₁ utun ambe ₁ tu!

[§ 214] H₀kwun, *oh that!* signifies the same fact as the assertive phrase *I wish*; but being exclamatory, the wish, like any expression of pain or pleasure, appears to be an *involuntary cry*; and therefore the speaker *simulates* but does not *assert* a wish. An assertion is a perfectly *voluntary pledge* to society (or lying would be no offence) that the *fact*, to which it relates, is *true* and *real*; but no man is called a liar because he cries out *as if in pain* when in fact he is not:—but a hypocrite.

[§ 215] Remember that tum, *were now*; tul, *were formerly*; and tun, *may hereafter be*; sometimes *follow the noun* which is their subject, and sometimes the predicate.

[§ 216] All the forms of Optatives *Entitive* may be reduced to one or other of the preceding forms; as,

May you be wise! H₀kwun tu₁ne₂as fa₁mpus.

Oh! may is only a more emphatical form of the expression, from the use of the exclamative *Oh!*

CHAPTER V.

ENTITIVES DEPENDENT OR INFINITIVE.

<i>Indefinite.</i>	Tum, <i>to be</i> ;	Tul, <i>formerly to be</i> ;	Tun, <i>hereafter to be</i> .
<i>Conclusive.</i>	} Toom, <i>to have now been</i> ;	Tool, <i>formerly to have been</i> ;	Toon, <i>hereafter to have been</i> .
<i>Progressive.</i>	} To'mut, <i>to have now been</i> ;	To'lut <i>formerly to have been</i> ;	To'nut, <i>hereafter to have been</i> .
	} Tump, <i>to be being now</i> ;	Tult, <i>heretofore to be being</i> ;	Tunt, <i>hereafter to be being</i> .
	Tu'mun, <i>to be being now</i> ;	Tu'lun, <i>heretofore to be being</i> ;	Tu'nun, <i>hereafter to be being</i> .

CHAPTER VI.

ENTITIVE ADJECTIVES OR PARTICIPLES.

[§ 217] These are *un*, being; and *ut*, been. They never perform the chief office of adjectives; which is to add to the *essence* of some substantive: the use of participles is to subjoin to a substantive *already perfect* some additional, but subordinate, predicate: adjectives are *parts* of some *logical* subject, which would be imperfect without them.

EXAMPLES: *Un*,—*Being*.

- 1, The army, *being* victorious, vigorously pursued the enemy. Po'ndro, pənprou'nun, ko'mbu te'mprifəl pro'nza.
2. The robbers, *being* quickly pursued, were soon overtaken. Da'ntruvorɹ, to'mbuun ve'ntusoo, ki'ndur dre'ntisool.

[§ 218] The participle *un* is subjoined to another word; and *ut* usually follows *om*, *ol*, and *on*.

EXAMPLES: *Ut*,—*Been*,

Au o'mut, *I have been*: Au o'lut *I had been*: Au o'nut, *I shall have been*.

[§ 219] *Ut* is also subjoined to the Infinitives *tom*, *tol*, *ton*.

EXAMPLES.

To'mut, *to have been*: To'lut, *heretofore to have been*: To'nut *hereafter to have been*.

PART XXII.

COPULATIVES ACTIVE.

The observations made at the commencement of PART XIX might be repeated here, with only one difference, the entitives denote some mere *state* of being or *relation*:—these denote *action*.

Like Copulatives Entitive, these Actives denote no part either of the subject or predicate; but merely the relation in which they stand to each other.

[§ 220] Like entitives, they are divided into 1, Assertive; 2, Interrogative; 3, Directive; 4, Optative; 5, Infinitive; and 6, Participial.

CHAPTER I.

ACTIVES ASSERTIVE.

<i>Indefinite.</i>	Au im,	I do:	Au il,	I did:	Au in,	I shall do.
<i>Conclusive.</i>	{ Au em,	I have done:	Au el,	I had done:	Au en,	I shall have done.
	{ Au o'mit,	I have done:	Au olit,	I had done:	Au o'nit,	I shall have done.
<i>Progressive.</i>	{ Au imp,	I am doing:	Au ilt,	I was doing:	Au int,	I shall be doing.
	{ Au u'min,	I am doing:	Au ulin,	I was doing:	Au u'nin,	I shall be doing.

CHAPTER II.

ACTIVES INTERROGATIVE.

<i>Indefinite.</i>	I ^{meau} ?	do I?	I ^{leau} ?	did I?	I ^{neau} ?	shall I do?
<i>Conclusive.</i>	{ E ^{meau} ?	have I done?	E ^{leau} ?	had I done?	E ^{neau} ?	shall I have done?
	{ O ^{meau} it?	have I done?	O ^{leau} it?	had I done?	O ^{neau} it?	shall I have done?
<i>Progressive.</i>	{ I ^{meau} ?	Am I doing?	I ^{leau} ?	was I doing?	I ^{neau} ?	shall I be doing?
	{ U ^{meau} in?	Am I doing?	U ^{leau} in?	was I doing?	U ^{neau} in?	shall I be doing?

CHAPTER III.

ACTIVES DIRECTIVE.*

<i>Singular.</i>	{ I ^{sos} ,	{ I ^{sa} ,	{ I ^{ses} ,	{ I ^{sed} ,	{ I ^{sur} ,	{ I ^{set} ,	{ I ^{sun} ,
	{ let me do;	{ do thou;	{ let it do;	{ let him do;	{ let him do;	{ let her do;	{ let her do.
<i>Plural.</i>	{ I ^{son} , or I ^{sol} ,	{ I ^{sar} ,	{ I ^{sen} , or I ^{sel} ,				
	{ let us do;	{ do ye;	{ let them do.				

CHAPTER IV.

ACTIVES OPTATIVE DUPLICATE.

Hokwun, <i>oh! that</i> —	<i>Present Tense.</i>			
Ti ^{ncos} , I did now;	Ti ^{neas} , thou didst now;	Ti ^{nees} , it did now;	Ti ^{need} , he did now;	
Ti ^{neur} , he did now;	Ti ^{neet} , she did now;	Ti ^{neun} , she did now;	Ti ^{neon} , we did now;	
Ti ^{nean} , ye did now;	Ti ^{neen} , they did now.			
Hokwun, <i>oh! that</i> —	<i>Past Tense.</i>			
Ti ^{leos} , I had formerly done;	Ti ^{leas} , thou hadst, &c.	Ti ^{lees} , it had, &c.	Ti ^{leed} , he had, &c.	
Ti ^{leur} , he had, &c.	Ti ^{leet} , she had, &c.	Ti ^{leun} , she had, &c.	Ti ^{leon} , we had, &c.	
Ti ^{lean} , ye had, &c.	Ti ^{leen} , they had, &c.			
Hokwun, <i>oh! that</i> —	<i>Future Tense.</i>			
Ti ^{ncos} , I may do;	Ti ^{neas} , thou mayst do;	Ti ^{nees} , it may do;	Ti ^{need} , he may do;	
Ti ^{neur} , he may do;	Ti ^{neet} , she may do;	Ti ^{neun} , she may do;	Ti ^{neon} , we may do;	
Ti ^{nean} , ye may do;	Ti ^{neen} , they may do.			

* The accent is here placed on the Verb: in the previous table of entitives it is placed on the Pronoun: the truth is, the emphasis is to be applied as the *sense* requires.

[221] In optative sentences, a pronominal subject follows and is suffixed to its verb, as in the foregoing examples; but where the subject is a noun substantive, it precedes its predicate as in assertive verbs.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Present.</i>	1. {	Oh that the King <i>did now</i> feel the danger of his position! Ho'kwun fyondroo'tim bo'mpitai tro'ndi twai'tu ri'nd <u>o</u> !
<i>Past.</i>	2. {	Oh that the king <i>had then</i> felt the danger of his position! Ho'kwun Fyondroo'til bo'mpitai tro'ndi twai'tu ri'nd <u>o</u> !
<i>Future.</i>	3. {	Oh that the King <i>may hereafter</i> feel the danger of his position! Ho'kwun Fyondroo'tin bo'mpitai tro'ndi twai'tu ri'nd <u>o</u> !

CHAPTER V.

ACTIVES DEPENDENT OR INFINITIVE.

<i>Indefinite.</i>	Tim, to do;	Til, formerly to do;	Tin, hereafter to do.
<i>Conclusive.</i>	{ Tem, to have done;	{ Tel, formerly to have done;	Ten, hereafter to have done.
	{ To'mit, to have done;	{ To'lit, formerly to have done;	To'nit, hereafter to have done.
<i>Progressive.</i>	{ Timp, to be doing;	{ Tilt, formerly to be doing;	Tint, hereafter to be doing.
	{ Tu'min, to be doing;	{ Tu'lin, formerly to be doing;	Tu'nin, hereafter to be doing.

CHAPTER VI.

ACTIVE ADJECTIVES OR PARTICIPLES.

[222] These are two, *in*, doing; *it*, done. They are generally used as auxiliaries, and are suffixed to other words.

PART XXIII.

TABULARS.

[§ 223] Tabulars, like Duplicates, are divided into 1, Assertive; 2, Interrogative; 3, Directive; 4, Optative; 5, Dependent, i. e. Infinitive; and 6, Adjective.

CHAPTER I.

TABULARS ASSERTIVE.

Section 1. Simple Tabulars.

NEUTRAL.

	<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Present.</i>	Di'nsoi, <i>it is full:</i>	De'nsoi, <i>it has been full:</i>	Din'soi, <i>it continues full:</i>
<i>Past.</i>	Di'nsifil, <i>it was full:</i>	De'nsifil, <i>it had been full:</i>	Din'sifil, <i>it continued full:</i>
<i>Future.</i>	Di'nsifin, <i>it will be full:</i>	De'nsifin, <i>it will have been full:</i>	Din'sifin, <i>it will continue full.</i>

ACTIVE.

	<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Present.</i>	Dĩnsif _o , <i>it fills:</i>	D _e ĩnsif _o , <i>it has filled:</i>	Dĩnsif _o , <i>it is filling:</i>
<i>Past.</i>	Dĩnsif _e l, <i>it filled:</i>	D _e ĩnsif _e l, <i>it had filled:</i>	Dĩnsif _e l, <i>it was filling:</i>
<i>Future.</i>	Dĩnsif _e n, <i>it will fill:</i>	D _e ĩnsif _e n, <i>it will have filled:</i>	Dĩnsif _e n, <i>it will be filling.</i>

PASSIVE.

	<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Present.</i>	Dĩnsif _{oo} , <i>it is filled by:</i>	D _e ĩnsif _{oo} , <i>it has been filled by:</i>	Dĩnsif _{oo} , <i>it is being filled by:</i>
<i>Past.</i>	Dĩnsif _{ool} , <i>it was filled by:</i>	D _e ĩnsif _{ool} , <i>it had been filled by:</i>	Dĩnsif _{ool} , <i>it was being filled by:</i>
<i>Future.</i>	Dĩnsif _{oon} , <i>it will be filled by:</i>	D _e ĩnsif _{oon} , <i>it will have been filled by:</i>	Dĩnsif _{oon} <i>it will be being filled by.</i>

CHAPTER II.

TABULARS INTERROGATIVE.

Section I. Tabulars Simple.

NEUTRAL.

	<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	Dĩnsoi'ai? <i>is it full?</i>	D _e ĩnsoi'ai? <i>has it been full?</i>	Dĩnsoi'ai? <i>is it continuing full?</i>
<i>Past.</i>	Dĩnsif _i l'ai? <i>was it full?</i>	D _e ĩnsif _i l'ai? <i>had it been full?</i>	Dĩnsif _i l'ai? <i>was it continuing full?</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	Dĩnsif _i n'ai? <i>will it be full?</i>	D _e ĩnsif _i n'ai? <i>will it have been full?</i>	Dĩnsif _i n'ai? <i>will it be continuing full?</i>

ACTIVE.

	<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	Dĩnsif _e ai? <i>does it fill?</i>	D _e ĩnsif _e ai? <i>has it filled?</i>	Dĩnsif _e ai? <i>is it filling?</i>
<i>Past.</i>	Dĩnsif _e l'ai, <i>did it fill?</i>	D _e ĩnsif _e l'ai? <i>had it filled?</i>	Dĩnsif _e l'ai? <i>was it filling?</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	Dĩnsif _e n'ai? <i>will it fill?</i>	D _e ĩnsif _e n'ai? <i>will it have filled?</i>	Dĩnsif _e n'ai? <i>will it be filling?</i>

PASSIVE.

	<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	Dĩnsif _{oo} ai? <i>is it filled by?</i>	D _e ĩnsif _{oo} ai? <i>has it been filled by?</i>	Dĩnsif _{oo} ai? <i>is it being filled by?</i>
<i>Past.</i>	Dĩnsif _{ool} ai? <i>was it filled by?</i>	D _e ĩnsif _{ool} ai? <i>had it been filled by?</i>	Dĩnsif _{ool} ai? <i>was it being filled by?</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	Dĩnsif _{oon} ai? <i>will it be filled by?</i>	D _e ĩnsif _{oon} ai? <i>will it have been filled by?</i>	Dĩnsif _{oon} ai? <i>will it be being filled by?</i>

Section II. Tabulars mixed with Duplicates.

NEUTRAL.

	<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	U'meai d'ĩnson? <i>is it full?</i>	O'o'meai d'ĩnsou? <i>has it been full?</i>	U'mpeai d'ĩnson? <i>is it continuing full?</i>
<i>Past.</i>	U'leai d'ĩnson? <i>was it full?</i>	O'o'leai d'ĩnsou? <i>had it been full?</i>	U'lteai d'ĩnson? <i>was it continuing full?</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	U'neai d'ĩnson? <i>will it be full?</i>	O'o'h'ai d'ĩnsou? <i>will it have been full?</i>	U'nteai d'ĩnson? <i>will it be continuing full?</i>

ACTIVE.

<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Pres.</i> Im̄gai di'nsifai? <i>does it fill?</i>	<u>E</u> m̄gai di'nsifai? <i>has it filled?</i>	Im̄peai di'nsifai? <i>is it filling?</i>
<i>Past.</i> Iḡgai di'nsifai? <i>did it fill?</i>	<u>E</u> ḡgai di'nsifai? <i>had it filled?</i>	Iḡteai di'nsifai? <i>was it filling?</i>
<i>Fut.</i> Iḡgai di'nsifai? <i>will it fill?</i>	<u>E</u> ḡgai di'nsifai? <i>will it have filled?</i>	Iḡteai di'nsifai? <i>will it be filling?</i>

PASSIVE.

<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Pres.</i> Uḡgai di'nsufoo? <i>is it filled?</i>	Oo'm̄gai di'nsufoo? <i>has it been filled?</i>	Um̄peai di'nsufoo? <i>is it being filled by?</i>
<i>Past.</i> Uḡgai di'nsufoo? <i>was it filled?</i>	Oo'ḡgai di'nsufoo? <i>had it been filled?</i>	Uḡteai di'nsufoo, <i>was it being filled by?</i>
<i>Fut.</i> Uḡgai di'nsufoo? <i>will it be filled?</i>	Oo'ḡgai di'nsufoo? <i>will it have been filled?</i>	Uḡteai di'nsufoo, <i>will it be being filled by?</i>

CHAPTER III.

TABULARS DIRECTIVE.

Section I. Tabulars Simple.

NEUTRAL,	ACTIVE,	PASSIVE.
Dinsoi'zos, <i>let me be full:</i>	Dinsifo'zos, <i>let me fill:</i>	Dinsifoo'zos, <i>let me be filled by:</i>
Dinsoi'za, <i>be thou full:</i>	Dinsifo'za, <i>do thou fill:</i>	Dinsifoo'za, <i>do thou be filled by:</i>
Dinsoi'zes, <i>let it be full:</i>	Dinsifo'zes, <i>let it fill:</i>	Dinsifoo'zes, <i>let it be filled by:</i>
Dinsoi'zed, <i>let him be full:</i>	Dinsifo'zed, <i>let him fill:</i>	Dinsifoo'zed, <i>let him be filled by:</i>
Dinsoi'zet, <i>let her be full:</i>	Dinsifo'zet, <i>let her fill:</i>	Dinsifoo'zet, <i>let her be filled by:</i>
Dinsoi'zon, <i>let us be full:</i>	Dinsifo'zon, <i>let us fill:</i>	Dinsifoo'zon, <i>let us be filled by:</i>
Dinsoi'zar, <i>do ye be full:</i>	Dinsifo'zar, <i>do ye fill:</i>	Dinsifoo'zar, <i>do ye be filled by:</i>
Dinsoi'zen, <i>let them be full.</i>	Dinsifo'zen, <i>let them fill.</i>	Dinsifoo'zen, <i>let them be filled by.</i>

Section II. Tabulars mixed with Duplicates.

NEUTRAL.	ACTIVE,	PASSIVE.
U'sos di'nsou, <i>let me be full:</i>	I'sos di'nsifai, <i>let me fill:</i>	U'sos di'nsifoi, <i>let me be filled by:</i>
U'sa di'nsou, <i>be thou full:</i>	I'sa di'nsifai, <i>do thou fill:</i>	U'sa di'nsifoi, <i>be thou filled by:</i>
U'ses di'nsou, <i>let it be full:</i>	I'ses di'nsifai, <i>let it fill:</i>	U'ses di'nsifoi, <i>let it be filled by:</i>
U'sur di'nsou, <i>let him be full:</i>	I'sur di'nsifai, <i>let him fill:</i>	U'sur di'nsifoi, <i>let him be filled by:</i>
U'sun di'nsou, <i>let her be full:</i>	I'sun di'nsifai, <i>let her fill:</i>	U'sun di'nsifoi, <i>let her be filled by:</i>
U'son di'nsou, <i>let us be full:</i>	I'son di'nsifai, <i>let us fill:</i>	U'son di'nsifoi, <i>let us be filled by:</i>
U'sar di'nsou, <i>be ye full:</i>	I'sar di'nsifai, <i>do ye fill:</i>	U'sar di'nsifoi, <i>be ye filled by:</i>
U'sen di'nsou, <i>let them be full:</i>	I'sen di'nsifai, <i>let them fill:</i>	U'sen di'nsifoi, <i>let them be filled by.</i>

CHAPTER IV.

TABULARS OPTATIVE.

The Optative characteristic is "Hokwun!" which, like the two English words "Oh that!" expresses an apparently *intense* wish, but does not *assert* it.

[§ 224] The matter of the Optative, i. e. *the thing wished*, is expressed by an Infinitive complete, that is, a subject with its Infinitive verb.

EXAMPLES.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Hokwun dro'nzotos luhpiki! | Oh that my servant were healed! |
| 2. Hokwun dro'nzotos luhpikil! | Oh that my servant had before been healed! |
| 3. Hokwun dro'nzotos luhpikin! | Oh that my servant may hereafter be healed! |

[§ 225] Here the characteristic is of the *present tense*:—the thing wished in the first example *coincides* with it; in the second, *precedes* it; and in the third, *succeeds* it.

Further Examples.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Hokwun rahbi tu rahpukroz pehtisain
yoo'nu tri'ndo! | Oh that the wickedness of the wicked may come
to an end! |
| 2. Hokwun dyo'nzoo tw Izrael pehtisi mi Zi'un! | Oh that the salvation of Izrael were now come
out of Zion! |
| 3. Hokwun Undi fompitai'neas ro'tu bu'ndis! | Oh that God may hear thee in that day! |
| 4. Hokwun to'meos fon'diz yoo'broo pe'nje! | Oh that I had wings like a dove! |
| 5. Hokwun kanzai'ten o'kain goora'nzis! | Oh that their table may become a trap! |
| 6. Hokwun kindoi'ten o'kain unra'ngupoo! | Oh that their home may become desolate! |

[§ 226] The subjects of the above Optatives are all substantives. In the following examples they are all *pronouns*.

[§ 227] It is a rule that where a pronoun is the subject of an *infinitive*, it shall be *suffixed* to the infinitive; and not, as is usual in English, precede it.

EXAMPLES.

Present.

Past.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Oh that I were now wise! Hokwun fampisi'os! | Oh that I had before been wise! Hokwun fampisi'leos! |
| Oh that thou wert now wise! Hokwun fampisi'as! | Oh that thou hadst before been wise! Hokwun fampisi'leas! |
| Oh that it were now wise! Hokwun fampisi'es! | Oh that it had before been wise! Hokwun fampisi'lees! |
| Oh that he were now wise! Hokwun fampisi'ed! | Oh that he had before been wise! Hokwun fampisi'leed! |
| Oh that she were now wise! Hokwun fampisi'et! | Oh that she had before been wise! Hokwun fampisi'leet! |
| Oh that we were now wise! Hokwun fampisi'on! | Oh that we had before been wise! Hokwun fampisi'leon! |
| Oh that ye were now wise! Hokwun fampisi'an! | Oh that ye had before been wise! Hokwun fampisi'lean! |
| Oh that they were now wise! Hokwun fampisi'en! | Oh that they had before been wise! Hokwun fampisi'leen! |

Future.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| Oh that I may hereafter be wise! | Hokwun fampisi'neos! |
| Oh that thou mayest hereafter be wise! | Hokwun fampisi'neas! |
| Oh that he may hereafter be wise! | Hokwun fampisi'neen! |

CHAPTER V.

TABULARS DEPENDENT OR INFINITIVE.

[§ 228] These are so denominated because they depend upon some prior verb, adjective, or other word: and from the tense of which their *own* time is to be calculated.

[§ 229] The following Table exhibits, at one view, all the terminations of the Dependent Verbs, whether Neutral, Active, or Passive.

NEUTRAL.

<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
D'insifî, <i>to be full;</i>	Dē'nsifî, <i>to have now been full;</i>	Dî'nsifî, <i>to continue full;</i>
D'insifîl, <i>heretofore to have been full;</i>	Dē'nsifîl, <i>to have been formerly full;</i>	Dî'nsifîl, <i>to have continued full heretofore;</i>
D'insifîn, <i>hereafter to be full;</i>	Dē'nsifîn, <i>to have been hereafter full;</i>	Dî'nsifîn, <i>to continue hereafter to be full;</i>

ACTIVE.

<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
D'insifai, <i>to fill now;</i>	Dē'nsifai, <i>to have now filled;</i>	Dî'nsifai, <i>to be now filling;</i>
D'insifail, <i>to have heretofore filled;</i>	Dē'nsifail, <i>to have heretofore filled;</i>	Dî'nsifail, <i>to have been formerly filling;</i>
D'insifain, <i>to fill hereafter;</i>	Dē'nsifain, <i>to have filled hereafter;</i>	Dî'nsifain, <i>to be hereafter filling;</i>

PASSIVE.

<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
D'insifoi, <i>to be now filled by;</i>	Dē'nsifoi, <i>to have now been filled by;</i>	Dî'nsifoi, <i>to be now being filled by;</i>
D'insifoil, <i>to be heretofore filled by;</i>	Dē'nsifoil, <i>to have heretofore been filled by;</i>	Dî'nsifoil, <i>to be heretofore being filled by;</i>
D'insifoîn, <i>to be hereafter filled by.</i>	Dē'nsifoîn, <i>to have been hereafter filled by.</i>	Dî'nsifoîn, <i>to be hereafter being filled by.</i>

[§ 230] The *subject* of an Infinitive or Dependent verb is either a pronoun, a tabular, or proper noun.

[§ 231] If the subject is a personal pronoun, it is suffixed to the verb, according to the following

M O D E L .

NEUTRAL.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

Indefinite.

<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
Dinsifî'os,	dinsifî'lēos,	dinsifî'nēos,	Dinsifai'os,	dinsifailēos,	dinsifai'nēos,	Dinsifoî'os,	dinsifoîlēos,	dinsifoî'nēos,

Conclusive.

Dēnsifî'os,	dēnsifîlēos,	dēnsifî'nēos,	Dēnsifai'os,	dēnsifailēos,	dēnsifai'nēos,	Dēnsifoî'os,	dēnsifoîlēos,	dēnsifoî'nēos,
-------------	--------------	---------------	--------------	---------------	----------------	--------------	---------------	----------------

Progressive.

Dînsifî'os,	dînsifîlēos,	dînsifî'nēos,	Dînsifai'os,	dînsifailēos,	dînsifai'nēos,	Dînsifoî'os,	dînsifoîlēos,	dînsifoî'nēos,
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[§ 232] If the subject is a tabular or proper name, it *precedes* the Infinitive verb.

MODEL.

Neutral.

Active.

Passive.

Pînjoo	d'insifî,	d'insifîl,	d'insifîn,	d'insifai,	d'insifail,	d'insifain,	d'insifoi,	d'insifoil,	d'insifoîn,
Pînjoo	dē'nsifî,	dē'nsifîl,	dē'nsifîn,	dē'nsifai,	dē'nsifail,	dē'nsifan,	dē'nsifoi,	dē'nsifoil,	dē'nsifoîn,
Pînjoo	dî'nsifî,	dî'nsifîl,	dî'nsifîn,	dî'nsifai,	dî'nsifail,	dî'nsifain,	dî'nsifoi,	dî'nsifoil,	dî'nsifoîn.

[§ 233] We have seen that Optatives depend on the two words, “H₀ kwun,” and except that Infinitives have a different dependence, they follow exactly the same law as optatives; and so do their tenses.

Observe. We shall now take the same examples as are given in the previous chapter, to shew their perfect analogy with optatives, only altering the term of dependence from “H₀kwun” to some other expression.

EXAMPLES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Wai ga ^{ns} ito dro ⁿ zo ^t os lu ^m piki ⁱ ; | He says that my servant is in a state of health. |
| 2. Wai fi ⁿ tiso dro ⁿ zo ^t os lu ^m piki ⁱ l; | He says my servant was before in a state of health. |
| 3. Ar to ⁿ triso dro ⁿ zo ^t os lu ^m piki ⁿ ; | They promise that my servant shall be in a state of health. |
| 4. Wai ga ^{ns} ito ra ^m bi tu ra ^m pukro ^z pe ⁿ tisai ⁿ
yoo ^h u tri ^h do ^z ; | He says the wickedness of the wicked will come to an end. |
| 5. Wai ga ^{ns} ito dyo ⁿ zoo tw I ^z rael pe ⁿ tisi ⁱ ; | He says that the salvation of Israel is come. |
| 6. Wai ga ^{ns} ito dyo ⁿ zoo tw I ^z rael pe ⁿ tisi ⁱ l; | He says that the salvation of Israel was come. |
| 7. Wai ga ^{ns} ito dyo ⁿ zoo tw I ^z rael pe ⁿ tisi ⁿ ; | He says that the salvation of Israel will be come. |
| 8. Wai ga ^{ns} ito to ^m eos fo ⁿ diz yoo ^b ru pe ⁿ jo ^z ; | He says that I have wings like a dove. |
| 9. Wai ga ^{ns} ito to ^l eos fo ⁿ diz yoo ^b ru pe ⁿ jo ^z ; | He says that I had wings like a dove. |
| 10. Wai ga ^{ns} ito to ⁿ eos fo ⁿ diz yoo ^b ru pe ⁿ jo ^z ; | He says that I shall have wings like a dove. |
| 11. Wai ga ^{ns} ito kan ^z ai ^t en o ^k ain goora ⁿ zis; | He says that their table will become a trap. |
| 12. Wai ga ^{ns} ito kin ^d oi ^t en o ^k ain umra ⁿ supoo ^z ; | He says that their home will become desolate. |

[§ 234] At page 109, Sec. 227, the law is laid down for suffixing *pronominal* subjects to Infinitive or Dependent Verbs:—the law prevails here.

EXAMPLES.

Absolute Present with Dependent Present.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Au fi ⁿ tiso pampi ^v i ^l os; I affirm that I am happy. | Au fi ⁿ tiso pampi ^v i ^l et; I affirm that she is happy. |
| Au fi ⁿ tiso pampi ^v i ^l as; I affirm that thou art happy. | Au fi ⁿ tiso pampi ^v i ^l on; I affirm that we are happy. |
| Au fi ⁿ tiso pampi ^v i ^l es; I affirm that it is happy. | Au fi ⁿ tiso pampi ^v i ^l an; I affirm that ye are happy. |
| Au fi ⁿ tiso pampi ^v i ^l ed; I affirm that he is happy. | Au fi ⁿ tiso pampi ^v i ^l en; I affirm that they are happy. |

[§ 235] This is the model for all Neuter Verbs which have *pronominal subjects*:—there being but one substantive connected with the Neuter Verb, there can be no doubt as to that one being the *subject of the Verb*.

Absolute Present with Dependent Past.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Au fi ⁿ tiso pampi ^v i ^l eos; I affirm that I was happy. | Au fi ⁿ tiso pampi ^v i ^l et; I affirm that she was happy. |
| Au fi ⁿ tiso pampi ^v i ^l as; I affirm that thou wert happy. | Au fi ⁿ tiso pampi ^v i ^l eon; I affirm that we were happy. |
| Au fi ⁿ tiso pampi ^v i ^l ees; I affirm that it was happy. | Au fi ⁿ tiso pampi ^v i ^l ean; I affirm that ye were happy. |
| Au fi ⁿ tiso pampi ^v i ^l eed; I affirm that he was happy. | Au fi ⁿ tiso pampi ^v i ^l een; I affirm that they were happy. |

Absolute Present with Dependent Future.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Au fi ⁿ tiso pampi ^v i ^l neos; I affirm that I shall | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Au fi}^{\text{n}}\text{tiso pampi}^{\text{v}}\text{i}^{\text{l}}\text{neet}; \text{ I affirm that she will} \\ \text{Au fi}^{\text{n}}\text{tiso pampi}^{\text{v}}\text{i}^{\text{l}}\text{neon}; \text{ I affirm that we shall} \\ \text{Au fi}^{\text{n}}\text{tiso pampi}^{\text{v}}\text{i}^{\text{l}}\text{nean}; \text{ I affirm that ye will} \\ \text{Au fi}^{\text{n}}\text{tiso pampi}^{\text{v}}\text{i}^{\text{l}}\text{neen}; \text{ I affirm that they will} \end{array} \right\} \text{be happy.}$ |
| Au fi ⁿ tiso pampi ^v i ^l neas; I affirm that thou wilt | |
| Au fi ⁿ tiso pampi ^v i ^l nees; I affirm that it will | |
| Au fi ⁿ tiso pampi ^v i ^l need; I affirm that he will | |

Absolute Past with Dependent Present.

Au f'ntisel pampivīos; I affirmed that I was then happy Au f'ntisel pampivīas; I affirmed that thou wast then happy, &c.

Absolute Past with Dependent Past.

Au f'ntisel pampivīleos; I affirmed that I had before then been happy. Au f'ntisel pampivīleas; I affirmed that thou hadst before then been happy, &c.

Absolute Past with Dependent Future.

Au f'ntisel pampivīneos, I affirmed that I should after then be happy. Au f'ntisel pampivīneas; I affirmed that thou wouldst after then be happy, &c.

Absolute Future with Dependent Present.

Au f'ntisen pampivīos; I shall affirm that I am then happy. Au f'ntisen pampivīas; I shall affirm that thou art then happy, &c.

Absolute Future with Dependent Past.

Au f'ntisen pampivīleos; I shall affirm that before that time I had been happy. Au f'ntisen pampivīleas; I shall affirm that before that time thou hadst been happy, &c.

Absolute Future with Dependent Future.

Au f'ntisen pampivīneos; I shall affirm that afterwards I shall be happy. Au f'ntisen pampivīneas; I shall affirm that afterwards thou wilt be happy, &c.

[§ 236] The above examples sufficiently shew the relation in which the Absolute and Dependent Verbs stand to each other.

Observe. This is a most important branch of grammar, but our limits prevent our discussing it at large.

Section II. ACTIVE Verbs Dependent with Personal Pronouns:—(Subject and Object.)

Indefinite.

Present, To'nsikaiau ^u zos,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} zas, \quad zes, \quad zed, \\ zet, \quad zon, \quad zan, \\ zen. \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{That I love myself,} \\ \text{That I loved myself,} \\ \text{That I shall love myself,} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{thee, it, him,} \\ \text{her, ourselves, you,} \\ \text{them.} \end{array} \right\}$
Past, To'nsikailau ^u zos,			
Future. To'nsikainau ^u zos,			

Conclusive.

Present, Toi'nsikaiau ^u zos,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} zas, \quad zes, \quad zed, \\ zet, \quad zon, \quad zan, \\ zen. \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{That I have loved myself,} \\ \text{That I had loved myself,} \\ \text{That I shall have loved myself} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{thee, it, him,} \\ \text{her, ourselves, you,} \\ \text{them.} \end{array} \right\}$
Past, Toi'nsikailau ^u zos,			
Future, Toi'nsikainau ^u zos,			

Progressive.

Present, To'nsikaiau ^u zos,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} zas, \quad zes, \quad zed, \\ zet, \quad zon, \quad zan, \\ zen. \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{That I am loving myself,} \\ \text{That I was loving myself,} \\ \text{That I shall be loving myself,} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{thee, it, him,} \\ \text{her, ourselves, you,} \\ \text{them.} \end{array} \right\}$
Past, To'nsikailau ^u zos,			
Future. To'nsikainau ^u zos,			

Section III. PASSIVE Verbs Dependent with Personal Pronouns.

Indefinite.

Present, To'nsikoiau ^u zos,	} zas, zes, zed, } zet, zon, zan, } zen.	That I am loved by myself,	} thee, it, him, } her, ourselves, you, } them.
Past, To'nsikoilau ^u zos,		That I was loved by myself,	
Future, To'nsikoinau ^u zos,		That I shall be loved by myself,	

Conclusive.

Present, To'nsikoiau ^u zos,	} zas, zes, zed, } zet, zon, zan, } zen.	That I have been loved by myself,	} thee, it, him, } her, ourselves, you, } them.
Past, To'nsikoilau ^u zos,		That I had been loved by myself,	
Future, To'nsikoinau ^u zos,		That I shall have been loved by myself,	

Progressive.

Present, To'nsikoiau ^u zos,	} zas, zes, zed, } zet, zon, zan, } zen.	That I am being loved by myself,*	} thee, it, him, } her, ourselves, you, } them.
Past, To'nsikoilau ^u zos,		That I was being loved by myself,	
Future, To'nsikoinau ^u zos,		That I shall be being loved by myself,	

PART XXIV.

DUPLICATES POTENTIAL.

[§ 237] The following Verbs are called Potentials Duplicate, namely, 1, Pī'u, *can*; 2, Fī'u, *may*; 3, Tī'u, (predictive) *shall* or *will*; 4, Vī'u, (promissive) *will* or *wilt*; 5, Vai'u, (authoritative) *shall* or *shalt*; 6, Kī'u, *ought*; 7, Bī'u, *must*; 8, Dī'u, *would* rather.

CHAPTER I.

ABSOLUTE:—PIU, (*can*). DEPENDENT:—PII, (*to be able*).

SECTION I. ABSOLUTES.

Au piu, I can. Au plīu, I could. Au priu, I can hereafter.

SECTION II. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependents on the *Present*.

Wai ga'nsito pi'os pre'ntisai,	He says that I can <i>now</i> go.
Wai ga'nsito plī'os pre'ntisai,	He says that I could <i>then</i> go.
Wai ga'nsito pri'os pre'ntisai,	He says that I can <i>hereafter</i> go.

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Wai ga'nsitel pi'os pre'ntisai,	He said that I could go <i>then</i> .
Wai ga'nsitel plī'os pre'ntisai,	He said that I could go <i>before then</i> .
Wai ga'nsitel pri'os pre'ntisai,	He said that I could <i>hereafter</i> go.

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Wai ga'nsiten pi'os pre'ntisai,	He will say that I can <i>then</i> go.
Wai ga'nsiten plī'os pre'ntisai,	He will say that I could go <i>before then</i> .
Wai ga'nsiten pri'os pre'ntisai,	He will say that I can <i>afterwards</i> go.

* That I continue to be loved by myself.

CHAPTER II.

ABSOLUTE:—FĭU, (*may*). *DEPENDENT*:—Fĭ, (*to be free to*).

SECTION I. ABSOLUTES.

Au fĭu, I may now. Au fĭu, I might then. Au frĭu, I may hereafter.

SECTION II. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependent on the *Present*.

Wai ga'nsito fĭos pre'ntisai,	He says that I may <i>now</i> go.
Wai ga'nsito fĭios pre'ntisai,	He says that I might <i>then</i> go.
Wai ga'nsito frĭos pre'ntisai,	He says that I may <i>hereafter</i> go.

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Wai ga'nsitel fĭos pre'ntisai,	He said that I might <i>then</i> go.
Wai ga'nsitel fĭios pre'ntisai,	He said that I might <i>before then</i> go.
Wai ga'nsitel frĭos pre'ntisai,	He said that I may <i>after then</i> go.

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Wai ga'nsiten fĭos pre'ntisai,	He will say that I may <i>then</i> go.
Wai ga'nsiten fĭios pre'ntisai,	He will say that I might have gone <i>before then</i> .
Wai ga'nsiten frĭos pre'ntisai,	He will say that I may go <i>after then</i> .

CHAPTER III.

ABSOLUTE:—TĭU, (*shall or will*). *DEPENDENT*:—Tĭ, (*futurely*).

Predictive.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTES.

Au tĭu pre'ntisai, I shall now go: Au trĭu pre'ntisai, I shall go hereafter.

SECTION II. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependent on the *Present*.

Au ga'nsito tĭos pre'ntisai,	I say that I shall <i>now</i> go.
	<i>No past.</i>
Au ga'nsito trĭos pre'ntisai,	I say that I shall <i>hereafter</i> go.

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Wai ga'nsitel tĭos pre'ntisai,	He said I should go <i>then</i> .
	<i>No past.</i>
Wai ga'nsitel trĭos pre'ntisai,	He said that I should go <i>after then</i> .

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Wai ga'nsiten tĭos pre'ntisai,	He will say that I shall <i>then</i> go.
	<i>No past.</i>
Wai ga'nsiten trĭos pre'ntisai,	He will say that I shall go <i>after then</i> .

CHAPTER IV.

ABSOLUTE:—VĪU.

DEPENDENT:—VĪ.

Promissive.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTES.

Au vīu pre'ntisai, I will go *now*: Au vīu pre'ntisai, I would go *then*: Au vīu pre'ntisai, I will go *hereafter*.

SECTION II. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependent on the *Present*.

Au Ga'nsito vīos pre'ntisai,	I say I will go <i>now</i> .
Au ga'nsito vīos pre'ntisai,	I say I will go <i>thereafter</i> : i. e. after that time.

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Au ga'nsitel vīos pre'ntisai,	I said I would go <i>then</i> :
Au ga'nsitel vīos pre'ntisai,	I said I would go <i>thereafter</i> : i. e. after that time.

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Au ga'nsiten vīos pre'ntisai,	I shall say that I will go <i>then</i> .
Au ga'nsiten vīos pre'ntisai,	I shall say that I will go <i>thereafter</i> : i. e. after that time.

CHAPTER V.

ABSOLUTE:—VAU.

DEPENDENT:—VAI.

Authoritative.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTES.

A vaiu pre'ntisai, thou shalt go *now*. A vaiu pre'ntisai, thou shalt go *hereafter*.

SECTION 2. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependent on the *Present*.

Au ga'nsito vaias pre'ntisai,	I say thou shalt go <i>now</i> .
Au ga'nsito vaias pre'ntisai,	I say thou shalt go <i>hereafter</i> .

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Au ga'nsitel vaias pre'ntisai,	I said thou shouldst go <i>then</i> .
Au ga'nsitel vaias pre'ntisai,	I said thou shouldst go <i>thereafter</i> .

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Au ga'nsiten vaias pre'ntisai,	I shall say that thou shalt <i>then</i> go.
Au ga'nsiten vaias pre'ntisai,	I shall say that thou shalt go <i>afterwards</i> .

CHAPTER VI.

ABSOLUTE:—KĪU.

DEPENDENT:—KĪ.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTES.

Au kĭn, I ought: Au klĭu, I oughted: Au krĭu, I ought *hereafter*.

SECTION 2. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependent on the *Present*.

Au ga'nsito kĭos pre'tisai,	I say that I ought <i>now</i> to go.
Au ga'nsito klĭos pre'tisai,	I say that I oughted <i>then</i> to go.
Au ga'nsito krĭos pre'tisai,	I say that I ought <i>hereafter</i> to go.

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Au ga'nsitel kĭos pre'tisai,	I said that I ought to go.
Au ga'nsitel klĭos pre'tisai,	I said that I oughted <i>before then</i> to go.
Au ga'nsitel krĭos pre'tisai,	I said I ought <i>thereafter</i> to go.

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Au ga'nsiten kĭos pre'tisai,	I shall say that I ought to go.
Au ga'nsiten klĭos pre'tisai,	I shall say that I ought <i>before</i> to go.
Au ga'nsiten krĭos pre'tisai,	I shall say that I ought <i>thereafter</i> to go.

CHAPTER VII.

ABSOLUTE:—BĪU, (*must*).

DEPENDENT:—BĪ.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTES.

Au bĭu, I must *now*: Au blĭu, I must *heretofore*: Au brĭu, I must *hereafter*.

SECTION II. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependent on the *Present*.

Au ga'nsito bĭos pre'tisai,	I say that I must <i>now</i> go.
Au ga'nsito blĭos pre'tisai,	I say that I must <i>then</i> have gone.
Au ga'nsito brĭos pre'tisai,	I say that I must <i>hereafter</i> go.

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Au ga'nsitel bĭos pre'tisai,	I said that I must <i>then</i> go.
Au ga'nsitel blĭos pre'tisai,	I said that I must <i>before</i> have gone.
Au ga'nsitel brĭos pre'tisai,	I said that I must <i>hereafter</i> go.

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Au ga'nsiten bĭos pre'tisai,	I shall say that I must <i>then</i> go.
Au ga'nsiten blĭos pre'tisai,	I shall say that I must <i>before</i> have gone.
Au ga'nsiten brĭos pre'tisai,	I shall say that I must <i>thereafter</i> go.

CHAPTER VIII.

[§ 238] Obs. In this Table the *absolute* time is noon, (¹²);—the *past*, (¹¹);—and the *future*, (¹).

ABSOLUTE:—DĭU.

Conditional.

DEPENDENT:—Dĭ.

SECTION 1. ABSOLUTES.

Au dĭu, I would *now*: Au dwĭu, I would *then*: Au driu, I would *hereafter*.

SECTION 2. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependent on the *Present*.

Au ga'nsito¹² dĭos¹² pre'ntisai, I say (at 12 o'clock) that I would *now* (at 12 o'clock) go.

Au ga'nsito¹² dwĭos¹¹ pre'ntisai, I say (at 12 o'clock) that I would *then* (at 11 o'clock) go.

Au ga'nsito¹² drios¹ pre'ntisai, I say (at 12 o'clock) that I would *hereafter* (at 1 o'clock) go.

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Au ga'nsitel¹² dĭos¹² pre'ntisai, I said (at 12 o'clock) I would *then* (at 12 o'clock) go.

Au ga'nsitel¹² dwĭos¹¹ pre'ntisai, I said (at 12 o'clock) I would *before* (at 11 o'clock) have gone.

Au ga'nsitel¹² drios¹ pre'ntisai, I said (at 12 o'clock) I would *afterwards* (at 1 o'clock) go.

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Au ga'nsiten¹² dĭos¹² pre'ntisai, I shall say (at 12 o'clock) that I would *then* (at 12 o'clock) go.

Au ga'nsiten¹² dwĭos¹¹ pre'ntisai, I shall say (at 12 o'clock) that I would *before* (at 11 o'clock) have gone.

Au ga'nsiten²¹ drios¹ pre'ntisai, I shall say (at 12 o'clock) that I would *thereafter* (at 1 o'clock) go.

CHAPTER IX.

INTERROGATIVES.

[§ 239] All the above Potentials end in *u*, and are *Assertive*. Now these are made Interrogative merely by changing this *u* into *i*; as, pĭi, fĭi, tĭi, vĭi, vaii, dĭi, &c. &c.

EXAMPLES.

Pĭiau?^{*} can I? Fĭia? mayest thou? Tĭiaid? will he? Bĭiaur? must we? Dĭia? would they? Kĭiait? ought she? &c. &c.

PART XXV.

DUPLICATES CAUSAL.

[§ 240] These are Active or Passive.

CHAPTER I.

CAUSALS ACTIVE.

[§ 241] These are Absolute or Dependent.

* Sound *z* before each of the pronouns: as if written Pĭizau, Fĭiza, Tĭizaid, &c.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTE OR INDICATIVE.

<i>Present.</i>	<u>E</u> 'os pa'mpiv _i ,	It makes me happy.
<i>Past.</i>	L <u>e</u> 'os or <u>E</u> 'leos pa'mpiv _i ,	It made me happy.
<i>Future.</i>	N <u>e</u> 'os or <u>E</u> 'neos pa'mpiv _i ,	It will make me happy.

SECTION 2. DEPENDENT OR INFINITIVE.

<i>Present.</i>	<u>O</u> 'os pa'mpiv _i ,	To make me happy <i>now</i> .
<i>Past.</i>	L <u>o</u> 'os or <u>O</u> 'leos pa'mpiv _i ,	<i>Heretofore</i> to make me happy.
<i>Future.</i>	N <u>o</u> 'os or <u>O</u> 'neos pa'mpiv _i ,	<i>Hereafter</i> to make me happy.

CHAPTER II.

CAUSALS PASSIVE.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTE OR INDICATIVE.

<i>Present.</i>	Oo'os pa'mpiv _i ,	It is made happy by me.
<i>Past.</i>	Loo'os or Oo'leos pa'mpiv _i ,	It was made happy by me.
<i>Future.</i>	Noo'os or Oo'neos pa'mpiv _i ,	It will be made happy by me.

SECTION II. DEPENDENT OR INFINITIVE.

<i>Present.</i>	<u>O</u> 'os pa'mpiv _i	To be made happy by me <i>now</i> .
<i>Past.</i>	Lo'os or O'leos pa'mpiv _i ,	<i>Heretofore</i> to be made happy by me.
<i>Future.</i>	No'os or O'neos pa'mpiv _i ,	<i>Hereafter</i> to be made happy by me.

[242] The above Tables are applied only to the pronoun *os*, me: but, as the following Table shews, they may be applied to all the other dependent pronouns.

EXAMPLES.

E'os, e'as, e'es, e'ur, e'ed, e'un, e'et, e'on, e'an and e'n. L'os, l'as, l'es, l'ur, l'ed, l'un, l'et, l'on, and l'en. N'os, n'as, n'es, n'ur, n'ed, n'un, n'et, n'on, n'an, and n'en.

E'leos, e'leas, e'lees, e'leur, e'leed, e'leun, e'leet, e'leon, e'lean, and e'leen. E'neos, e'neas, e'nees, e'neur, e'need, e'neun, e'neet, e'neon, e'nean, e'neen.

[§243] The same law applies to Dependents.

PART XXVI.

COPULATIVES EVENTUAL.

[§244] These are contractions to denote the transition from one form of existence to another; and, in the English language, are usually expressed by the word *become*.

[§245] They are Active or Neutral. They are also, like the Copulatives, divided into Assertive, Interrogative, Directive, Optative, Dependent, Adjective, or Participial.

CHAPTER I.

EVENTUALS ACTIVE.

SECTION I. EVENTUALS ASSERTIVE.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Indefinite.</i>	Au o'k <u>o</u> , <i>I become:</i>	Au o'k <u>e</u> l, <i>I became:</i>	Au o'k <u>e</u> n, <i>I shall become.</i>
<i>Conclusive.</i>	Au o'i'k <u>o</u> , <i>I have become:</i>	Au o'i'k <u>e</u> l, <i>I had become:</i>	Au o'i'k <u>e</u> n, <i>I shall have become.</i>
<i>Progressive.</i>	Au o'k <u>o</u> , <i>I am becoming:</i>	Au o'k <u>e</u> l, <i>I was becoming:</i>	Au o'k <u>e</u> n, <i>I shall be becoming.</i>

SECTION II. EVENTUALS INTERROGATIVE.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Indefinite.</i>	Oke'au? <i>do I become?</i>	Oke'leau? <i>did I become?</i>	Oke'neau? <i>shall I become?</i>
<i>Conclusive.</i>	Oike'au, <i>have I become?</i>	Oike'leau? <i>had I become?</i>	Oike'neau? <i>shall I have become?</i>
<i>Progressive.</i>	Oke'au? <i>am I becoming?</i>	Oke'leau? <i>was I becoming?</i>	Oke'neau? <i>shall I be becoming?</i>

Interrogatives with all the accusative Pronouns.

Oke'au? oke'a? oke'ai? oke'aid? oke'ait? oke'aur? oke'ar, oke'ar? i. e. *do I become? dost thou become? does it become? &c. &c.*

SECTION III. EVENTUALS DIRECTIVE.

Singular.—Iso's o'kai, *let me become.* Isa' o'kai, *do thou become.* Ise's o'kai, *let it become.* Ise'd o'kai, *let him become.* Ise't o'kai, *let her become.*

Plural.—Iso'n o'kai, *let us become.* Isa'r o'kai, *do ye become.* Ise'n o'kai, *let them become.*

SECTION IV. EVENTUALS OPTATIVE.

Present.—Ho'kwun okai'os! *oh that I may now become!* *Past.*—Ho'kwun okai'leos! *oh that I might heretofore have become!* *Future.*—Ho'kwun okai'neos! *oh that I may hereafter become!*

Optatives with all the Personal Pronouns.

Ho'kwun okai'os, okai'as, okai'es, okai'ed, okai'et, okai'on, akai'an, okai'en, *oh that I may become; that thou mayest become; that it may become, &c. &c.*

CHAPTER II.

EVENTUALS NEUTRAL.

SECTION I. NEUTRALS ASSERTIVE.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Indefinite.</i>	Au o'ki, <i>I am become:</i>	Au o'kil, <i>I was become:</i>	Au o'kin, <i>I shall be become.</i>
<i>Conclusive.</i>	Au o'i'ki, <i>I have become:</i>	Au o'i'kil, <i>I had become:</i>	Au o'i'kin, <i>I shall have become.</i>
<i>Progressive.</i>	Au o'ki, <i>I am becoming:</i>	Au o'kil, <i>I was becoming:</i>	Au o'kin, <i>I shall be becoming.</i>

SECTION II. NEUTRALS INTERROGATIVE.

<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
*Okyan? <i>am I become?</i>	Okileau? <i>was I become?</i>	Okineau, <i>shall I be become?</i>

SECTION III. NEUTRALS INFINITIVE.

<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
Oki, <i>to be become:</i>	Okil, <i>heretofore to be become:</i>	Okin, <i>to be hereafter become.</i>

* Oke'au is Active and trissyllabic: okyan is Neutral and dissyllabic.

PART XXVII.

PROVERBS.

[§ 246] There are verbs which merely denote generic *action*; and the particular kind of action is denoted by some part of the context.

In such cases, the essence of the verb consists in the *activity* of the noun: thus, to blow is to put *wind* into action; to stream, is to put *water* into action; to burn, is to put *fire* into action; to lick, is to put the *tongue* into action; to bite, to put the *teeth* into action; to swallow, to put the *throat* into action; to trample, to put the *feet* into action; to kick, to put the *heels* into action; and to shoot, is to put the *gun* into action.*

So that the active verb of *wind*, would signify to blow; of *water*, to stream; and so on with the other words. But to say the wind winds; the water waters, is clearly redundant. We therefore have the verb *ek_o*, *ek_{el}*, *ek_{en}*; *ai_{ko}*, *ai_{kel}*, *ai_{ken}*, which assume the special meaning of any antecedent word; and, like pronouns, represent that special meaning.

EXAMPLES.

1. Ku_nzoi *ek_o*, *ek_{el}*, *ek_{en}*; *i. e. the wind blows, blew, will blow.*
2. Di_nza *ai_{ko}*, *ai_{kel}*, *ai_{ken}*; *the water has streamed, had streamed, will have streamed.*
3. Un_zoo *ek_o*, *ek_{el}*, *ek_{en}*; *the fire burns, burned, will burn.*

The absolute meaning of the verb *ek_{kai}*, is to *act* or *move*; and it might be said, why not use the verb *ch_{sikai}*, to *move*; or *do_{ntipai}*, to *act*. The reason is, that *ek_{kai}* is limited to the *one act* which society has generally associated with such agent or instrument; and, which is its chief and most natural action, as in the above examples.

Another advantage of such verbs is, that being, as it were, like pronouns, vacant forms, they are significant only by relation to their *antecedent*, whose meaning they adopt.

TABLE.

EKAI, to act or move *SPECIALLY*.

INDICATIVE:—ACTIVE.

<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>E_ko</i> , it moves:	<i>E_kel</i> , it moved:	<i>E_ken</i> , it will move.
<i>Conclusive.</i>	<i>Ai_ko</i> , it has moved:	<i>Ai_kel</i> , it had moved:	<i>Ai_ken</i> , it will have moved.
<i>Progressive.</i>	<i>A_ko</i> , it is moving:	<i>A_kel</i> , it was moving:	<i>A_ken</i> , it will be moving.

INDICATIVE—PASSIVE.

[§ 247] When the verb is passive, it is immediately derived from the cognate noun, and the Proverb is not used.

EXAMPLES.

INDICATIVE:—PASSIVE.

Indefinite.

1. Wai nis ku_nsifool, he was blown away.
2. Wai tro_ndi u_nsipool, he was dangerously burned.
3. Wai vran_tikool pan_za_triz, he was kicked down stairs.
4. Wai kra_ntitool pi_nji, he was bitten by the dog.

* See Wilkins, page 300.

PART XXVIII.

NUMBERS.

[§ 248] These are divided into Cardinal, Ordinal, Multiplicative, and Proportional.

[§ 249] They are, also, divisible, according to their form or their grammatical application, into Nouns, Adjectives, Verbs, and Adverbs.

CHAPTER I.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

[§ 250] The Arabic numerals are the only portion of existing languages, which, as a whole, conform to a perfect theory. If, instead of ten, the theory had been based upon sixteen, it would certainly have been vastly more convenient; and, we think, there would have been no general or insuperable difficulty in acquiring the multiplication table which would result from it. However, we need not multiply impediments to the progress of our own great object, already sufficiently impeded by the *vis inertia* of ignorance and prejudice. We have, therefore, adopted the Arabic numeration, to which we have applied, what appears to us, a series of more scientific names.

[§ 251] The Arabic numerals are denoted by the following letters and figures.

TABLE.

<i>English.</i>	0,	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,	7,	8,	9.
<i>Philosophic.</i>	s,	p,	f,	t,	k,	b,	v,	d,	g,	t.

Carefully learn this Table, and then attend to the following observations.

1. Obs. The following Table gives you the names of the *Units* of this language.

TABLE.

<u>A</u> 'pin, one;	<u>A</u> 'kin, four;	<u>A</u> 'din, seven;
<u>A</u> 'fin, two;	<u>A</u> 'bin, five;	<u>A</u> 'gin, eight;
<u>A</u> 'tin, three;	<u>A</u> 'vin, six;	<u>A</u> 'tin, nine.

Notice:—The vowel a, (sounded *ar*) denotes that the numerical consonant which immediately follows it, represents one or more *units*.

2. Obs. The following Table furnishes all the *Tens* of the language.

TABLE.

<u>P</u> a'sin, ten;	<u>K</u> a'sin, forty;	<u>D</u> a'sin, seventy;
<u>F</u> a'sin, twenty;	<u>B</u> a'sin, fifty;	<u>G</u> a'sin, eighty;
<u>T</u> a'sin, thirty;	<u>V</u> a'sin, sixty;	<u>T</u> a'sin, ninety.

[§ 252] A comes betwixt the *units* and *tens*. In relation to the number *before* it, it signifies *tens*; but in relation to the number which *follows* it, it signifies *units*. Thus p'apin, signifies eleven; i. e. *p* before a signifies *one ten*; after it, *one unit* or *one*: f'aⁿfin would signify twenty-two; t'aⁿtin, thirty-three; k'aⁿkin, forty-four; b'aⁿbin, fifty-five; v'aⁿvin, sixty-six; d'aⁿdin, seventy-seven; g'aⁿgin, eighty-eight; and t'aⁿtin, ninety-nine.

3. Obs. The following Table furnishes all the *Hundreds* of this language.

TABLE.

P _e 'sin, one hundred;	K _e 'sin, four hundred;	D _e 'sin, seven hundred;
F _e 'sin, two hundred;	B _e 'sin, five hundred;	G _e 'sin, eight hundred;
T _e 'sin, three hundred;	V _e 'sin, six hundred;	T _e 'sin, nine hundred.

[§ 253] The vowel *e* gives to every numerical consonant which precedes it, the value of *hundreds*.

4. Obs. The following Table gives all the *Thousands* of the language.

TABLE.

Au'p _{eo} , one thousand;	Au'k _{eo} , four thousand;	Au'd _{eo} , seven thousand;
Au'f _{eo} , two thousand;	Au'b _{eo} , five thousand;	Au'g _{eo} , eight thousand;
Au't _{eo} , three thousand;	Au'v _{eo} , six thousand;	Au't _{eo} , nine thousand.

[§ 254] *Au* before a numerical consonant indicates *thousands*.

Observe:—The letter *r* must be slightly sounded after *au*, to prevent a disagreeable hiatus.

5. Obs. The following Table gives the *Ten-thousands* of the language.

TABLE.

Pa'u's _{eo} , ten thousand;	Ka'u's _{eo} , forty thousand;	Da'u's _{eo} , seventy thousand.
Fa'u's _{eo} , twenty thousand;	Ba'u's _{eo} , fifty thousand;	Ga'u's _{eo} , eighty thousand;
Ta'u's _{eo} , thirty thousand;	Va'u's _{eo} , sixty thousand;	Ta'u's _{eo} , ninety thousand.

6. Obs. The following Table gives the *Hundred-thousands* of this language.

TABLE.

Poo's _{eo} , one hundred thousand;	Koo's _{eo} , four hundred thousand;	Doo's _{eo} , seven hundred thousand;
Foo's _{eo} , two hundred thousand;	Boo's _{eo} , five hundred thousand;	Goo's _{eo} , eight hundred thousand;
Too's _{eo} , three hundred thousand;	Voo's _{eo} , six hundred thousand;	T _{oo} 's _{eo} , nine hundred thousand.

[§ 255] All numbers not exceeding 999,999, (i. e. within six places), are, with respect to the higher numbers, called Pu'nd_{ooz}, i. e. Units:—the second six, Fu'nd_{ooz}, millions:—the third six, Tu'nd_{ooz}, billions:—next, Ku'nd_{ooz}, trillions:—next, Bu'nd_{ooz}, quadrillions:—next, Vu'nd_{ooz}, quintillions:—next, Du'nd_{ooz}, sextillions:—next, Gu'nd_{ooz}, septillions:—Tu'nd_{ooz}, octillions:—and Du'nd_{ooz}, nonillions.

[§ 256] The following Table gives the value, in words, of all numbers from 1 to 999,999.

TABLE.

All the Values of 1.	Poopau'p _{eo} pepa'pin, 111,111.	All the Values of 6.	Voorau'v _{eo} veva'vin, 666,666.
„ „ 2.	Foofau'f _{eo} fefa'fin, ... 222,222.	„ „ 7.	Doodau'd _{eo} deda'din. 777,777.
„ „ 3.	Tootau't _{eo} teta'tin, .. 333,333.	„ „ 8.	Googau'g _{eo} gega'gin, 888,888.
„ „ 4.	Kookau'k _{eo} keka'kin, 444,444.	„ „ 9.	Tootau't _{eo} teta'tin, .. 999,999.
„ „ 5.	Boobau'b _{eo} beba'bin, 555,555.		

FINAL EXAMPLE.

Trillions : billions : millions : units.
713,276 : 416,519 : 812,546 : 347,112.

The same, expressed in words, at length, according to the above Table.

Doopau't_{eo}, feda'vin ku'nd_{ooz} : goopau'f_{eo}, beka'vin fu'nd_{ooz} : koopau'v_{eo}, bepa'tin tu'nd_{ooz} : tookau'd_{eo}, pepa'fin ku'nd_{ooz}.

CHAPTER II.

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

[§ 257] These are General or Special.

SECTION I. ORDINALS GENERAL.

[§ 258] These are either Adjectives or Adverbs; and they are formed, as will appear from the following Table, from the Cardinal numbers, by inserting *r* after the numerical consonants, for Adjectives; and *l* or *w* after *d* or *t* for the Adverbs; according to the following

TABLE:—UNITS.

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>
Substantives or Adjectives.	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Substantives or Adjectives.	Adjectives.	Adverbs.
<u>A</u> 'pin, one.	<u>A</u> 'prin, first.	<u>A</u> 'plin, firstly.	<u>A</u> 'vin, six.	<u>A</u> 'vrin, sixth.	<u>A</u> 'vlin, sixthly.
<u>A</u> 'fin, two.	<u>A</u> 'frin, second.	<u>A</u> 'fin, secondly.	<u>A</u> 'din, seven.	<u>A</u> 'drin, seventh.	<u>A</u> 'dwin, seventhly.
<u>A</u> 'tin, three.	<u>A</u> 'trin, third.	<u>A</u> 'twin, thirdly.	<u>A</u> 'gin, eight.	<u>A</u> 'grin, eighth.	<u>A</u> 'glin, eighthly.
<u>A</u> 'kin, four.	<u>A</u> 'krin, fourth.	<u>A</u> 'klin, fourthly.	<u>A</u> 'tin, nine.	<u>A</u> 'trin, ninth.	<u>A</u> 'twin, ninthly.
<u>A</u> 'bin, five.	<u>A</u> 'brin, fifth.	<u>A</u> 'blin, fifthly.			

TABLE:—TENS.

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>	<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
<u>P</u> 'sin, ten.	<u>P</u> 'rin, tenth.	<u>P</u> 'lin, tenthly.	<u>V</u> 'sin, sixty.	<u>V</u> 'rin, sixtieth.	<u>V</u> 'lin, sixtiethly.
<u>F</u> 'sin, twenty.	<u>F</u> 'rin, twentieth.	<u>F</u> 'lin, twentiethly.	<u>D</u> 'sin, seventy.	<u>D</u> 'rin, seventieth.	<u>D</u> 'lin, seventiethly.
<u>T</u> 'sin, thirty.	<u>T</u> 'rin, thirtieth.	<u>T</u> 'lin, thirtiethly.	<u>G</u> 'sin, eighty.	<u>G</u> 'rin, eightieth.	<u>G</u> 'lin, eightiethly.
<u>K</u> 'sin, forty.	<u>K</u> 'rin, fortieth.	<u>K</u> 'lin, fortiethly.	<u>T</u> 'sin, ninety.	<u>T</u> 'rin, ninetieth.	<u>T</u> 'lin, ninetiethly.
<u>B</u> 'sin, fifty.	<u>B</u> 'rin, fiftieth.	<u>B</u> 'lin, fiftiethly.			

TABLE:—HUNDREDS.

<i>Cardinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>
<u>P</u> 'sin, one hundred.	<u>P</u> 'rin, one hundredth.	<u>P</u> 'lin, one hundredthly.
<u>F</u> 'sin, two hundred.	<u>F</u> 'rin, two hundredth.	<u>F</u> 'lin, two hundredthly.
<u>T</u> 'sin, three hundred.	<u>T</u> 'rin, three hundredth.	<u>T</u> 'lin, three hundredthly.
	&c. &c.	

TABLE:—THOUSANDS.

<i>Cardinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>
<u>Au</u> 'peo, one thousand.	<u>Au</u> 'prin, one thousandth.	<u>Au</u> 'plin, one thousandthly.
<u>Au</u> 'feo, two thousand.	<u>Au</u> 'frin, two thousandth.	<u>Au</u> 'flin, two thousandthly.
<u>Au</u> 'teo, three thousand.	<u>Au</u> 'trin, three thousandth.	<u>Au</u> 'twin, three thousandthly.
	&c. &c.	

TABLE:—TEN-THOUSANDS.

<i>Cardinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>
<u>Pau</u> 'seo, ten thousand.	<u>Pau</u> 'rin, ten thousandth.	<u>Pau</u> 'lin, ten thousandthly.
<u>Fau</u> 'seo, twenty thousand.	<u>Fau</u> 'rin, twenty thousandth.	<u>Fau</u> 'lin, twenty thousandthly.
	&c. &c. &c.	

TABLE:—HUNDRED-THOUSANDS.

Cardinal Numbers.

Poo'seo, one hundred thousand. Poo'rin, one hundred thousandth. Poo'lin, one hundred thousandthly.
 Foo'seo, two hundred thousand. Foo'rin, two hundred thousandth. Foo'lin, two hundred thousandthly.

Ordinal Numbers.

Ordinal Numbers.

Final examples. Pa'plin, eleventhly. Fepa'plin, two hundred and eleventhly. Au'peo defa'flin, one thousand seven hundred and twenty secondly. Poodan'klin, one hundred and seventy four thousandthly. Vepa'flin, six hundred and twelfthly.

SECTION II. SPECIAL ORDINALS.

[§ 259] These express the kind, class, legion, company, or aggregate, to which any one belongs.

Adjectives.—A'prun, of the first aggregate; a'frun, of the second aggregate; a'trun, of the third; a'krun, of the fourth; a'brun, of the fifth; a'vrun, of the sixth; a'drun, of the seventh; a'grun, of the eighth; a'trun, of the ninth; pa'run, of the tenth; fa'run, of the twentieth; pepa'prun, of the one hundred and eleventh; and Fepa'frun, of the two hundred and twelfth aggregate, &c. &c.

Adverbs.—A'plun, after the manner of the first class; a'flun, after the manner of the second; a'twun, of the third; and a'klun, after the manner of the fourth class, &c.

N. B. Although these forms are made part of the system, they are capable of expression in their simple elements, only more cumbrously.

CHAPTER III.

MULTIPLICATIVE NUMBERS.

[§ 260] These answer to the question,—how many fold? *Answer:* two-fold; three-fold; four-fold; &c. These also are Whole Numbers, or Fractions. They are also either Nouns, Adjectives, Adverbs, or Verbs.

SECTION I. WHOLE NUMBERS.

NOUNS.

A'fl'ngi, the double.	A'ki'ngi, the quadruple.	A'vi'ngi, the sextuple.	A'gi'ngi, the octuple.
A'ti'ngi, the triple.	A'bi'ngi, the quintuple.	A'di'ngi, the septuple.	A'ti'ngi, the ninefold.

Tens.

Pa'si'ngi, tenfold.	Ka'si'ngi, fortyfold.	Va'si'ngi, sixtyfold.	Ga'si'ngi, eightyfold.
Fa'si'ngi, twentyfold.	Bas'i'ngi, fiftyfold.	Das'i'ngi, seventyfold,	Ta'si'ngi, ninetyfold.

The higher numbers obey the same law.

ADJECTIVES.

A'fi'nkur va'nzo, a double wall.	A'ki'nkur va'nzo, a quadruple wall.	A'vi'nkur va'nzo, a sextuple wall.
A'ti'nkur va'nzo, a triple wall.	A'bi'nkur va'nzo, a quintuple wall.	A'di'nkur va'nzo, a septuple wall.
&c. &c.		

ADVERBS.

Afingur to'nsukoo, doubly dear. Akingur to'nsukoo, four times as dear. Avingur to'nsukoo, six times as dear. Atingur to'nsukoo, trebly dear. Abingur to'nsukoo, five times as dear. Adingur to'nsukoo, seven times &c.

VERBS. ABSOLUTE OR INDICATIVE.

Present.

Au afink_o, I double: Au atink_o, I treble: Au akink_o, I quadruple: Au abink_o, I fivefold: Au avink_o, I sixfold.

Past.

Au afink_{el}, I doubled: Au atink_{el}, I trebled: Au akink_{el}, I four-folded: &c.

Future.

Au afink_{en}, I shall double: Au atink_{en}, I shall treble: &c. &c.

VERBS. DEPENDENT OR INFINITIVE.

Afinkai, to double: Atinkai, to treble: Akinkai, to quadruple: &c.

CHAPTER IV.

FRACTIONS.

These Numbers are either Numerators or Denominators. In each case, the Fractions are fundamentally formed, like all others, from the Cardinal Numbers.

[§ 261] There are three Cases of Fractions. First, where the *Numerator* is understood in the Philosophie, but never expressed, being *unity*. The second case, is, where the Denominator begins with a *vowel*. The third, where it begins with a *consonant*.

FIRST CASE.

Examples.

Afins, $\frac{1}{2}$; atins, $\frac{1}{3}$; akins, $\frac{1}{4}$; abins, $\frac{1}{5}$; avins, $\frac{1}{6}$; adins, $\frac{1}{7}$; agins, $\frac{1}{8}$; atins, $\frac{1}{9}$; pa'sins, $\frac{1}{10}$; pa'pins, $\frac{1}{11}$; pa'fins, $\frac{1}{12}$; pefakins, $\frac{1}{13}$; poopau'f_{eo} petakins, $\frac{1}{14}$; &c.

SECOND CASE.

[§ 262] Where the Denominator begins with a *vowel*, the letter *r* is prefixed, to separate it from its *preceding* Numerator.

Examples.

Apra'po, $\frac{1}{2}$; apra'fo, $\frac{1}{3}$; apra'to, $\frac{1}{4}$; &c. Apre'po, $\frac{1}{10}$; apre'fo, $\frac{1}{11}$; apre'to, $\frac{1}{12}$; &c. Aprau'po, $\frac{1}{13}$; aprau'fo, $\frac{1}{14}$; aprau'to, $\frac{1}{15}$; &c. Aproo'po, $\frac{1}{16}$; aproo'fo, $\frac{1}{17}$; aproo'to, $\frac{1}{18}$; &c.

THIRD CASE.

[§ 263] Where the Denominator begins with a *consonant*, the syllable *ri* is prefixed to it, to separate it from its Numerator.

Examples.

A'pripa'so, $\frac{1}{2}$; a'prifa'so, $\frac{1}{3}$; a'prita'so, $\frac{1}{4}$; &c. A'ripes_o, $\frac{1}{10}$; a'rif_o'so, $\frac{1}{11}$; a'prite'so, $\frac{1}{12}$; a'ri-ke'so, $\frac{1}{13}$; &c. A'pripau'so, $\frac{1}{14}$; a'prifau'so, $\frac{1}{15}$; a'prita'u'so, $\frac{1}{16}$; &c.

[§ 264] General rule. To express a Fraction, write down to the left hand, the Cardinal number denoting the *Numerator*, only taking care to cut off the final syllable *in*. Secondly, allowing a small space, write down the *Denominator* on the right hand of same, ending the word in the vowel *o*, instead of *in*, the Cardinal termination. Thirdly, if the denominator begins with a *vowel*, put *r* betwixt the Numerator and Denominator; but if the Numerator begins with a *consonant*, put *ri* betwixt the Numerator and Denominator.

Examples.

$\frac{4}{5}$ ths. is a'kralbo; $\frac{12}{13}$ ths. is pafr'ipa'to; $\frac{7}{9}$ ths. is adra'to; $\frac{17}{99}$ ths. is padrita'to; $\frac{120}{417}$ ths. is pefa'rikepa'po; $\frac{12,200}{114,000}$ ths. is pafr'ipoofauko.

CHAPTER V.

PROPORTIONAL NUMBERS.

Proportional Numbers express the number of times that one thing is more or less than another.

[§ 265] This is done by means of Multiplicative Verbs, Adjectives, &c.

EXAMPLES :—VERBS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. This field is ten times larger than that. | O fa'nzoo pa's <u>i</u> n <u>k</u> i prahtupou ro'kyu. |
| 2. And that field is ten times less than this. | Ro'kwi fa'nzoo pa's <u>i</u> n <u>k</u> i plahtupou o'kyu. |
| 3. There was one man who was ten times more learned than the whole college. | Kwa'nl i Bi'nziku dyoo pa <u>s</u> i <u>n</u> kil ba'mpusou anta'kyu do'mbro. |
| 4. The King was thrice as rich as his rival. | Fo'ndroo a <u>t</u> i <u>n</u> kil pa'mpufa t <u>w</u> ai'kyu fro'nzoi. |

ADJECTIVES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I would prefer a man twice as rich, and thrice as modest. | Au di'n bo'nsinai u bi'nziku a <u>f</u> i <u>n</u> kur fa'mpufa kwil a <u>t</u> i <u>n</u> kur de'mputa. |
| 1. He possesses a house ten times as large as yours. | Wai be'ntipo u pa'nzoi pa <u>s</u> i <u>n</u> kur prantupa'kyu <u>ta</u> st. |

CHAPTER VI.

ALGEBRAIC SIGNS.

Figures or numbers are united by the signs of addition, subtraction, &c. Thus 6+4=10, is read,—six, plus four, equals ten. So, 6—4=2, is read,—six, minus four, equals two. Now instead of putting the sign of addition before a word denoting a number, we suffix to it the syllable *it*; (in the place of the usual numeral termination *in*).

[§ 266]

TABLE I. PLUS, *IT*.

A'pi <u>t</u> , signifies	+	1.	A'fi <u>t</u> , signifies	+	2.	A'ti <u>t</u> , signifies	+	3.	A'ki <u>t</u> , signifies	+	4.
A'bi <u>t</u> , „	+	5.	A'vi <u>t</u> , „	+	6.	A'di <u>t</u> , „	+	7.	A'gi <u>t</u> , „	+	8.
A'ti <u>t</u> , „	+	9.	A'si <u>t</u> , „	+	0.						

TABLE II. MINUS, *IL*.

$\underline{A}p\dot{il}$, signifies	— 1.	$\underline{A}f\dot{il}$, signifies	— 2.	$\underline{A}t\dot{il}$, signifies	— 3.	$\underline{A}k\dot{il}$, signifies	— 4.
$\underline{A}b\dot{il}$, „	— 5.	$\underline{A}v\dot{il}$, „	— 6.	$\underline{A}d\dot{il}$, „	— 7.	$\underline{A}g\dot{il}$, „	— 8.
$\underline{A}t\dot{il}$, „	— 9.	$\underline{A}s\dot{il}$, „	— 0.				

TABLE III. MULTIPLIED BY, *RIT*.

$\underline{A}p\dot{rit}$, signifies	× 1.	$\underline{A}f\dot{rit}$, signifies	× 2.	$\underline{A}t\dot{rit}$, signifies	× 3.	$\underline{A}k\dot{rit}$, signifies	× 4.
$\underline{A}b\dot{rit}$, „	× 5.	$\underline{A}v\dot{rit}$, „	× 6.	$\underline{A}d\dot{rit}$, „	× 7.	$\underline{A}g\dot{rit}$, „	× 8.
$\underline{A}t\dot{rit}$, „	× 9.	$\underline{A}r\dot{it}$, „	× 0.				

TABLE IV. DIVIDED BY, *RIL*.

$\underline{A}p\dot{ril}$, signifies	÷ 1.	$\underline{A}f\dot{ril}$, signifies	÷ 2.	$\underline{A}t\dot{ril}$, signifies	÷ 3.	$\underline{A}k\dot{ril}$, signifies	÷ 4.
$\underline{A}b\dot{ril}$, „	÷ 5.	$\underline{A}v\dot{ril}$, „	÷ 6.	$\underline{A}d\dot{ril}$, „	÷ 7.	$\underline{A}g\dot{ril}$, „	÷ 8.
$\underline{A}t\dot{ril}$, „	÷ 9.	$\underline{A}r\dot{il}$, „	÷ 0.				

TABLE V. EQUALS, OR IS EQUAL TO, *RINT*.

$\underline{A}p\dot{rint}$, signifies	= 1.	$\underline{A}f\dot{rint}$, signifies	= 2.	$\underline{A}t\dot{rint}$, signifies	= 3.	$\underline{A}k\dot{rint}$, signifies	= 4.
$\underline{A}b\dot{rint}$, „	= 5.	$\underline{A}v\dot{rint}$, „	= 6.	$\underline{A}d\dot{rint}$, „	= 7.	$\underline{A}g\dot{rint}$, „	= 8.
$\underline{A}t\dot{rint}$, „	= 9.	$\underline{A}r\dot{int}$, „	= 0.				

EXAMPLES.

$\underline{A}kin \underline{a}v\dot{it} \underline{pa}r\dot{int}$, i. e. $4+6=10$.

$\underline{A}kin \underline{a}f\dot{il} \underline{a}f\dot{rint}$, i. e. $4-2=2$.

$\underline{Pa}f\dot{in} \underline{a}f\dot{rit} \underline{fa}k\dot{rint}$, i. e. $12 \times 2=24$.

$\underline{Ta}v\dot{in} \underline{a}g\dot{ril} \underline{pa}f\dot{rint}$, i. e. $96 \div 8=12$.

$\underline{Pa}k\dot{in} \underline{a}f\dot{it} \underline{a}k\dot{ril} \underline{a}k\dot{rint}$, i. e. $14+2 \div 4=4$.

$\underline{Te}f\dot{in} \underline{b}a\dot{ril} \underline{a}f\dot{rit} \underline{pa}f\dot{rint}$, i. e. $300 \div 50 \times 2=12$.

$\underline{Fa}k\dot{in} \underline{pa}f\dot{ril} \underline{a}f\dot{rint}$, i. e. $24 \div 12=2$

TABLE VI. POWERS AND ROOTS.

Powers :

Corresponding Roots.

4^2 , $\underline{a}k\dot{uf}$, =	16	...	...	...	...	$\sqrt[2]{16}$	$\underline{pa}v\dot{ef}$, ...	...	...	...	=	4.
5^3 , $\underline{a}b\dot{ut}$, =	125	...	...	...	...	$\sqrt[3]{125}$	$\underline{pe}f\dot{a}b\dot{et}$, ...	...	...	...	=	5.
10^4 , $\underline{pa}s\dot{uk}$, =	10,000	...	...	...	...	$\sqrt[4]{10,000}$	$\underline{pa}u\dot{s}ek$, ...	...	...	...	=	10.
7^5 , $\underline{a}d\dot{ub}$, =	16,807	...	...	...	...	$\sqrt[5]{16,807}$	$\underline{pa}u\dot{veo} \underline{ge}f\dot{a}d\dot{eb}$, ...	...	...	...	=	7.
2^6 , $\underline{a}f\dot{uv}$, =	64	...	...	...	...	$\sqrt[6]{64}$	$\underline{pa}k\dot{ev}$, ...	...	...	...	=	2.

[§ 267] $\underline{U}f$ signifies the second *Power*; \underline{ut} , the third *Power*; \underline{uk} , the fourth *Power*; \underline{ub} , the fifth *Power*; \underline{uv} , the sixth *Power*; \underline{ud} , the seventh *Power*; \underline{ug} , the eighth *Power*; \underline{ut} , the ninth *Power*; &c.

[§ 268] The Roots take \underline{e} before them instead of \underline{u} ; as, \underline{ef} , the square root; \underline{et} , the cube root; \underline{ek} , the fourth root; &c. &c.

[§ 269] Where the function of the number or quantity is denoted by a *Fraction*, it is reducible into words, according to the following model.

$4^{\frac{1}{2}}$, = $\underline{a}k\dot{o}p\dot{raf}$, = 2, root.	$8^{\frac{1}{3}}$, = $\underline{a}g\dot{o}p\dot{rat}$, = 2, root.	$16^{\frac{1}{4}}$, = $\underline{pa}v\dot{o}p\dot{rak}$, = 2, root.
$32^{\frac{1}{5}}$, = $\underline{ta}f\dot{o}p\dot{rab}$, = 2, root.	$64^{\frac{1}{6}}$, = $\underline{va}k\dot{o}p\dot{rav}$, = 2, root.	$128^{\frac{1}{7}}$, = $\underline{pe}f\dot{a}g\dot{o}p\dot{rad}$, = 2, root.
$256^{\frac{1}{8}}$, = $\underline{fe}b\dot{a}v\dot{o}p\dot{rag}$, = 2, root.	$512^{\frac{1}{9}}$, = $\underline{be}p\dot{a}f\dot{o}p\dot{rat}$, = 2, root.	

There are other modes of expressing Mathematical Numbers and Quantities, but these must be sufficient.

PART XXIX.

TABULARS CAUSAL.

[§ 270] All nouns, verbs, &c. that is to say, all tabular words, are either *neutral*, *active* or *passive*; and each of these three kinds, may be combined with the notion of *Cause*. At page 59, (see § 67 to 72) is a specimen of the forms into which these compounds are thrown.

We propose here to give some Examples illustrating the nature and use of these valuable classes of words:—

Neutro-Active.

I humble him or *cause* him to be humble; *caused* him to be humble; and *will cause* him to be humble; *au fempiko'stur*; *fempiko'ltur*; *fempiko'ntur*.

Neutro-Passive.

She *is caused* to be (i. e. made) contemptible by him; *was caused* to be contemptible by him; *will be caused* to be contemptible by him; *yai gronsifau'stur*; *gronsifau'ltur*; *gronsifau'ntur*.

Activo-Active.

We *make* him walk; *did make* him walk; *shall make* him walk; *aur prentiga'ster*; *prentiga'ltur*; *prentiga'ntur*.

Activo-Passive.

He, for our sakes, *is made* poor; *was made* poor; *will be made* poor; *wai, don, fa'mpifast*; *fampifat*; *fa'mpifant*.

Passivo-Active.

He *makes* himself, *made* himself, *will make* himself, universally beloved; *wai tra'ndi to'nsikestu'rkwen*; *to'nsikeltu'rkwen*; *to'nsikentu'rkwen*.

Passivo-Passive.

He *is caused* (i. e. made) to be universally obeyed; *was caused* to be universally obeyed; *will be caused* to be universally obeyed; *wai tra'ndi de'mpikaist*; *de'mpikait*; *de'mpikaint*.

[§ 271] The following Table exhibits, at one view, the whole of the *Causal terminations*, whether Neutral, Active, or Passive.

TABLE.

Ost, causes to be;	Ot, caused to be;	Ont, will cause to be.
Aust, is caused to be;	Ault, was caused to be;	Aunt, will be caused to be.
Ast, causes to do;	At, caused to do;	Ant, will cause to do.
<u>Ast</u> , is caused to do;	<u>At</u> , was caused to do;	<u>Ant</u> , will be caused to do;
Est, causes to be done;	Et, caused to be done;	Ent, will cause to be done.
Aist, is caused to be done;	Ait, was caused to be done;	Aint, will be caused to be done.

PART XXX.

CHARACTERISTIC “THERE.”

The word “there” in the English language, is employed before neutral verbs, chiefly as a substitute for the subject or nominative, in connection with which it possesses the same power of assertion, interrogation, direction, &c. as a substantive would in the same construction.

This word “there” performs important duties in Assertives, Interrogatives, Directives, Optatives, Adjectives, and Participles.

CHAPTER I.

ASSERTIVES.

Indefinite.

Kwa^uum, *there is*;

Kwa^uul, *there was*;

Kwa^uun, *there will be*.

Conclusive.

Kwa^ooom, *there has been*;

Kwa^oool, *there had been*;

Kwa^ooon, *there will have been*.

Progressive.

Kwa^uump, *there is being*;

Kwa^uult, *there was being*;

Kwa^uunt, *there will be being*.

Sound *z* after Kwa^u.

CHAPTER II.

INTERROGATIVES.

Indefinite.

Kwe^uum, *is there*?

Kwe^uul, *was there*?

Kwe^uun, *will there be*?

Conclusive.

Kwe^ooom? *has there been*?

Kwe^oool, *had there been*?

Kwe^ooon, *will there have been*?

Progressive.

Kwe^uump? *is there being*?

Kwe^uult, *was there being*?

Kwe^uunt? *will there be being*?

Sound *z* after Kwe^u.

CHAPTER III.

DIRECTIVES.

Kwⁱtum! *let there be now*!

Kwⁱtun! *let there be hereafter*!

Kwⁱ peⁿtisai! *let there come*!

Kwⁱtum i^mboo! *let there be light*!

CHAPTER IV.

OPTATIVES.

Kw^otum! *oh that there were*! Kw^otul! *oh that there had formerly been*! Kw^otun! *oh that there may hereafter be*.

Kw^o peⁿtisi! *oh that there were now come*! Kw^o peⁿtisi! *oh that there had come*! Kw^o peⁿtisin! *oh that there may come*!

CHAPTER V.

DEPENDENTS.

Kwai^tum, *there to be now*;

Kwai^tul, *there formerly to be*;

Kwai^tun, *there to be hereafter*.

CHAPTER VI.

ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

I. *With Copulæ.*

Kwou'ut, there being; Kwou'omut, there *having now* been; Kwou'lut, there having *formerly* been; Kwou'nut, there having *hereafter* been.

2. *With Tabulars.*

Kwou pentus_o, there coming; Kwou pentus_{cl}, there *formerly* coming; Kwou pentus_{en}, there coming *hercafter*.

PART XXXI.

EUPHONY.

Certain rules are necessary to insure the pleasant sound of words: for although this may, by some, be thought *unimportant*, it will be found to be a *sine qua non*. Wilkins's scheme did, in fact, split on this rock; although there were other fatal ones ahead.

There are two short vowels, the shortest and easiest of language, and found, no doubt, in every tongue deserving the name. They are, first, the vowel u in *bu*ll, *pu*ll, and *faithul*, as these words are unemphatically uttered in educated society; and secondly, the vowel *i* in *si*n, *pi*n, *fi*n, *pi*ll, *fi*ll, *si*p, and *li*p.

Of these two, the vowel, u, is the easier:—*faithul* is more easily pronounced than *faithil*.

In all *perfect* words, though consisting of three, four, and even five syllables, there is such a *unity* and balancing of the parts, as presents them to the ear perfectly distinct from the context, in a state of unmis-takable integrity and insulation. To accomplish this object in sufficient perfection, there must be one syllable in every word, which is *accented*; as, *din*zoi, (accent on *din*,) and *din*zoi'tu, (accent on *zoi*).

The force of this accent is sufficient, without interfering with the integrity of the word, to express any two additional syllables, consisting of either u or *i*. In the English words, ha'pinis, ko'luru, De'buru, pau'siti, siviliti, su'tinti, po'vurti, all the short vowels are either u or *i*. This kind of words admits of every variety of vowel, if placed under the accent; as, ha'pi, ha'ti, nai'sun, au'tur, fre'tful, fe'rsnis, si'nfuli, impi'iti, po'zitivli, so'suli, boi'sturus, foolisli, bou'ntiful, tu'ndurur. These words are perfect; for every word of more than one syllable is accented; and all the unaccented vowels, by their very brevity and levity, indicate that they are mere appendages to some principal syllable, which is *under the accent*, and which forms, as it were, the centre of gravity about which these lighter syllables are suspended.

The accented vowel varies in its force according to the number and difficulty of the unaccented vowels.

The number of unaccented syllables which may succeed the one *accented*, as a rule, are but two: where, however, the short syllables are *i* or u, it may sometimes admit of a third final syllable; as, po'zitivli, empha'tickuli, inko'ntinuntli.

With regard to the number of unaccented syllables which may *precede* the accent, the law admits of two, where the vowels are *i* or u, and without any exception; as, in'di'vizible, un'di'vi'did, un'provi'ded, un'di'si'did, impli'kai'sun, ti'ti'lai'sun.

But as the accented syllable may, at the pleasure of the speaker, be uttered *more* or *less* forcibly, we may use before it vowels of greater force and difficulty of utterance than either u or *i*, by merely taking

care to utter the accented syllable with still greater force than any of those before it. And although such words are *per se* less elegant and therefore less perfect when other vowels are employed, yet, as they produce a greater variety, like discords in music, they serve to qualify the cloying sweetness of everlasting recurrence to a perfect principle. Indeed, perhaps we ought not to condemn such unaccented syllables, as the extra force of the chief accent is quite sufficient to keep up the insulation and integrity of the word.

Take the following examples of English words:

Kontrove^rsu^l, aplikai^sun, incaude^sent, professo^rreal, turⁿome^trikuli.

Where the accented syllable is followed by more than two, three, or four syllables, the word becomes necessarily a bad one; as, to^lurubⁿis, di^lituriⁿis, koⁿtrudi^kturine^s. The vowels following the accent are u or i in such instances, or they would become unutterable.

Where there are two accents in one word, one must be more forcibly uttered than the other, to indicate that the lighter portion of the word still is but an appendage to the heavier; as, o^mni^prezeⁿsu^l, o^mni^pursi^peun^s. Were the two accents equal, the expression would become two words, in sound, at least; as, o^mni prezeⁿsu^l, o^mni pursi^peun^s; and would, to the ear, sound as verbally independent as strain^ji kunteⁿsu^s, pyoo^rli mistaiken. The sense, then, requires a minor and a major accent.

For many years we toiled in vain to produce a *system* of euphonic words. It was easy to find individual words; existing languages furnished them in abundance. But the great difficulty was to find a whole system of radical *substantives*, all of which, without exception, should be subject to the same law of vicissitude, in converting them into verbs, adjectives, and adverbs; and also in expressing modes, tenses, &c.

Now the sole principle on which this system turns, consists in the application of the four consonants, m, n, n and l; and the two short vowels u and i.

These consonants give to every generic syllable, a ringing *musical sound*; as, o^mbi, a^mbi; oⁿdi, aⁿdi; o^ugo, a^ugo; o^ldi, a^ldi, which without them, would be o^bi, a^bi; o^di, a^di, o^go, a^go.

The same consonants furnish, in every tabular word, a fulcrum or fixed point on which the other syllables commonly depend, and from which the relation of the other parts of the word may be seen at once.

To instance only one advantage,—the letter e immediately following the nasal letter of any tabular word throughout the language, expresses *negation*; as toⁿsikai, to love; ton^esikai, not to love: (see page 91). This is a *universal law*, applicable to every one of the thousands of tabular substantives, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. So pantur is pan^etur; pran^ttur, prang^ttur; plan^ttur plan^etur; &c, &c. This is a much more simple and elegant mode of *negation* than the French *ne pas*: indeed, the existence of *two signs* for one simple *object*, shews its barbarous origin; like *il y a, there is*; &c.

PART XXXII.

COMPARATIVE NOUNS, VERBS, ADJECTIVES, AND ADVERBS.

Read over the forms at page 49. We propose to furnish examples of each kind.

CHAPTER I.

COMPARATIVE NOUNS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. He is <i>as great a philosopher</i> as Newton. | Wai ^u un u prombif ⁱ /kyu Nyoo ^t un. |
| 2. This is <i>not so great a philosopher</i> as Newton. | O ⁿ um u prombif ⁱ /skyu Nyoo ^t un. |
| 3. That will be <i>a larger tree</i> than yours. | Ro ⁿ un u umvikou ⁱ /kyu <u>ta</u> st. |

4. I will give you *the largest cucumber* in the garden. Au vri'u nas ke'tinai temvi'nipous itu ta'nzoo.
 5. She has *the smallest foot* I ever saw. Yai be'ntipo va'ndikaus aukwin grai'su po'mpitel.
 6. She has, also, *a smaller hand* than her sister. Yai be'ntipo, kwel, u ta'ndikau tyai'kyu ko'nzipun.

CHAPTER II.

COMPARATIVE VERBS.

7. This *is as hard* as that. O pl'i'mpisa ro'kyu.
 8. This *is not so great* as that. O pra'ne'tipas ro'kyu.
 9. This tree *will be larger* than that. O u'mvi pra'ntipoun ro'kyu.

CHAPTER III.

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES.

1. Wai'um pra'ntupa u pro'mboi kyu Nyoo'tun. He is *as great* a philosopher as Newton.
 2. O num pra'ntupas u pro'mboi kyu Nyoo'tun. This is *not so great* a philosopher as Newton.
 3. Ro un u pra'ntupou um'vi kyu t'ast. That will be *a larger* tree than yours.
 4. Au vri'u nas ke'tinai pra'ntupous te'mvinoo itu I will give you the *largest* cucumber in the garden.
 5. Yai be'ntipo pla'ntupous va'ndi au'kyu grai'su She has the *smallest* foot I ever saw.
 po'mpitel.

CHAPTER IV.

COMPARATIVE ADVERBS.

The park was	{ brilliantly as brilliantly so brilliantly more brilliantly most brilliantly less brilliantly least brilliantly too brilliantly }	illuminated.	Branzoo'ul	{ timbur timbuva timbuvas timbuvou timbuvous timbuvau timbuvaus timbuvya }	i'mpuvoo.
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The above examples are sufficient to shew the universality of the principles on which the Philosophic is based.

PART XXXIII.

SYLLABIC AGGREGATES.

The Tabulars are supposed to denote all the necessary elements of a Philosophic language; but were we always to use tabulars to express certain grammatical notions of frequent occurrence, discourse would drag heavily. We have therefore selected certain single letters which have the essential meaning of a

tabular; thus *k*, *g*, *t*, *d*, &c. have, in composition with other letters or syllables, respectively the meaning of the words *which*, *who*, *thing*, and *person*; and so with other letters having a specific meaning. So syllables have the force of words, and indeed are words when used alone; as o, *this*; ro, *that*, &c.

As *brevity* and speed are of the greatest importance, syllabic aggregates have been invented to enable the speaker to include in *one word* of two, three, four, or more letters or syllables, the effect of so many distinct tabular words. By this contrivance, instead of *several* distinct words, each having its own *accent*, we have an amalgamation of these short elements into one word, having only *one accent* or emphasis; and as *only one* of these elements, out of several, is emphatical, the accent is placed on that element, and the other significant letters or syllables, like the unaccented syllables of any other word, are passed over swiftly and lightly, whereby discourse is greatly abridged of its tediousness, without the slightest *obscurity*.

EXAMPLES.

1. DEMONSTRATIVES, combined with Prepositions, and with the Conjunctions *Kwi* or *Twi*.

Singulars.

Otukwi, and in this. Rotukwi, and in that. Oitutwi, or in the same. Roitutwi, or in the other. Itukwi, and in a certain one. Ritukwi, and in some one. Oatukwi, and in every one. Routukwi, and in each one. Raitukwi, and in any one.

Plurals.

Outukwi, and in these. Rotukwi, and in those. Oiutukwi, and in the same (ones). Roiututwi, or in others. Iututwi, or in certain (ones). Riututwi, or in some (ones). Raiututwi, and in any (ones).

Observe. The above Philosophic words are in the inverse order of the English; so you translate them from right to left; thus Rotukwi, must be read in English, thus; and, (kwi); in, (tu); (ro), that.

Kwi and *twi* may be suffixed to each of the following examples.

2. PERSONAL PRONOUNS combined with Subjunctives and Demonstratives. (See pages 78 & 79).

Examples. (Read backwards).

Auko, this which I; aukro, that which I; ako, this which thou; akro, that which thou; aiko, this which it; waiko, this which he; waikro, that which he; yaiko, this which she; yaikro, that which she; auroko, this which we; aurroko, that which we; aroko, this which ye; arroko, that which ye; aroko, this which they; arroko, that which they.

3. IF *G*, SIGNIFYING WHOM, be inserted in the place of *K*, in the above examples, another useful class of Syllabic Aggregates will be formed. (In these examples, the word *Person* should be used, in English, after the Demonstratives. *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*, &c.)

EXAMPLES.

Au'go, this person whom I. Au'gro, that person whom I. A'go, this person whom thou. A'gro, that person whom thou. So, ai'go, ai'gro, wai'go, wai'gro, yai'go, yai'gro, au'go, au'gro, a'go, a'gro, a'go, and lastly, a'gro, i. e. this person whom they; &c. &c.

By advancing the accent one syllable, the conjunctions *kwi* or *twi* may be subjoined to each of the above Aggregates; as, au'go'kwi, and this person whom I; au'gro'kwi, and that person whom I. Here are four words aggregated into *one*.

4. *G* SIGNIFIES WHO OR WHOM, when it is prefixed to the Personal Pronouns, *au*, *a*, *ai*, *wai*, *yai*, &c. Examples:—

Gau, I who or whom. Ga, thou who or whom. Gwai, he who or whom. Gyai, she who or whom. Gaur, we who or whom. Gar, ye who or whom. Gar, they who or whom. Gar'kwi, and they who or whom.

5. *SUBJUNCTIVE SUBSTANTIVES combined with Prepositions, Pronouns, &c.* (See page 76).

Slos, what I. Slas, what thou. Sles, what it. Slur, what he. Slun, what she. Slaur, what we. Slar, what ye. Slar, what they.

Slot, what my. Slat, what thy. Slet, what its. Slurt, what his. Slunt, what her. Slaurt, what our. Slart, what your. Slart, what their.

Twos, which I. Twas, which thou. Twes, which it. Twur, which he. Twun, which she. Twa^ur, which we. Twar, which ye. Twar, which they.

Twot, which my. Twat, which thy. Twet, which its. Twurt, which his. Twunt, which her. Twa^urt, which our. Twart, which your. Twart, which their.

Dwos, whom I. Dwas, whom thou. Dwes, whom it. Dwur, whom he. Dwun, whom she. Dwa^ur, whom we. Dwar, whom ye. Dwar, whom they.

Dwot, whom my. Dwat, whom thy. Dwet, whom its. Dwurt, whom his. Dwunt, whom her. Dwa^urt, whom our. Dwart, whom your. Dwart, whom their.

[§ 272] Observe. Prepositions are suffixed to Slot, Twot, and Dwot, by interposing *i* betwixt the latter and the former; as, *Sloti'tu*, of what my; *Twoti'tu*, of which my; *Dwoti'tu*, of whom my. Kwi or twi may be suffixed to these expressions; as, *Sloti'tukwi*, and of what my; &c.

[§ 273] To unite Prepositions with slos, twos, and dwos, cut off the *s*, and then suffix the Preposition, as follows:—

EXAMPLES.

Slo'tu, in what I. Sla'tu, in what thou. Sle'tu, in what it. Slu'rtu, in what he. Slu'ntu, in what she. Slau'rtu, in what we. Slar'tu, in what ye. Slar'tu, in what they.

Two'tu, in which I. Twa'tu, in which thou. Twe'tu, in which it. Twu'rtu, in which he. Twu'ntu, in which she. Twa^u'rtu, in which we. Twa^u'rtu, in which ye. Twa^u'rtu, in which they.

Dwo'tu, in whom I. Dwa'tu, in whom thou. Dwe'tu, in whom it. Dwu'rtu, in whom he. Dwu'ntu, in whom she. Dwa^u'rtu, in whom we. Dwa^u'rtu, in whom ye. Dwa^u'rtu, in whom they.

The above examples all admit *kwi* or *twi* to be suffixed; as, *dw'otukwi*, and in whom I; &c.

Many other examples might here be adduced, but these must suffice.

6. *SUBJUNCTIVES with DEMONSTRATIVES.*

Singular.

Slo, what this. Slo'ru, what that. Sloi, what the same. Slo'ru, what another. Sli, what a certain one. Sli'ru, what some one. Slou, what every one. Slou'ru, what each one. Slai, what any one.

Plural.

Slo'u, what these. Slo'uru, what those. Sloi'u, what the same. Sloi'uru, what the other. Sli'ur, what certain ones. Sli'uru, what some ones. Slai'u, what any. Slou'uru, what all.

EXAMPLES.

A bo'nsifo slo kro'ndoo ga'nsitel, you know *what this* person said. A bo'nsifo slo'ru kro'ndoo ga'nsitel, you know *what that* person said. A bo'nsifo sloi kro'ndoo ga'nsitel, you know *what the same* person said. A bo'nsifo slo'u kro'ndooz ga'nsitel, you know *what these* persons said. A bo'nsifo slou'uru kro'ndooz ga'nsitel, you know *what those* persons said. A bo'nsifo sloi'u kro'ndooz ga'nsitel, you know *what the same* persons said. &c. &c.

PART XXXIV.

TRANSCENDENTALS. (SUPPLEMENTAL).

At page 96, (which see) there is a rule for the formation of Transcendental *Substantives* when they are *suffixed* to a Tabular. This rule is correct, as far as it goes. As, however, Transcendentals are usually *prefixed*, the following rules will be observed instead.

[§ 274] Rule 1. Transcendental Substantives *prefixed*, (that is to say, the first Table at page 76) all terminate in *n*, *m*, or *z*, according to the consonant immediately following them, instead of the letter *s*.

EXAMPLES.

O'mvi, herb; fimo'mvi, herbage; i. e. the kinds of herb. Bo'ndroo, people; fimbo'ndroo, populace; i. e. the kinds of people. Fo'nzoo, parent; fimfo'nzoo, parentage; i. e. the kinds of parents. So, unzi, metal; kinunzi, the mine; i. e. the metal place.

[§ 275] Rule 2. Transcendental Verbs *prefixed*, are of the form of those in the Table, at page 96, ending in *s*.

EXAMPLES.

Ba'ntoi, it is thick; tisba'ntoi, it thickens; i. e. causes to be thick. Pe'nto, it is straight; tispe'nto, it straightens, makes straight. Vensivo, it breaks; tasve'nsivo, it cracks; i. e. begins to break. Ta'ntrino, it usurps; tasta'ntrino, it encroaches; i. e. begins to usurp. Fo'mpito, it hears; twasfo'mpito, it listens; i. e. endeavours to hear. Po'mpito, it sees; twaspo'mpito, it peeps; i. e. endeavours to see. Un'sipo, it burns; twasun'sipo, it endeavours to burn; and drasu'nsipo, it ceases to burn.

[§ 276] Rule 3. Transcendental Adjectives and Adverbs are of the same form; which exactly agree with the Table at the beginning of page 96, only cutting off the final *s*. It may excite surprise, that these two different parts of speech are of the same form: that surprise will end when we observe, that Transcendental *Adjectives* are always necessarily joined to tabular *substantives*; while *Adverbs* are always joined to tabular verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

EXAMPLES:—ADJECTIVES.

Ko'nzi, joy; pako'nzi, cheerfulness; i. e. habitual joy. De'mbi, obedience; padembi, habitual obedience. Dre'mbi, disobedience; padre'mbi, habitual disobedience; i. e. contumacy.

EXAMPLES:—ADVERBS.

Ko'nsi, it is joyful; pako'nsi, it is habitually joyful; i. e. cheerful. De'mpi, it is obedient; padempi, it is habitually obedient. Dre'mpi, it is disobedient; padre'mpi, it is habitually disobedient; i. e. it is contumacious.

[§ 277] Observe:—All the examples of Transcendentals at pages 96, 97, and 98, may be used as there laid down: we would, however, suggest, that instead of *suffixing* the Transcendental, as in all those examples, it should be *prefixed*, according to the rules here laid down.

[§ 278] Observe:—At page 100, § 207, the letter *y* is used to denote the *infinitive* or dependent Verb Transcendental; experience has proved that the *y* is superfluous; and that if the tabular be in the form of the infinitive, the context will shew whether the Transcendental is indicative or infinitive, just as the Adjective and Adverb Transcendental, though of the same form, are distinguished by the form of the tabular with which they are connected.

PART XXXV.

RESPONSIVES.

Questions and answers constitute an important part of discourse: but as the question is the speech of one person, and the answer that of another; and as the answer only implies, but does not express, a certain part of the previous question, these assertive answers are elevated into a distinct class, denominated Responsives. Indeed, the peculiar form of the Responsives, and the rules arising from their relation to antecedent questions, fully justify us in giving them this special name; just as a syllogism is denominated an Enthymeme, from a similar ellipsis:—still, it should not be forgotten, that Responsives are but peculiar forms of the Assertive Sentence.

Now one of the great advantages of pronouns, is, not that they stand for nouns, (which is rarely the case,) but because they refer the mind back to the thing which has been before mentioned, and resume that thing, and shew that the same thing is still before the mind; and thus keep up the connection of all the parts of the sentence. So it is with Responsives; and the following rules are framed expressly to keep the mind aware of the relations in which questions and answers stand to each other.

[§ 279] Rule 1. Where the answer is yes or no, those two words are denoted by Ham, yes; Nam, no; as,—Are you my friend? Ham, yes; i. e. I am. Did you speak? Ham, yes; i. e. I did. Is the letter written? Ham, yes; i. e. it is. Ham and Nam are used for general objects; but the following Responsives have more special forms, according as they are Neutral, Active, or Passive.

RESPONSIVES NEUTRAL.

[§ 280] Rule 2. Where the principal Verb in the Question is Um, Ul, or Un, i. e. am, was, or shall be; the answer, if yes, will be Zum, Zul, or Zun; as,—*U'mēa ponza'tos?* are you my friend? *Ans. Zum, yes, I am; or, Num, no, I am not.* *U'lēa ponza'tos?* were you my friend? *Ans. Zul, I was; or, Nul, I was not.* *U'neā ponza'tos?* shall you be my friend? *Ans. Zun, yes; or, Nun, no; i. e. I shall or shall not.*

[§ 281] Rule 3. Oom, Ool, Oon, have for their Responsives, Zoom, Zool, Zoon; Noom, Nool, Noon; as, *Oo'mēa ponza'tos?* have you been my friend? *Ans. Zoom, yes, I have been; or, Noom, no, I have not been.* *Oo'lēa ponza'tos?* had you been my friend? *Ans. Zool, yes, I had been; or, Nool, no, I had not been.* *Oo'neā ponza'tos?* shall you have been my friend? *Ans. Zoon, yes, I shall have been; or, Noon, no, I shall not have been.*

[§ 282] Rule 4. Umpea, Ultea, Untea, have for their answers,—*Zump, yes, I am being; or, Nump, no, I am not being:—Zult, yes, I was being; or, Nult, no, I was not being:—Zunt, yes, I shall be being; or, Nunt, no, I shall not be being.*

RESPONSIVES ACTIVE.

[§ 283] Rule 5. These are perfectly analogous to the foregoing; only signify *doing*, instead of *being*.

Imean? Ilean? Inean? have for their Responsives,—*Zim, yes; or, Nim, no:—Zil, yes; or, Nil, no: Zin, yes; or, Nin, no.*

[§ 284] Rule 6. *E'mea?* *E'lea?* *E'nea?* have for their Responsives,—*Zem*, yes; or, *Nem*, no:—*Zel*, yes; or, *Nel*, no;—*Zen*, yes; or, *Nen*, no.

[§ 285] Rule 7. *Impea?* *Iltea*, *Intea?* have for their Responsives, *Zimp* or *Nimp*; *Zilt* or *nilt*; *Zint* or *Nint*.

[§ 286] Rule 7. The *Passive Responsives* agree with the *Neutral*.

RESPONSIVES TABULAR—NEUTRAL.

[§ 287] Rule 8. The Responsives tabular follow the same law as the above Copulatives.

Examples:—Indefinite.

Interrogatives. *Pampoo'a?* *Pampoo'lea?* *Pampoo'nea?* *Responsives.* *Zum*, yes; *Num*, no:—*Zul*, yes; *Nul*, no:—*Zun*, yes; *Nun*, no.

Examples:—Conclusive.

Interrogatives. *Poumpoo'a?* *Poumpoo'lea?* *Poumpoo'nea?* *Responsives.* *Zoom*, yes; *Noom*, no:—*Zool*, yes; *Nool*, no:—*Zoon*, yes; *Noon*, no.

Examples:—Progressive.

Interrogatives. *Pampoo'aid?* *Pampoo'leaid?* *Pampoo'neaid?* *Responsives.* *Zump*, yes; *Nump*, no:—*Zult*, yes; *Nult*, no:—*Zunt*, yes; *Nunt*, no.

[§ 288] Rule 9. The *Passives* follow the same rule as the *Neutrals*.

RESPONSIVES TABULAR:—ACTIVE.

Examples:—Indefinite.

Interrogatives. *To'nsikea"zos?* *To'nsikelea"zos?* *To'nsikenea"zos?* *Lovest thou me? Lovedst thou me? Shalt thou love me?* *Responsives.* *Zim*, yes; i. e. I do; or, *Nim*, no, I do not. *Zil*, yes, I did; *Nil*, no, I did not. *Zin*, yes, I shall; *Nin*, no, I shall not.

Examples:—Conclusive.

Interrogatives. *To'nsikea"zos?* *To'nsikelea"zos?* *To'nsikenea"zos?* *Hast thou loved me? Hadst thou loved me? Shalt thou have loved me?* *Responsives.* *Zem* or *Nem*. *Zel* or *Nel*. *Zen* or *Nen*.

Examples:—Progressive.

Interrogatives. *To'nsikenea"zos?* *To'nsikelea"zos?* *To'nsikenea"zos?* *Art thou continuing to love me? Wert thou continuing to love me? Shalt thou be continuing to love me?* *Responsives.* *Zimp* or *Nimp*. *Zilt* or *Nilt*. *Zint* or *Nint*.

A question may be raised upon any *material* member of the sentence, respecting which the speaker demands information. Thus, the speaker may not know

1. *The Subject or Nominative.*

Who occupies that house? *Ans.* I; i. e. I occupy that house.

2. *The Accusative or Object.*

What house do I occupy? *Ans.* That house; i. e. I occupy *that* house.

3. *The Preposition and its Object.*

Where do you live? *Ans.* In London; i. e. I live *in* London.

4. The Means.

How did he do it? *Ans.* *By means of an iron bar*; i. e. he did it *by means of an iron bar*.

5. The Cause or Reason.

Why did he refuse? *Ans.* *Because he was unable to pay*; i. e. he refused *because he was unable to pay*.

6. Noun Subjunctive.

What did you affirm? *Ans.* *That the fool said there was no God*; i. e. I affirmed *that the fool said there was no God*.

7. The Noun Infinitive.

What did you say was too late? *Ans.* *For them to complete their tasks*; i. e. I said it was too late *for them to complete their tasks*.

Obs. In all these cases the Interrogative word denotes the absence of some necessary information:-- the Answer supplies that information.

PART XXXVI.

GRAMMATICALS, ENGLISH AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

A.

A, article; U, yu, yoo, oo, w.
Adding that, conj. Sto'lkwin.
After, prep. Ce, Ci.
Against, prep. Be, bi.
Again, adv. Vool,
Along, prep. Gloo, glu.
Already, adv. Sprai: tro'su, at
that time; to'su, at this time;
to'eu, before this time.
Alone, adv. Tel: fro'nzun.
Although, conj. Nool.
Almost, adv. Sool.
Am, copulative, Um.
Am being, copul. Ump.
Am doing, copul. Imp.
Among, prep. Skoo, sku.
An, article, U, yu, yoo, oo, w.
And, conj. Kwi, kwil, kw.
And not, conj. No'kwi.
And so forth, &c., adv. Kyel.
Any, demonstrative sing. Rai.
Any one, demon. Drai, i. e. any
person.

Any, demon. plural, Rai'u.
Anywhere, adv. Krai'tu, in any
place: krai'sn, at any place.
Anywhere else, adv. Kroirai'tu:
kroirai'su, at any other place.
Art, copul. Um.
As, conj. Ful, opposed to fil, so.
As little as, conj. Pa'kyu.
As much as, conj. Ba'kyu.
As much, adv. Ba.
As, comparative adverb yun (pre-
ceding); as, yun pa'npur, as
happy.
As, (a suffix), Kyu.
As, (suffixed) A; as, pra'ntupa,
as great.
As being, conj. Fre.
As well as, conj. Zoo'kyu. Ton-
duva'kyu, as perfectly as:
fambusa'kyu, as wisely as:
fonduva'kyu, as properly as;
as good as.
As follows, adv. Kwi'sin; i. e. all
that follow.
As if, conj. Vel.

At, prep. Soo, su.
At first, adv. Krooz.
At last, adv. Krez.
At most, adv. Brooz.
At least, adv. Brez.
At this very time, adv. Tego'su.
At that very time, adv. Tegro'su.
At this time, adv. Go'su.
At that time, adv. Gro'su.
Away, adv. K'ohi, from this place:
kroni, from that place.
Away! exelam. Nis pre'ntisoz;
i. e. go away.
Aye, adv. Zum, yes, &c: Zim,
yes, &c.
Aye, adv. Tindur, i. e. everly.
At the beginning of, prep. Sprou,
spru.
At the end of, prep. Stre, stri; as,
Vundai'stri, at the close of
the day.

B.

Backwards, adv. Droo, dru.
Being, part. Un.

Been, part. Ut.

Because, conj. Vre.

Because of, prep. de, di; i. e. for.

Before, prep. Coo, en.

Before, conj. Coo'kwin.

Behind, (i. e. after), prep. Ce, ci.

Behold! v. Pool!

Beside, prep. De, di; as, de'os or daus, beside me.

Below, prep. Dre, dri.

Besides, prep. Kre, kri, (inclusive); as, Kre'os or kraus, besides me.

Between or betwixt, prep. Koo, ku.

Beyond, prep. Ge, gi.

Both, conj. Kwifin: kwitin, all three: kwikin, all four: kwibin, all five, &c.

But, conj. Bel, bil.

By, prep. Doo, du; as, doo'os, or dos, by me.

By means of, prep. Te, ti; as, te'es or tais, with or by means of it; (as a sword).

C.

Can, v. Pi'u, pli'u, pri'u.

Cannot, v. Pi'un, pli'un, pri'un.

Cause, n. O'ndoi.

Cause, v. E, le, &c. (See page 117).

Cause, v. tabular. (See page 59).

Cause, transcendental, tin, tis, ti.

Certain one, (a) adj. I; as, di, a certain person: ti, a certain thing.

Cause, (for the cause that) conj. Twidikwin: de'kwin, for that.

Concerning, prep. Fe, fi; as, fe'os or faus, concerning me.

Course of, (in the) prep. Mool, mul; as mool bu'ndis, in the course of the day, or bundai'mul.

Consequently, adv. Plus, then.

D.

D, duplicate noun, signifying person; as, do, this person; dro, that person; &c.

Degree, (not in any) agg. Jirai'tung.

Degree, (in some) agg. Juzi'tu.

Degree, (in the same) agg. Jizoi'tu.

Degree, (in what I, thou, it, &c.) Ja'tu, ja'tu, jai'tu, &c. (See page 170).

Do, does, doest, copulative, Im; as, au im, I do; a im, thou doest; ai im, it does; &c.

Did, didst, cop. Il; as, au il, I did; a il, thou didst; ai il, it did; &c.

Do, (to) v. dependent. Tim; as, au pi'u ti'mees, I can do it.

Done, part. It.

Down, prep. Tre, tri; as, wai pe'nsifel panza'tri, he walked down stairs.

E.

Each, adj. Rou. (See page 72.)

Each other, agg. Rou'roi.

Effect, dup. D; as, Do'nu, to this effect.

Either, (of two) adj. Twifin: so twitin, either of three: twik-in, either of four: twibin, either of five: &c.

Else, i. e. other thing, dup. n. Troi; as, sloo troi i'mea bo'nsikai? what else do you desire?

Else, adv. Tullin: i. e. if not.

End, agg. P; as, po'nu, to this end; pro'nu, to that end; &c.

Even, adv. Bool; as, U'ndi, bool Fo'nzipur, God, even the Father.

Even then, agg. Plusi'bool.

Even as, agg. Fuli'bool.

Even so, agg. Fili'bool.

Even until, agg. Snoo'bool or bool'snu.

Ever since, agg. Tindu'rsni or sneti'ndur.

Every, demon. Ou; as, ou bi'nzikur, every man: dou, every one, every person: tou, every thing.

Every other, agg. Ou'roi: dou'roi, each other person: tou'roi, each other thing.

Exactly, adv. Sul: as, po'ntipil, sul a'vin, it was exactly six.

Exact time, (at this) agg. Tego'su: tegr'o'su, at that exact time. Obs. Te is the transcendental adverb of perfection.

Except, conj. Kroo; as, kroo'os or kros, except me.

Elsewhere, agg. Kroiri'tu, in some other place: kroitu'tu, in other places.

F.

Fact, dup. n. B; as, bo'tu, of this fact; bro'tu, of that fact; &c.

For, conj. Vroo, vru.

For, on account of, prep. De, di; as, de'os or daus, on account of or for me.

For, (opposed to against) prep. Boo, bu; as, Boo'os or bos, for me: so, be'os or baus, against me.

For, during, prep. Doo, du; as, gro'du, during that time.

Forth, agg. Kroni, from that place: ko'ni, from this place: ky'ni, from the place.

Forth, adv. Spe, in a direction from, fromwards; as, wai pre'ntisel pinjoo'spi, he went in a direction from his horse.

Forwards, adv. Dre, dri.

For a long time, agg. Begyudu.

Forth, adv. Nis; as, nis prentisai, to go from; i. e. away from.

Formerly, adv. Vul; as, wai vul o'ntrisool, yoo'ful bo'mbroi, he was formerly employed as a mechanic.

From, prep. Ne, ni; as, ne'os or naus, from me.

From off, prep. Se'hi, si'ni; se'ne'os, sine'os, or snaus, from off me.

H.

Have, hast, has, copul. Om; as, Au om, I have; a om, thou hast; ai om, it has, &c. &c.

Had, hadst, copul. Ol; as, an ol. I had; a ol, thou hadst, &c.

He, pron. Wai; as, wai pe'ntisai, he came. Aid, (in questions); as, pe'ntise'leaid? did he come?

Her, pron. Un, um, or um, a suffix; as, an tonsiko'un, I love her; et; as, an tonsiko'et, I love her.

Herself, pron. Unkwen; as, yai tonsikounkwen, she loves herself.

Her, adj. pron. Tyai; as, Tyai fo'nzipur, her father. Tun; as, fonzipurtun, her father.

Hers, adj. pron. Tyest; as, an po'ntoo tyest, I am hers. (See page 75).

Hence, adv. Ko'ni, from this place.

Henceforth, adv. Go'ni, from this time.

Here, adv. Ko'tu, in this place: Ko'su, at this place: Pel, here.

Him, pron. Ur; as, Urkwen, himself: ed; as, an tonsiko'ed, I love him; wai tonsikounkwen, he loves himself.

Hitherto, adv. Go'nu, to the present time.

Him, pron. Urs, (preceded by a preposition); as, nurs, from him; purs, without him; furs, concerning him. (See page 84).

Himself, pron. Urkwen. Twai'kwen.

His, adj. pron. Twai; as, twai pa'nzoi. Tur; as, panzoi'tur, his house.

His, adj. pron. disjunctive. (See page 75). Twest; as, Q pa'nzoi po'ntoo twest, this house is his.

His own, pron. Twai'gwen. Tur'gwen.

How? interrogative n. Jyoo'tu; as, joo'tu vo'mpeai? how beautiful is it? i. e. in what degree is it beautiful?

How! exclamative, Jyoo'tu; as, jyoo'tu vo'mpu timpur'kwi? how beautiful and bright!

How far? (i. e. what distance?) interrog. n. Coo'nu; as, cyoo'nu prantise'a? how far are you going?

How much? inter. sub. Kwoo; as, Kwoo ilca ke'ntinai? how much did you give?

How many? inter. sub. Kwoou; as, kwoo'u tau'tu fra'mpufous po'mbrooz o'su gu'ndi, tra'n-soi'u? how many of my poorest subjects, at this hour, are asleep?

I.

I, pron. Au; as, au pa'nsito, I speak.

I myself, emphatical pron. Aukwen.

If, conj. Tul; as, tul a pe'ntise, au pre'ntisen; if you come, I go.

In, prep. Too, tu.

In favor of, adv. Troo, tru.

If not, conj. No'tul; as, no'tul wai pe'ntiso, au tin pre'ntisai; if he does not come, I shall go.

In spite of, adv. Tre, tri.

In order to, adv. Dul.

In order that, adv. Du'lkwin.

Instance, (for) adv. Del.

Into, prep. Moo, mu; as, moo'os or mos, into me.

In the midst of, prep. Stroo, stru; as, stroo'es or stres, in the midst of it.

In the meantime, or meantime, adv. Spur.

Instead of, prep. Ve, vi; ve'as or vars, instead of thee.

Is, am, art, copul. Um; as, an um, I am; a um, thou art; ai um, it is.

Is, v. tabular, Po'ntoo; as, po'n-too, it is.

It, pron. Ai; as, ai nos ke'nting ta'nboi, it to me gives pleasure. Es, (a suffix); as, au po'nsiko'es, I admire it. Ais, (with a preposition prefixed); as, pais, without it; tais, with it; bais, against it.

Itself, pron. emph. Ai'kwen. Tai'kwen.

Its own, pron. emph. Tai'gwen.

Its, adj. pron. Tai; as, tai vo'mbi, its beauty. Tur; as, vo'mbe-tur, its beauty.

Its, adj. pron. disjunctive, Test. (See page 75.)

Its very own self, most emph. pron. Taigwe'nkwen.

K.

Kind, prefix, F; as, fo'tu, of this kind; fro'tu, of that kind; &c.

L.

Last, adj. Pel.

Lastly, adv. Pen.

Least, adv. Wil; as, wil pa'mpur, least happy.

Less, adv. Yil; as, yil pra'mpur, less miserable.

Lest, (*lest that*) conj. Notu'lkwin; as, notu'lkwin wai tri'u tro'm-pi-fai, lest that he should forget: no'tu'l, (*if not*); as, no'tu'l wai tri'u pe'ntisai, if he should not come.

Length, (*at*) adv. Vloo; as, vloo wai pe'ntisel, at length he came.

Let be! directive, Sut, suk; as, sut konzipu'rtos pa'mpivi! let my brother be happy! suk tonzipu'rtos ta'mpivi! let my uncle be content!

Let not be! directive, Sunt, suk; as, sunt konzipu'rtos pra'mpivi, let not my brother be miserable! suk tonzipu'rtos tra'mpivi! let not my uncle be discontent!

Obs. *K* never comes before *k*, nor *t* before *t*.

Let do! directive, Sit, sik; as, sit konza'tos pe'ntisai! let my acquaintance come! sik tonzoo'tos pre'ntisai! let my uncle go!

Let not do! directive, Sint, sink; as, sint konzipu'rtos fronti-pai! let not my brother appear! Sink tonzoo'tos pre'ntisai! let not my uncle go.

Like, prep. Broo, bru; as, broo'os or bros, like me.

Little, (*as*) adj. Pa; as, pontoo pa ai'kyu pi'utim; it is as little as it can be.

Little, (*a*) n. Pas; as, pas bonsi-to'os, a little satisfies me.

Little, (*so*) adj. Pas; as, pone'too pas ai'kyu pi'utim; it is not so little as it can be.

Little that, (*so*) conj. Pa'skwin; as, pone'too pa'skwin wai pi'un pompita'es; it not so little that he cannot see it.

Long after that time, agg. Begro'ci; as, wai pe'ntisel begro'ci, he came long after that time.

M.

Manner, n. V; as, vo'tu, thus, in this manner: vro'tu, so, in that manner.

Manner, (*in what?*) Vyoo'tu; as, vyau'tu, vyai'tu, vyai'tu, &c. in what manner I, in what manner thou, in what manner he, &c.

Me, pron. Os; as, po'os, with me: tonsik'os, loves me: &c.

Myself, emphat. pron. O'skwen. Taukwen, myself.

My own, emph. pron. Taugwen.

My, adj. pron. Tau; as, taukwen, myself. Tos; as, konzipu'r'os, my brother.

My own self, emph. pron. Taugwe'nkwen.

Month, (*this*) n. Saseo: sapin, next month: &c. (See page 90.)

More, adv. Yin; as, yin pa'mpur, more happy; or, pa'mpuvou.

More than, adv. Yinkyu ta'mpur, more than content.

Moreover, conj. Kwe'lkwi.

Most, adv. Win; as, win pa'mpur, most happy; or, pa'mpuvous.

Much, n. Bas; as, bas vra'u ke'ntinoi, much shall be given.

Must, dup. poten. Biu, bli'u, bri'u.

Must, (*to be obliged*) v. dependent, Bi, bli, bri. (See page 113).

Mere, adj. Gonti, simple; as, gonti u'nzo, simple water, unmixed. Dantu, clean; as, dantu u'nzo, pure water.

N.

Namely, adv. Dool.

Near to, prep. Proo, pru; as, kan-zo'pru, near to the temple: pro'os or pros, near to me.

Neither, adv. conj. Twifing, neither (of two); twiting, neither of three; twiking, neither of four; &c. through all numbers.

No longer, agg. Yingrai'no; i. e. not any time more.

Nor, conj. No'twi.

Not, adv. No; (in aggregates) as, auho, not I: no'twi, not or, i. e. nor. E; inserted in tabulars, after the generic consonants, n, m, u, or l. (See page 91, Negation.)

Not at all, agg. Vraituno; i. e. no, not; tu, in; rai, any; v, manner. (See page 87).

Now or now observe, adv. Gel; as, gyoo'sugel konzipu'rtur, i. e. now when his brother, &c.

Now, adv. Spin; as Nau pi'u spin pre'ntisai; I cannot go now. Go'su, at this time.

Nevertheless, yet, conj. Nel, nil.

O.

Of, prep. Too, tu; as, too'os or tos, of me.

Off, prep. Se, si; as, se'os or saus, off me.

Oh! characteristic, Ho!

Oh that! Hokwun!

Only, adv. Tyool.

One, adj. A'pin.

One person, n. D; as, *drai*, any one; *dou*, every one.

One, (suffixed to a tabular) Rik; (plural), *rigz*; as, *au nur ke'ntinel plimpou'rick*, I gave him the black one. *Plural*:—*au nur ke'ntinel plimpou'rigz*, I gave him the white ones.

One another, adv. *Dro'ndus*, mutually. *Dou'roi*, every one, every other.

One another's, agg. *Dou'rois*.

One's, (suffixed to tabular) *Rigz*; as, *Pimpou'rigz*, the grey ones.

One's, adj. *Rais*; as, *pa'nsitai'nu rais po'nza*, to speak to any one's friend.

One's own, agg. *Gwe'nrais*; as, *pa'nsitai'nu gwe'nrais po'nza*, to speak to one's own friend.

One's self, agg. *Kwe'nrais*; as, *pa'nsitai'nu kwe'nrais*, to speak to one's self.

On, prep. *Joo*, *ju*; as, *joo'os* or *jos*, on me.

On this side of, prep. *Goo*, *gu*; as, *goo'os* or *gos*, on this side of me.

Out of, prep. *Foo*, *fu*; as, *pun-zoo'fu*, out of gold.

Or, conj. *Tw*, *twis*, *twil*.

Other, adj. *Roi*; as, *kentingo'es o'nu no'kwi roi'nurik*, give it to this, not the other one.

Other, adj. *Roi'u*, (plural); as, *roi'u da'mbrooz pe'ntisel*, other witnesses came.

Other's, (genitive) *Roi'us*; as, *roi'us a'nzooz*, other's lands. *S* is the sign of the genitive. (See page 69)

Over, (across) *Zoo*, *zu*; as, *zoo'os* or *zos*, across me.

Over-against or opposite, prep. *Ke*,

ki; as, *Ke'os* or *kaus*, over-against me, opposite me.

Ought, v. *Ki'u*, *kli'u*, *kri'u*. *Infinitive*,—*Ki*, *kli* *kri*.

Our, adj. pron. *Taur*; as, *taur po'nza*, our friend. *Ton*, as, *ponza'ton*, our friend.

Our own, adj. pron. *Tau'rgwen*.

Ourselves, adj. pron. *Taurkwen*.

Out of, prep. *Te*, *ti*; as, *te'os* or *tai's*, out of it; i. e. *not in it*.

Out of, active prep. *Me*, *mi*; as, *me'es* or *mais*, out of it.

Out of, prep. *Foo*, *fu*; as, *foo'es* or *fes*, out of it; (denoting the matter out of which a thing is made).

P.

Perhaps, adv. *Pul*; as, *pul wai fi'u pentisai*; perhaps he may come.

Proportion, (in) adv. *Fal*; as, *falkyu a'pin pa'nsivo troi da'nsivo*, as one rises, the other falls.

Proportion, (so in) adv. *Fal'gyu*; as, *falkyu a'pin pa'nsivo fal'gyu troi da'nsivo*, in proportion as one rises, so in proportion the other falls.

R.

Rather, adv. *Cul*; as, *au di'u cul pe'ntisai*, I would rather go.

Rather than, adv. *Cul'kyu*, as, *cul'kyu dwe'ntrifai au di'u dra'usipai*, rather than submit, I would die.

Rather that, conj. *Cul'kwin*; as, *au di'u cul'kwin wai ti'u dwe'ntrifai*, I would rather that he should submit.

Reason or cause, prefix, *T*; as, *To'di au pintipe'lees*, for this cause I did it.

Round about, prep. *Gle*, *gli*; as, *Tombro'gli*, round about the city; *gle'os* or *glaus*, round about me.

S.

Same, adj. *Oi*; as *oi bi'nzi*, the same man.

Same, pron. *Oi*; as, *oi pentise'nul Je'zus vrandai'su*, i. e. the same came to Jesus at night.

Seeing that, conj. *Stelkwin*; as, *stelkwin aur pi'un fa'mpivai*, i. e. seeing that we cannot succeed.

Self, n. *Kwen*; as, *Tau'kwen*, myself.

Since, or since that, conj. *Skre'l-kwin*.

Since, prep. *Skre*, *skri*; as, *gro's-kri*, since that time.

She, pron. *Yai*; as, *yai pe'ntisel*, she came.

She, pron. (in questions) *Ait*; as, *u'meait?* is she? *u'leait?* was she? &c.

She herself, pron. *Yai'kwen*; as, *yai'kwen pintipe'lees*, she herself did it.

Shall, predictive v. *Ti'u*; as, *aur ti'u pe'ntisai*, we shall go.

Shall, authoritative v. *Vai'u*; as, *A vai'u pe'ntisai*, thou shalt go.

So, adv. *Fil*; (opposed to *ful*) as, *Ful a'pin pa'nsivo*, *fil roi da'nsivo*; as one rises, so the other falls.

So, adv. comparative, *yul*; as, *yul pam'pur*, so happy.

So, adv. *Vro'tu*; i. e. in that manner; as, *wai pintipe'lees vro'tu*, he did it in that manner.

Such, adj. *Zo*; as, *zo u bi'nzi*; such a man. *Plural*:—*Zo'u*.

Some, adj. (singular,) Ri; as, au kro'tu po'mpitel ri kro'nza, I there saw some stranger.

Some, (plural,) Rin; as, au po'mpitel ri'u finjoiz prinzo'ju, I saw some sheep on the mountain.

Such, n. Zo; as, zo po'ntipe'leid, such was he; i. e. one of that kind.

Such, plural n. Zo'u; as, zo'ukwi tel po'ntipil ri'u; such were some of you.

Shortly, adv. Kin'dur; as, aur kin'dur pompit'e'leed, we shall soon see him.

T.

The, article, I, wi, we, e, and y. (See page 71.)

Thee, pron. As; as, au tonsiko'as, I love thee.

Then, therefore, conj. Kel; as, aur kel pou'siko'an, we therefore command you.

Then, as a consequence, Plus; as, tul'vru dra'nsuroz pang'sivo, plus Krist pane'sis. I Cor 15-16

Then, adv. past tense, Spen; as, spen pe'ntisel tro'nzoz, then came the disciples. Gro'su, i. e. at that time.

This, demon. singular, O. (See page 72).

These, demon. plural, O'u.

That, demon. sing. Ro.

Those, demon. plur. Ro'u.

Thence, adv. local, Kro'ni, i. e. from that place.

Thenceforth, adv. temporal, Gro'ni; i. e. from that time.

Their, adj. pron. Tar; as, tar ko'ndooz po'ntoo fo'mbro, their names are legion.

Their own, emph. pron. Ta'rgwen.

Their, (a suffix) Ten; as, kon-doo'tenz, their names.

Their own selves, emph. pron. Tar-gwenkwen.

Theirs, disj. pron. Tent. (See page 75).

Theirs, disjunc. pron. masculine, Twent, (speaking of males).

Theirs, disj. pron. feminine, Tyent, (speaking of females).

That, conj. Kwin; as, au bo'n-sifo tau'kwin do'nsupor da'nsipo, I know that my Redcemer liveth.

There, complement to the Characteristic) Kwa; as, kwa pe'ntipool kro'tu, a'vin u'hsi e'nzils, there were set there six water vessels.

There, directive, Kwi; as, kwitum imboo; let there be light!

There, interrog. Kwe; as, Kwe'un dyai'ru vri'u pintipa'ies? Is there any one who will do it?

There to be, infinitive, Kwai'tum.

There, optative, Kwo; as, Kwotum! may there be!

There, adv. Pen. Kro'tu.

Therefore, conj. Kel.

Thereabouts, adv. Stul.

There being, part. Kwou'un.

Them, pron. (suffixed,) En; as, aur tonsiko'en, we love them.

El; as, aur tonsiko'el, we love them. Ars; as, be'ars, against them; pe'ars, without them; fe'ars, concerning them.

Themselves, emphat. pron. Enkwen. Elkwen.

Thing, tabular n. Fo'ndoo. Ri, (suffixed,) as, u ponsupoo'ri, a created thing.

Thou, pron. A; as, a po'ntoo, thou art.

Though, conj. Nool.

Thy, adj. pron. Ta; as, ta flo'n-droo, thy kingdom.

Thy, adj. pron. (suffixed,) Tas; as, flondroo'tas, thy kingdom.

Thy own, emph. pron. Ta'gwen.

Thyself, emph. pron. Ta'kwen.

Thine, disjunc. pron. Tast.

Through, prep. Doo, du; as, doo'es or des, through it.

Together, adv. Tyel.

To, prep. Noo, nu; as, Unde'nu, to God; noo'os or nos, to me.

Too, adv. Zai; as, zai pla'mpa, too rash.

Too much, adv. Bra; as, wai bra po'nsinoo transifai, he is too much inclined to sleep.

Too little, adv. Pra; as, wai ul pra po'nsunoo fo'ntivai; he was too little inclined to do good.

To-day, adv. O bu'ndis; as, o'ju bundis, on this day. Ca'seo.

To-morrow, adv. Ca'pin, i. e. the first future day.

Towards, prep. Spoo, spu; as, spoo'os or spos, towards me.

Truly, adv. Pil; as, wai, pil, po'ntipil fro'nzoo Undetu; he truly was the son of God. Po'ndi, (the tabular adverb of po'ndo, truth).

Time, n. G; (prefixed,) as, go'su, at this time; gro'su, at that time.

U.

Under, prep. Je, ji; as, je'os or jaus, under me.

Unlike, prep. Bre, bri; as, bre'os or braus, unlike me.

Until, prep. Snoo, snu; as, au pla'nsiken bunendai'snu tin-tufous, I shall wait until Monday next.

Until that, conj. Skroo'kwin; as, au pla'nsiken skroo'kwin konzipur'tos pentisen, I shall wait until my brother comes.
Upon, prep. Joo, ju; as, joo'os or jos, upon me.
Uniformly, adv. Voi'tu, i. e. in the same manner.

W.

Was, wast, copul. v. Ul; as, au ul, I was.
We, pron. Aur; as, aur bin pra'n-sifai, dansipai'dul, we must eat, in order to live.
We, ourselves, emph. pron. Au'r-kwen.
With, prep. Poo, pu; as, poo'os or pos, with me.
Without, prep. Pe, pi; as, pe'os or paus.
With, (by means of) Te, ti; as, te'les or tais, with it.
Within, prep. Too, tu; as, too'os or tos, within me.
Without, (outside of) prep. Te, ti; as, Te'os or taus, outside of me.
Will, predictive v. Ti'u; as, yai ti'u pre'ntisai, she will go.
Will, promissive v. Vi'u; as, au vi'u pre'ntisai, I will go.
Week, (this) n. Ja'seo. (See page 90).
Week, (last) Ja'pil; &c.
Week, (next) n. Ja'pin; &c.
Would, potential v. Di'u; as, au di'u pre'ntisai au'tul pli'u, I would go if I could.
Would not, poten. v. Di'un; as, au di'un pre'ntisai, I would not go.
Whatever or whatsoever, inter. or subj. subs. Sloo'un. (See page 77).

What, interrog. &c. Sloo?—See page 78:—as, Si'oke'len twai'tu kransufoo'riz? what became of his dreams?

When, inter or subj. subs. Gyoo'su; as, gyoo'su bu'ndis tas-pimpivo, when the day began to dawn.

Where, inter. or subj. n. Kyoo'su; at what place: kyoo'tu, in what place.

Wherever, inter. or subj. n. Kyoo'suun; or, kyoo'tuun; i. e. at whatever place; or, in whatever place.

Whence, inter. or subj. n. Kyoo'ui; i. e. from what place.

Whither, inter or subj. n. Kyoo'nu, i. e. to what place.

Whereas, conj. Gool.

Whether, inter or subj. n. Swi'fin, which of the two. Swi'tin, which of the three: swi'kin, which of the four: as, nau bo'nsifo swibin pintip'e'les, I knew not which of the five did it.

Which, (nominative,) inter. or subj. n. Tyoo; as, tyoo fro'n-tipeu vo'mpukous? which appears the most beautiful?

Which, (accusative,) inter. or subj. n. Twoo; as, Twoo nas kenti-ne'lees? which to you gave it?

Whichever, int. or subj. n. (nomin.) Tyoo'un; (accus.) Twoo'un.

Who, (nominative,) inter. or subj. n. Dyoo; as, dyoo nos kenti-ne'leas?

Whomsoever, (accusative,) inter. or subj. n. Dwoo'un.

Whose, (real,) inter. or subj. n. Pyoo; as, yu'mvi pyoo to'n-dooz vo'mpikas; the tree whose branches are so beautiful.

Whom, (accusative,) inter. or subj. n. Dwoo; as, Dwoo'nu ilea kentine'lees? to whom did you give it?

Whoever, (nominative,) inter. or subj. n. Dyoo'un.

Whose, (personal,) inter. or subj. n. Byoo; as, Byoo pa'nzoi u'meu ro? whose house is that?

Whosever, (real,) inter. or subj. n. Pyoo'un.

Whosever, (personal,) inter. or subj. n. Byoo'un.

Why, (for what reason or cause) inter. or subj. n. Tyoo'di.

Y.

Ye, pron. Ar; as, ar po'ntoo po'n-za'toz, ye are my friends.

Yea, (yes) adv. Zum, zul, zun, &c. (See page 136, Responsives.)

Yes, (general affirmative,) Ham; opposed to the general negative, Nam, no.

Yesterday, adv. Ca'pil.

Yet, conj. Nel.

You, (nominative, singular,) pron. A; as, a um konzipur'tos, you are my brother.

You, (nominative, plural,) pron. Ar; as, ar po'ntoo ponza'toz, you or ye are my friends.

You, (accusative, singular,) pron. As; as, au tonsiko'as, ho! ponzinu'r'tos! I love you, oh! my friend!

You, (accusative, plural,) pron. Au; as, au tonsiko'an ponzinu'r'toz, I love you, my friends. Al; as, au tonsiko'al, I love you.

You yourselves, pron. Ar arkwen, *You*, pron. (suffixed to a preposition,) Ars; as, pe'ars or pa'rs, without you.

Your, adj. pron. Tar; as, ta'rkwen, yourselves; tar ko'nzipur, your brother.

Your, adj. pron. (plural,) Tan; as, kundra'tan, your preaching.
Yourselves, pron. Arkwen.

Yours, pron. disj. Tant; as, O pa'nzoi po'ntoo tant, this house is yours.

PART XXXVII.

GRAMMATICALS PHILOSOPHIC AND ENGLISH.

A. a.

*A*l, pron. You; as, au to'nsiko'al, I love you.

*A'*l^{kw}en, pron. Yourselves; as, ar to'nsiko'al'kw^{en}, you love yourselves.

*A*n, pron. You; as, an tonsiko'an. Obs. It is used exactly in the same manner as the above pronoun *al*, and exists only for the sake of euphony.

*A*n'kw^{en}, signifies the same as *A'*l^{kw}en:—see above.

*A*s, pron. Thee; as, an tonsiko'as, I love thee.

*A'*s^{kw}en, pron. Thyself; as, a to'n-siko'a's^{kw}en, thou lovest thyself.

*A*s, ta's^{kw}en; pron. Thou, thyself; as, a tonsiko'as, ta's^{kw}en.

*A*s, tasgwe'n^{kw}en; emphat. pron. Thy very own self; as, vo'nzon, a fi'u konsitai'as, tasgwe'n^{kw}en; surely thou mayest trust thy very own self.

A. a.

A, pron. Thou; as, a po'ntoo, thou art.

*A'*l^{kw}en, pron. Thyself; as, a'kw^{en} vra'i'u pintipa'les; thyself shalt do it.

*A*gwe'n^{kw}en, emphat. pron. Thy own self; as, agwe'n^{kw}en, vra'i'u pintipa'les, thou, thy own self, shalt do it.

*A*r, pron. (plural,) Ye.

*A'*rkwen, pron. Yourselves.

*A*s, pron. (suffixed to a preposition,) Thee; as, pe'as or pas, without thee; be'as or bas, against thee.

*A*rgwe'n^{kw}en, your own selves. Obs. All follow the same rule as the above pronouns.

*A*rs, pron. (suffixed to preposition,) You; as, pe'an or pars, without you; fe'an or fars, concerning you.

A. a.

*A*r, pron. They; as, ar go'nsiko banzoo'ten; they praise their pasture.

*A*r'kw^{en}, pron. Themselves.

*A*rgwe'n^{kw}en, Their own selves.

*A*rs, pron. (suffixed to a preposition) Them; as, pe'en or pars, without them; ne'en or nars, from them.

Ai. ai.

*A*i, pron. It; as, ai nur ke'tinel betro'mbi, it gave him great pain.

*A*i'kw^{en}, pron. Itself.

*A*igwe'n^{kw}en, pron. Its own self.

*A*is, pron. It; as, pe'es or pais, without it; ee'es or eais, after it.

*A*id, pron. He; (suffixed to verbs interrogative,) as, U'meaid? is he? u'leaid? was he? u'ueaid? will he be?

*A*it, pron. used exactly like *aid*.

Au. au.

*A*u, pron. I; as, au po'ntoo, I am.

*A*u'kw^{en}, pron. I myself.

*A*ugwe'n^{kw}en, pron. I, my own self.

*A*ur, pron. We; as, Aur fumpri-no'as, fompita'lon, we pray thee to hear us.

*A*us, pron. Me; (suffixed to a preposition,) as, pe'os or paus, without me; de'os or daus, for me.

*A*urs, pron. (suffixed to a preposition,) Us; as, pe'on or paurs, without us.

B. b.

B, (prefixed,) n. Fact; as, bo'tu, of this fact; bro'tu, of that fact, &c: see page 86.

*B*as, n. Much; as, dwoo'nu bas ke'tinoo, basi'nurs dro'nsitoo, to whom much is given, from him much is expected.

*B*a, adj. As much; as, kwa'ul ba jw a'pin ki'ndlo, roi'jukyu; there was as much on one side, as on the other.

*B*alkyu, agg. As much as.

*B*us, agg. So much; (followed by that,) as, wai kro'nsikel ba'skwin au dro'nsive'leur, he was grieved so much that I pitied him.

*B*aus, agg. Against me.

*B*egyu'ci, agg. After a long time.

Obs. *Yu*, in composition, is the article *a*, and *yi*, the article *the*; so that *ci*, is *after*; *yu*, is *a*; *g*, is *time*; and *be*, is the transcendental, and signifies *greatly*.

*B*egyu'du, agg. During, or through a long time; and is resolvable in the same manner.

Be, *bi*, prep. Against; as, *be'os* or *baus*, against me.

Begr'd'ci, agg. long or greatly after that time.

Bi, infinitive of Must; as, *wai ga'n-sito bi'os pre'ntisai*; he says I must go; i. e. me to be obliged to go.

Bi'u, potential v. Must; as, *au bi'u*, I must now; *au bli'u*, I heretofore must; *au bri'u*, I must hereafter.

Boo or *bu*, prep. For; as, *boo'os* or *bos*, for me: *fondroo'bu*, for the king.

Bool, adv. Even.

Bos, agg. For me; and *baus*, against me.

Bra, adv. Too much; as, *wai bra kro'nsikool*; or, *wai kro'nsikyal*; he was too much grieved.

Broo, *bru*, prep. Like; as, *broo'os* or *bros*, like me.

Byoo, int. or subj. n. Whose; (referring to person).

Byoo'un, int. or subj. n. Whosoever.

Bre, *bri*, prep. Unlike; as, *bre'os* or *braus*, unlike me.

C. c.

C'd'seo, n. To-day.

C'd'pil, n. Yesterday; &c.: see Table, page 89.

C'd'pin, n. To-morrow; page 89.

Cul, adv. Rather.

Cu'lk'yu, adv. Rather than.

Cu'lkwin, conj. Rather that.

C'yo, int. or sub. n. What distance; as, *cyoo'nu ti'ia pre'ntisai*? to what distance (i. e. how far?) shall you go?

D. d.

D, n. Person.; as, *Do*, this person; *dro*, that person.

Daus, agg. For me.

Dou, agg. Every one.

Drou, agg. Each one.

Doo, *du*, prep. By: sometimes used to denote the agent; as, *Dwoo'du fo'ndrooz e'ko*; by whom kings reign: see page 120.

Dos, agg. By me; as, *doo'os* or *dos*.

Droo, *dru*, prep. Above; as, *droo'os* or *dros*, above me.

Dre, *dri*, prep. Below; as, *dre'os* or *draus*, below me.

Dou'roi, agg. Every other.

Drou'roi, agg. Each other.

Dou'rois, agg. One another's; as, *ar bo'ntifel dou'roi*; they assisted one another; i. e. every one the other.

Dwoo, int. or subj. n. Whom; as, *Dwoo bentip'cau inzoitu kroo'-as?* whom have I in heaven but thee?

D. d.

D, (prefixed) n. Effect; as, *Do'mu*, to this effect; *doi'nu*, to the same effect.

Do, agg. This effect: see page 88.

Dro, agg. That effect.

Doo, *du*, prep. Through or during; as, *wai ba'nsivel gundai'du koi'tu*, he sat for an hour in the same place.

De, *di*, prep. Beside; as, *wai ba'nsivel dranzo'i'di*, as he sat beside the road; i. e. by the side of the road.

Droo, *dru*, prep. Backwards; as, *wai c'nsikel droo dre'kwi*, he moved backwards and forwards.

Dcol, adv. Namely, to wit, viz.

Dyoo, int or subj. n. What effect? as, *dyoo'pu il'caid pintipa'ies?* with what effect did he do it?

Del, adv. For instance.

Du'lkwin, conj. In order that.

E. e.

En, pron. accus. Them; as, *au ton'siko'en*, I love them.

El, pron. accus. Them: the same use as *en*. Either may be used in preference, where the *sound* would be improved.

Ed, pron. accus. Him; as, *Yai tonsike'leed*, she loved him.

Et, pron. accus. Her; as, *wai tonsike'leet*, he loved her.

Es'kwen, pron. emph. Itself.

En'kwen or *e'kwen*, pron. (plural.) themselves.

Es, pron. accus. It; as, *au pinti-pe'lees*, I did it.

Es tes'kwen, pron. emph. It, itself.

Es tes'gwe'n'kwen, It, its own or very self.

E. e.

E, article, The; when inserted in tabulars: as, *bin'zikur*, man; *be'in'zikur*, the man; *ke'in'joo*, the elephant.

E, adv. (affixed after the generic consonant, that is to say, *n*, *m*, *n*, or *l*) signifying *Not* or *no*: as, *pontoo*, is; *pon'e'too*, is not; *dontoo*, is active; *don'e'too*, is not active. So *bin'zi*, man; *bin'e'zi*, no man; *kro'ndoo*, person; *kron'e'doo*, no person; *fo'nzo*, consideration; *fon'e'zo*, no consideration.

E, v. (prefixed to an accus. pron.) Cause or make; as, *e'os*, it makes me; *le'os*, it made me: see page 118.

Em, v. cop. Have done; as, *au em'e's*, I have done it.

El, v. cop. Had done; as, *au el'e's*, I had done it.

En, v. cop. Shall have; as, au e'nges, I shall have done it.

Emp, v. cop. Have been doing; as, au e'mpees, I have been doing it.

Elt, v. cop. Had been doing; as, au elte'es, I had been doing it.

Ent, v. cop. Shall have been doing; as, au e'ntees, I shall have been doing it.

F. f.

F, n. Kind; as, fo'tu, of this kind; fro'tu, of that kind, &c.

F'u, potential v. May.

F'i, poten. v. inf. To be free to.

Fe, *fi*, prep. Concerning; as, fe'os or faus, concerning me: ta'fikwi po'nzoz, and concerning your observations.

Faus, agg. Concerning me.

Fil, adv. So; as, fi'lkyu, so as.

Fil'kwin, agg. so that.

Foo, *fu*, prep. Out of; as, po'nti-fool punzoifu, it was made out of brass.

Ful, adv. (opposed to *fil*,) as, ful'kwi a'pin pa'nsivo, fil roida'nsivo; as one rises, so the other falls.

G. g.

G, n. (prefixed,) Time; as, go'su, at this time: see page 88.

Goo, *gu*, prep. On this side; as, prinzo'gu, on this side of the mountain: goo'os or gos, on this side of me.

Ge, *gi*, prep. Beyond; as, ge, ge, yi pi'ngou pinzoiz, beyond! beyond! the starry heavens: ge'os or gaus, beyond me.

Gool, adv. Whereas; as, gool wai fa'mpifil, nel de'on wai o'kel fra'mpou, whereas he was rich, yet for us he became poor.

Go'ci, agg. Hereafter.

Go'cu, agg. Heretofore.

Gel, adv. Now; now observe; as, gel au bi'u te'ntipai fonzo'tas, now, I must claim your attention: i. e. consideration.

Gloo, *glu*, prep. Along; as, wai pra'ntisel dranzo'glu, he was going along the road.

Gos, agg. On this side of me.

Go'su, agg. Now; at this time.

Grō'su, Then, at that time.

Go'subool, agg. Even now.

Go'nu, agg. Hitherto.

Go'nibool, agg. Even henceforth.

Goi, agg. The same person who.

Gwen, adj. Own; as, twai'gwen pa'nzoi, his own house—referring to the subject of the proposition.

Gwon, adj. Own; as, twai'gwon pa'nzoi: referring not to the subject of the proposition, but to some other person.

Gyoo, int. or subj. n. What time; as, at what time, gyoo'su; gyooni, from what time.

Gyoo'du, agg. During or through what time; as, gyoo'du i'mea to'nsinai pla'nsinai? how long do you propose to wait!

H. h.

H, emphatical sign, as, konzo'tos too'um Hu'ndi, no'kwi binze'tu, my trust is in God, and not in man.

Ho'kwun, optative characteristic, Oh that! see page 109.

Ho! exclam. Oh! as, ho! yi tro'mbi—yi ka'mboo dranzipo'tu! oh! the pain—the bliss of dying.

I. i.

I, definite art. The; as, i pra'ntu-pous rou'utu vambe'um, the greatest of all, is charity.

Im, cop. v. Do; as, au im tonsi-kailet; I do love her.

Imp, cop. v. Am doing; as, au imp da'nsitai tyi'ndi, I am writing the letter. Obs. Here imp signifies *am doing*, and da'nsitai subjoins the special act, writing.

Il, cop. v. Did; as, au il gonsifaied I did esteem him.

In, cop. v. Shall do; or, Shall, before an active verb; as, au i'nees, I shall do it: au in pe'n-tisai ki'ndur, I shall come soon.

Imp, cop. v. Am doing; or, Am, before an active verb; as, au impees, I am doing it: au imp pre'ntisai, I am going.

It, participle, Done; as, wai om'i'tees; or, wai pentipō'es, he has done it.

I. i.

I, demon. (sing.) A certain; or, A certain one; as, i bi'nzikur pentise'nil Jiroo'sulum, a certain man came from Jerusalem.

I'u, demon. (plural,) as, i'u bi'nzikurz it'u vinfrontuvou, certain men of the baser sort.

J. j.

Ja'seo, n. or adv. This week; as, au, ja'seo, tentivel tau ka'rin pu'ndis, I, this week, began my fortieth year: see page 89.

Je, *ji*, prep. Under; as, je'os or jaus, under me.

Ju'i'tu, (pronounced juzi'tu,) In some degree; as, wai po'ntoo, ju'i'tu, gro'nsikoi, he is in some degree to be blamed.

Jyoo, int. or subj. n. What degree; as, jyoo famboo'tu paintiko'aid? what degree of prosperity has he obtained?

Jirai'tung, agg. Not in any degree.
Joo, ju, prep. Upon; as, *joo'os*
or *jos*, upon me.

Jyoo'tu! agg. How! as, *jyoo'tu*
vo'mpu yai po'ntoo! how beautiful she is!

K. k.

K, n. (prefixed,) Place; as, *ko'tu*,
here; in this place: *kr'o'tu*, there;
in that place.

Kaus, prep. Over-against me.

Kel, conj. Therefore; as, *kel, ho!*
tonsukoo'tos ko'nzooz, therefore,
oh! my beloved brethren.

Kel, ki, prep. Over against; as,
ke'os or *kaus*, over against me.

Ki'au, poten. v. Ought; as, *au ki'u*
pre'ntisai; I ought to go.

Ki'au, poten. verb. Oughted; i. e.
heretofore ought; as, *spen au*
ki'u'n gentina'ed, then I oughted
to pay him.

Ki'au, poten. v. Ought hereafter;
as, *ca'pin au ki'u pre'ntisai*; to-
morrow I ought (i. e. it will be
my duty) to go.

Koo, ku, prep. Betwixt; as, *wai*
kel ba'nsivel, he sat betwixt
them: *koo'os* or *kos*, betwixt me.

Kroo, kru, prep. Except; as, *rou'n*
tel kro'tuul kroo'os, all of them
were there except me.

Kre, kri, Besides; as, *rou'n tel*
kro'tuul kre'os, all of them were
there besides me.

Krai'tung, agg. Nowhere.

Krooz, adv. At first.

Krez, adv. At last; as, *krez wai*
pentis'el, at last he came.

Kwa, adv. assertive, There; as,
Kwa po'ntoo, there is.

Kwe, adv. int. There; as, *kwe'um?*
or, *kwe po'ntoo?* is there?

Kwi, adv. directive, There; as,
kwi'tum, let there be.

Ko'tu, agg. In the same place.

Kwo, adv. optative, There; as,
kwo'tum, oh that there were!

Kwai, adv. dependent, There; as,
kwaitu'm, kwaitu'l, kwaitu'n,
there to be now, there to be
heretofore, there to be hereafter.

Kwou, adv. adj. or part. There;
as, *kwon'um*, there being; *kwou-*
o'mut, there having been; *kwou-*
o'lut, there having formerly been;
kwou'o'nut, there having here-
after been.

Kwen, n. Self; as, *ta'ukwen*, my-
self; *ta'ukwen*, thyself; (referring
to the nominative).

Kwon, n. Self; as, *waikwon*, him-
self; *yaikwon*, herself; (refer-
ring not to the subject but to
some object).

Kwi, conj. And.

Kwil, conj. And.

Kw, conj. And; (before a vowel,)
as, *kw Izuk*, and Isaac.

Kwoo? int. How much?

Kwo'o'u? int. How many?

Kwi'fu, n. Both.

Kwi'tin, n. All three.

Kwi'kin, n. All four.

Kwi'bin, n. All five; and through-
out all numbers: as, *kwi'tin*
gya'su pa'nsivo; *gya'su ka'ntou*
bru'ndis pa'ntipo, *gya'sukwi*
da'nsivo, &c; both when thou
risest, when high noon hast
gained, and when thou fallest,
&c. Obs. *Kwi'tin* denotes three
periods:—Milton, from the de-
fect of our language, was obliged
to use *both* in referring to these
three periods.

Kwin, conj. That; as, *au bo'nsifo*
ta'ukwin Do'nsupor da'nsipo, I
know that my Redeemer liveth.

Kwe'lkwi, conj. Moreover.

Kyoo, int. or subj. n. What place.

Kyoo'tu, int. or subj. n. Where?
i. e. in what place?

Kyel, adv. And so forth.

Kyu, conj. (suffixed,) As; as, *wai-*
kyu pre'ntis'el, as he went.

Kyoo'ni, agg. Whence.

Kyoo'nu, agg. Whither.

L. l.

Le, verb. dup. causal, past tense;
as, *le'os*, it caused me.

Loo, v. dup. causal; as, *loo'os*, it
was caused by me.

M. m.

Maus, agg. Out of me.

Me, prep. Out of.

Mi, prep. Out of.

Mis, prepositional adv. Out.

Mos or *moo'os*, agg. Into me.

Moo, mu, prep. Into; as *panzoi'-*
mu, into the house.

Mool, prep. In the course of.

N. n.

N, adverb, (prefixed to the copu-
latives) as, *Um*, is, *num*, is not;
Ul, was, *nul*, was not; *Un*, will
be, *nun*, will not be. (Prefixed
to the personal pronouns); as,
nau, I not; *na*, thou not, &c.

Ne, ni, prep. From; as, *ne'os* or
naus, from me: *tombro'ni*, from
the city.

Nis, adv. In a direction from.

Noo, nu, prep. To; as, *noo'os* or
nos, to me: *tombro'nu*, to the
city.

Nel, conj. Yet; as, *nel de'on* (or
daurs) *wai o'kel fra'mpou*; yet,
for our sakes, he became poor.

Nool, conj. Although; as, *nool*
wai fa'mpifil, although he was
rich.

Nos, agg. To me.

Nisos, agg. Let me not; (active,) as, *nisos* prehtisai, let me not see go! Table, page 92.

No, adv. Not; as, au *nō* tonsiko_{et}, (emphatically,) I do not love her.

Nōkwi, agg. And not; as, John, *nōkwi* Edward, John, and not Edward.

Nōkwin, conj. Not that; as, *nō*-*kwin* wai fa'mpingel frampou_{di}-*roz*, not that he cared for the poor.

Nōtwi, conj. Nor; i. e. not or.

Nōtul, con. If not; as, *nōtul*kwi, tyoo_{dino}? and if not, why not?

Nuso's, agg. Let me not be; *nusa*_l, be not thou; *nuse's*, let it not be; *nuse'd*, let him not be; *nuse't*, let her not be; *nuso'n*, let us not be; *nusa'r*, be not ye, *nuse'n*, let them not be.

O. o.

Ol, pron. accus. Us; as, wai tro'n-siko_{ol}, he hates us.

Ol, v. Had; (past tense of *Om*), as, au *ol*, I had; au *olut*, I had been.

On, v. Shall have; as, au *on*, I shall have.

On, pron. accus. Us. It has the same force and meaning as *ol*; but sometimes sounds more euphonically.

Om, v. Have; as, au *o'm*, I have.

O'nkwen or *o'lkwen*, agg. Ourselves.

Os, pron. accusative, Me; as, yai ponsiko_{os}, she admires me.

O'skwen, agg. Thyself.

Os, *tosqwenkwen*, agg. Me, my very own self.

Q. o.

Q, demon. This; as, *Q* bu'ndis, this day.

Q'ri, agg. This thing.

Q'ro, agg. This person.

Q'ru, agg. This one; whether person or thing.

Oi.

Oi, demon. The same; as, oi'ro pentise_{nul}. Je'zus vru'ndai'su, the same came to Jesus at night.

Ou.

Ou, demon. Every; as, *Ou* bi'nzi do'ntipel twai'vugwen o'nza, every man acted according to his own will.

Oo.

Oo, art. indefinite, A; as, au po'm-pitel booi'nzi i'su fa'nza, I saw a man at the door.

Oom, v. cop. Have been; as, au oom kro_{tu}, I have been there.

Ool, v. cop. Had been; as, au ool kro_{tu}, I had been there.

Oon, v. cop. Shall have been; as, an oon kro_{tu}, ne'lkwi di'u pre'n-tisai, I have been there, and still would go.

Oomp, v. cop. Have been being; as, tul nan gro'nsikoo, au oomp, if I am not being blamed, I have been (i. e. being blamed).

Oolt, v. cop. Had been being; as, tul nan gro'nsikool, au oolt, if I was not being blamed, I had been (being blamed).

Oont, v. cop. Shall have been being; as, au oont gro'nsikoo, I shall have been (being blamed).

Oomp, *oolt*, *oont*, are rarely used.

P. p.

Pa, adv. As little; as, wai pa do'n-sinoo kwenta'u'kyu, he is as little pleased as myself.

Pas, adv. So little; as, wai pas donsinoos, *nōkyn* fro'ntipai, he is so little pleased as not to appear.

Pa'skwin, conj. So little that; as, wai pas do'nsinoo wai'kwin fro'ntipai, he is so little pleased that he does not appear.

Pe, *pi*, prep. without; as, pe'os or paus, without me: wai pre'nti-sel frinde'pi, he went without the letter.

Pegyu'tu, agg. In a time short; i. e. soon; as, *tu*, in; *yu*, a; *g*, time; *pe*, diminutive-transcendental. Ki'ndur, the adverb of earliness, is a better word.

Pel, adv. Here; a monosyllabic synonyme of ko_{tn}, in this place.

Pen, adv. There; a monosyllabic synonyme of kro_{tu}, in that place.

Pi'u, *pli'u*, *pri'u*, poten. v. Can; as, au pi'u, I can now; au pli'u, I could then; au pri'u, I can then, i. e. hereafter.

Pil, adv. Truly.

Plus, adv. Then, consequently.

Po, n. This end; as, po'nu, to this end; po'di, for this end; popu coo'ol, with this object before us.

Poo, *pu*, prep. With; as, poo'os or pos, with me: wai pansitel vronze'pu branza'kwi, he spake with fear and trembling.

Pool! exclam. Behold!

Pul, adv. Perhaps; as, pul wai pe'ntisen, perhaps he will come.

Proo, *pru*, prep. Near to; (opposed to *pre*, far from).

Pre, *pri*, prep. Far from; as, kanzoipru Unde'pri'kwi, near to the church, and far from God.

Pros or *proo'os*, agg. Near to me.

Praus or *pre'os*, agg. Far from me.

Pra, adv. Too little.

Pgoo, int. or subj. n. Whose; (applicable only to things, and not persons); as, u'mvi pyoo po'ndioiz, the tree whose roots.

R. r.

Rik, pron. (suffixed to adjectives.)

One; as, a vraiu nur ke'htinai u plimpou'rik, aukwi, u prim-pou'rik, you shall give him a black one, and I, a white one.

Rigz, pron. (plural of rik,) Ones; as, au nas vri'u ke'htinai plimpou'rigz, wai'kwi prinpou'rigz, or pri'mpouz, I will give you the black ones, and he the white ones.

Rai, demon. (sing.) Any; as, rai pro'ndoi fli'u bo'nsinoi, any instrument might be selected.

Rai'u, demon. (plural,) Any; as, nau pli'u t'ensitai rai'u dro'nzoiz tyur po'ntifel, I could not approve any suggestions which he made.

Ri, n. Thing; as, u ponsupoo'ri, a creature, i. e. a created thing.

Ro, n. Person; as, Ponsupo'ro, the Creator; i. e. the creating person, or person who creates.

Ri, demon. (sing.) Some; as, au kai'nting gri fonzo'nu too'es, or tes fonzo'nu, I have given some time to the consideration of it.

Ri'u, demon. (plural,) Some; as, ri'uroz pi'un to'nsikai u kinja; some persons cannot like a cat.

Ro, demon. (sing.) That; as, ro ka'nzoi pu'ntrikoo Unde'nu, that temple is consecrated to God.

Ro'u, demon. (plural,) Those; as, ro'u pa'nzoiz, those houses.

Rou, demon. (sing.) Each.

Rous, All; (sing.)

Roi, demon. (sing.) Other.

Ro'u, demon. (plural,) Other.

Rou'roi, demon. (sing.) Each other; as, ar pra'ndur to'nsiko rou'roi, they love each other greatly.

Ru, n. (suffixed,) Person or thing; i. e. One; as, u yin vo'mpuru pi'un po'nsufoo, a more beautiful one cannot be thought, i. e. conceived: u ke'htusoo'ru, a sent one, (whether person or thing). Obs. Kentusoo'ro, a messenger; i. e. a sent person: kentusoo'ri, a sent thing; (as, a present): see *Ro*, and *ri*.

S. s.

Se, *si*, prep. Off; as, se'os or saus, off me: wai pontipil pinjoo'si, he was off the horse.

Se'ni, *si'ni*, prep. From off, (denoting motion,) as, wai pe'ntisel twai'sini pinjoo, he came from off his horse.

Sel, adv. Scarcely; as, Tul pe'm-puroz, sel do'nsipoo, &c., if the righteous scarcely be saved, &c.

Skoo, *sku*, prep. Among; as, wai bansivel To'nondroo'skuz, he sat among the Doctors: skoo'ol or skol, skoo'on or skon, among us.

Skwoo, int. or subj. n. How much? what quantity? (of solid quantity); as, skwoo fenzoo'tu be'ntipe'a panzo'itu? how much bread have you in the house?

Sul, adv. Exactly; as, po'ntipil sul a'vin; or, sul a'vrin gu'ndi, it was exactly six; or, the sixth hour.

Skyoo, int. or subj. n. How much? (generally) as, skyoo trindoi'tu u'meu ka'nzoi ko'ni? what distance is the church from this place?

Skyau, agg. How much I.

Spin, adv. Now; i. e. at this time; synonyme of go'su.

Spoo, *spu*, prep. Towards; as, wai pra'ntisel twai'spu pa'nzoi, he was going towards his house: spoo'os or spos, towards me.

Spen, adv. Then; (past time).

Span, prep. Then; at a future time; as, span pe'ntiso tri'ndo, then cometh the end.

Span, the same word as *span* before *k*; as, span'kwi, and then.

Sproo, *spru*, prep. At the beginning of; as, endo'spru, at the beginning of the business: sproo'es or spres, at the beginning of it.

Stroo, *stru*, prep. In the midst of; as, wai dwapre'nsifel stroo'en; he impetuously ran into the midst of them.

Stre, *stri*, prep. At the end of; as, bundai'stri, twai'ci droope'ndis, ar de'ntisel, at the end of the day, after his return, they met.

Strais, agg. At the end of it.

Sne'kwin, conj. Since that; as, sne'kwin wai pe'ntisel aur bain-e'tipo rai tende'rit, since (that) he came, we have not had any quietness.

Snoo'kwin, conj. Until that; as, snoo'kwin wai pe'ntisel aur be'ntipel tende'rit, until (that) he came, we had peace.

Slau, int. or subj. n. What I; as, na pi'u ga'nsitai slau to'nsing, you cannot tell what I intend. So sla, slai, &c.: see page 78.

Sne, *sni*, prep. Since; as, as, ro'sni bun'dis, since that day.

Sne'kwin, conj. Since that; as, sne'kwin au fre'ntifel ar droopai'n-tiso, since I left, they have returned.

Stul, prep. About; i. e. thereabout, more or less; as, yai po'ntoo stul ka'sin, she is about forty.

Stuls, adv. Thereabout.

Sool, adv. Almost.

Soo, *su*, prep. At.

Sut, (never to precede *t*.) imperative v. Let; (neutral,) as, *sut ponza'tos to'ntiki*, let my friend be safe.

Sunt, (never to precede *t*.) imper. neg. v. Let not; as, *sunt fan-dai'tonz tre'ntikoi*.

Suk, imper. v. (never to precede *k*.) Let; as, *suk tu'ndroiz gon'sikai'as*, let the apostles praise thee.

Sunk, imper. neg. v. (never to precede *k*.) as, *sunk timbo'tas fo'm-pitoi*, let not your voice be heard.

Sit, imper. v. (never to precede *t*.) Let; (active,) as, *sit vande'turz f'insifoi*, let his feet be tied.

Sint, imper. neg. v. (never to precede *t*.) Let not; as, *sint vande'turz f'insifoi*.

Sik, imper. v. (never to precede *k*.) Let; as, *sik tande'turz f'insifoi*.

Sink, imper. v. neg. (never to precede *k*.) Let not; as, *sink tande'turz f'insifoi*, let not his hands be tied.

Stel'kwin, conj. Seeing that; as, *stel'kwin aur glis fe'n'itoo pra'n-tupa'pus u fu'n'zo dambroo'tuz*, &c., seeing that we are encompassed with so great a cloud of witnesses, &c.

S. s.

Sa'seo, This month.

Sa'pil, last month: see page 89.

T. t.

T, n. (prefixed,) Thing; as, *to*, this thing; *tro*, that thing.

Teg'su, adv. Precisely now.

Tel, adv. Alone.

Te, *ti*, prep. With; or, by means of; as, *fembre'ti*, with a sword.

Ti'u, v. predictive, Shall; as, *aur ti'u pre'ntisai*, we shall go now.

Tri'u, v. predictive, Shall; as, *aur tri'u pre'ntisai*, we shall hereafter go.

Tom, (negative, *Trom*.) the infinitive of *om*, Have; i. e. to have; as, *au bo'nsikel tom'ces*, I desired to have it.

Tol, (negative, *Trol*.) v. inf. Previously to have.

Ton, (negative, *Tron*.) v. inf. Hereafter to have.

Troo, *tru*, prep. Up; as, *troo'os or tros*, up me: *panza'tru*, up stairs.

Tre, *tri*, prep. Down; as, *tre'os or traus*: *panza'tri*, down stairs.

Tum, v. inf. To be.

Trum, v. inf. Not to be.

Tul, v. inf. Heretofore to be.

Trul, v. inf. Heretofore not to be.

Tun, v. inf. To be hereafter.

Trun, v. inf. Not to be hereafter.

Toom, v. inf. To have been.

Troom, v. inf. Not to have been.

Tool, v. inf. Heretofore to have been.

Trool, v. inf. Heretofore not to have been.

Toon, v. inf. Hereafter to have been.

Troon, v. inf. Hereafter not to have been.

Tyoo, int. or subj. u. Which.

Tyool, adv. Only.

Tyel, adv. Together.

Tw, *twi*, *twil*, conj. Or.

Twoo, int. or subj. n. Which; (accusative,) as *au bo'nsifo twa bo'nsinen*, I know which you will choose.

Twif'ino, conj. Neither; i. e. not either of the two.

T. t.

T, n. (prefixed,) Cause; as, *to'di*, for this cause; &c.: see page 88.

Tau, adj.-pron. My.

Taur, adj.-pron. Our.

Tu, adj.-pron. Thy.

Tar, adj.-pron. Your.

Tai, adj.-pron. Its.

Twai, adj.-pron. His.

Twar, adj.-pron. Their.

Tyai, adj.-pron. Her.

Tyar, adj.-pron. Their; (feminine).

Pronouns suffixed.

Tos, My; as, *ponza'tos*, my friend: see page 75.

Disjunctives.

Tost, my; *tast*, thy: see page 75.

Too, *tu*, prep. Within; as, *wai po'ntipil panzo'i'tu*, he was in the house: *too'os or tos*, within me.

Te, *ti*, prep. Outside of; as, *wai po'ntipil panzo'i'ti*, he was outside of—or out of—the house.

Tool, *tul*, conj. If.

Troo, *tru*, prep. In favor of; as, *danzoo'tru*, in favor of life.

Tre, *tri*, prep. In spite of; as, *wai bambun tras'insiko kinda'tri*, he diligently toils on in spite of opposition.

Tyoo, n. int. or subj. What cause.

Tyoodi, int. or subj. n. Why; i. e. for what cause.

**Tel*, *til*, conj. Unless.

U. u.

Um, *ul*, *un*, cop. v. Am, was, shall be.

Unp, *ult*, *unt*, cop. v. Am being; was being; shall be being.

Un, pron. (suffixed,) her; as, *au tonsiko'un*, I love her.

Ur, pron. (suffixed,) Him; as, *yai tonsiko'ur*, she loves him.

Urs, pron. (suffixed,) Him; (after a prep.,) as, *purs*, without him.

Uns, pron. (suffixed,) Her; as, *puns*, without her.

Un, adv. (prefixed,) the same as in English, as, *Untinsifai*, to uncover.

Um, signifies the same as *un*, but comes before *p*, *b*, *f*, or *v*; as, *umpinsifai*, to unbind; *umfinsifai*, to untie.

Un, before *k* or *g*, signifies the same; as, *unki^hsikai*, to unsew.

V. v.

V, n. (prefixed,) Manner; as, *vo'tu*, thus, in this manner; *vro'tu*, so; in that manner.

Ve, *vi*, prep. Instead of; as, *ve'os* or *vaus*, instead of me.

Vel, conj. As if; as though; as, *wai do'ntipel vel wai prn'mpinib* he acted as if he was mad.

Vl'u, v. poten. present, promissive, Shall or will; as, *an vl'u pre'n-tisai*, I will go *now*.

Vr'u, v. poten. future, promissive, Shall or will; as, *an vr'u pre'n-tisai*, I will go *hereafter*.

Vl'u, v. poten. past, Would.

Vool, adv. Again.

Voo, *vu*, prep. According to; as, *voo'os* or *vos*, according to me.

Vai'u, v. poten. pres. authoritative, Shall; as, *a vai'u pre'n-tisai*, you *shall* go.

Vrai'u, v. poten. future, Shall; as, *a vraiu pre'n-tisai*, you *shall* go *hereafter*.

Vroo, *vr^u*, conj. For.

Vre, *vri*, conj. Because.

W. w.

W, article indef. A; or an, before a vowel; as, *u'nzoo*, fire; *wu'n-zoo*, a fire; *ihzi*, operation, *wiuzi*, an operation: see Articles, page 71.

Wai, pron. He: see page 73.

Wai^hken, pron. Himself; see page 73, § 146.

War, pron. (masenline,) They.

Win, comp. adv. Most; as, *win pa'mpur*, most happy.

Wil, comp. adv. Least; as, *wil pa'mpur*, least happy.

Y. y.

Yai, pron. She.

Y, art. definite, The; as, *u'mvi*, Tree, *yu'mvi*, the tree.

Yai'ken, pron. Herself.

Yar, pron. Their.

Yarkwen, pron. Themselves.

Yin, comp. adv. More.

Yil, comp. adv. Less.

Yingra'no, agg. No more; i. e. not any more.

Yinno, agg. Not more.

Yilkyu, agg. Less than.

Yilkin, agg. Less, that.

Yun, comp. adv. As; as, *yun pa'mpur*, as happy.

Yul, comp. adv. So; as, *yul pa'mpur*, so happy.

Z. z.

Zai, adv. Too; as, *zai pa'mpur*, too happy.

Ze, *zi*, prep. About.

Ze, adv. Such.

Zoo, *zu*, prep. Over, across.

Zyoo, adv. As well as.

Z. z.

Za'seo, This year.

Za'pil, Last year: see page 89.

PART XXXVIII.

(SUPPLEMENTAL.)

CONCRETE AND ABSTRACT NUMBERS.

At page 67, we see how Tabular Concrete Nouns are converted into Abstract. Now all Numbers are capable of this modification by suffixing *iti* to the number; as follows:

CARDINALS.

Concrete.	Abstract.
<i>A'pin</i> , one;	<i>Api'niti</i> , unity, one-ness.
<i>A'lin</i> , two;	<i>A'finiti</i> , duality, two-ness.
<i>A'tin</i> , three;	<i>A'tin^hiti</i> , trinity, three-ness.
<i>A'kin</i> , four;	<i>A'ki'niti</i> , four-ness.
<i>A'bin</i> , five;	<i>A'bi'niti</i> , five-ness.

ORDINALS.

Concrete.	Abstract.
<i>A'prin</i> , first;	<i>Apri'niti</i> , firstness.
<i>A'frin</i> , second;	<i>Afri'niti</i> , the being second.
<i>A'trin</i> , third;	<i>Atri'niti</i> , the being third.
<i>A'krin</i> , fourth;	<i>Akri'niti</i> , the being fourth.
<i>A'brin</i> , fifth;	<i>Abri'niti</i> , the being fifth.

And so on with all other Numbers.

BOOK. II.

TRANSLATIONS,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE PRINCIPLES

OF THE

PHILOSOPHIC LANGUAGE.

“It were even to be wished, that the general terms which are found in common language, as well as those of the arts and sciences, could be reduced to a systematical arrangement, and defined so as that they may be free from ambiguity; but, perhaps, the obstacles to this are insurmountable. I know no man who has attempted it but Bishop Wilkins, in his Essay towards a Real Character and a Philosophic Language. The attempt was grand, and worthy a man of genius.”—*Extract from Dr. Reid's Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man; page 470.*

TRANSLATIONS,

PHILOSOPHIC AND ENGLISH.

*Each word of the Philosophic has its English signification alternately in Roman and Italic type.
The Superior Figures (^{1 2 3 4} &c.) refer to Notes at the end of these Translations.*

GENESIS.

TINDO XLV.

SPEN Jo'zif pli'un fro'ntifaiu¹/rkwen pindoitu gro'u-
tu glurs pra'nsivel; waikwi po'nsikel ou'ro nurs
misprehtisai, kwa'kwi pur prane'sivel rai'ro, gyurdu
le'urkwen bo'nsifoi twai'nu ko'nzipurz.

2. Waikwi tra'nsinel bezombi': ikwi Ijipsunz
panzoikwi tu Fa'ru fo'mpitel.

3. Kwi Jo'zif ga'nsitel twai'nu ko'nzipurz, au po'n-
too Jo'zif: u'meu fonzipur'tos da'nsupo? Twai'kwi
ko'nzipurz pli'un printisai'ed; a'rvru tre'ntikool twai'su
pi'ndoi.

4. Kwi Jo'zif ga'nsitel twai'nu ko'nzipurz, Nos
tintifo'zar, au fupring'an; a'rkwi nur tintife'lee'nkwen.
Wai'kwi ga'nsitel, au po'ntoo Jo'zif, konzipur'tan,
dwar tontrike'mul* Eljipt.

5. Keli'gil^{oo} nu'sar kro'nsukoo, no'twi to'nsuki poo-
a'nkwen a'rkwin ko'nu tontrike'leos: Unde'vru can
kentise'leos konsipai'dul da'nzoo.

6. Idu a'fin pu'ndisilz³, i fe'nsur fl'andoo plo'ntipo
rinzo'tu: ne'lkwi kwa po'ntipin a'bin fa'nta pu'ndisin³,
twoo'du kwa'nun twifin ko'mbis kriuzo'twi.

7. Unde'kwi can kentise'leos ko'nsipai de'an⁴
pr'onzipinz dinzoiju; vintipa'kwi danzoo'tanz pran-
tu'rti bo'nzoo.

CHAPTER XLV.

THEN Joseph could not refrain himself in the pre-
sence of those who round about him stood; and
he commanded every one from him to go out; and
there with him stood not any one while he caused him-
self to be known to his brethren.

2. And he wept very loud, and the Egyptians and
the house of Pharouah heard.

3. And Joseph said to his brethren I am Joseph;
is my father living? and his brethren could not answer
him; for they were troubled at his presence.

4. And Joseph said to his brethren, To me, do ye
approach, I beseech you; and they to him did ap-
proach. And he said, I am Joseph, your brother,
whom ye sold into Egypt.

5. Now, therefore, be not grieved, nor angry with
yourselves, that ye hither sold me: for God, before you,
sent me, in order to preserve life.

6. During the two past years, the famine (bread-
scarcity) hath existed in the land: and yet there will
be five immediate future years, during which there will
not be either ripeness (earing) or reaping (harvest).

7. And God before you sent me to preserve for
you a posterity on the earth; and to continue your
lives by means of a great deliverance.

* Pronouns, Prepositions, Conjunctions, &c. are sometimes put in Italics, for the convenience of the uninitiated.

8. Keligil nō pontipilean⁵ dyoo kōnu kentiseleos, bel Undi; Waikwi pointipostos⁵ u fonzipurinu⁷ Fāru, bonzokwi andaidru twaitu pahzoi yookwi pōndroo andaidu tu rinzo tw Eljipt.

9. Bentivo²zar, tru²skwi prentisoz tau²nu fonzipur; nu²rkwi ga²nsitoz; Vo²tu ga²nsito fronzipurtas Jo²zif: Undi pointipostos pōndroo andaitu tw Eljipt: nos pe²ntisoz, nōkwi pra²mpinoz.

10. A¹kwi vraitu ra¹nsipai rinzo¹tu tu⁸ Go¹sun; a¹kwi vraitu nos tīntifi, a, ta¹kwi fro¹nzooz, fronzookwiz ta¹tu fro¹nzooz, ta¹kwi dwimfinjoiz⁹ ta¹kwi dwimpi¹njoiz⁹, krou¹skwi¹⁰ a be¹ntipo:

11. Aukwi, kro¹tu, vri¹u vansipai¹as; vroo, go¹nibool kwa pōntipin a¹bin pu¹ndaiz fensurtu flāndoo; dū¹lkwīn a, ta¹kwi o¹nzi, krou¹skwi a be¹ntipo penē¹tiso framboinu.

12. Pookwi! tar fa¹ndoz pōmpito, fando¹kwiz tau¹tu kōnzipur Be¹jumin, pontookwin tau ta¹ndo tyoo nan pa¹nsito.

13. Arkwi vraitu tīntikai tau¹nu fōnzipur a¹ndai tau¹tu timo¹mboo tw Eljipt; krou¹skwi¹⁰ ar pōmpito; arkwi vraitu be¹ntivai; vraitukwi kō¹nu fō¹nsinai fonzipur¹tos.

14. Waikwi da¹nsivel panda¹ju twaitu kōnzipur Be¹jumin transine¹lkwi; kwi Be¹jumin tra¹nsinel twai¹ju pa¹nda.

15. Kwe¹lkwi wai va¹nsikel rou¹u twaitu kōnzipurz, transine¹lkwi joo¹en; ro¹cikwi¹¹ kōnzipur¹tur¹z pur¹² intikel.

16. Trinde¹kwi to¹fi, fōmpitool panzo¹tu tu Fāru; dyoo ga¹nsitel, Yi kōnzipurz tu Jo¹zif pe¹ntis: bedonsine¹lkwi Fāru, twaikwi dro¹nzo.

17. Kwi Fāru gansite¹nul Jo¹zif, Ga¹nsitoz tau¹nu kōnzipurz, Pi¹ntipoz o¹ri; ra¹nsilo¹z inje¹tanz; prentisoz¹kwi; tentisoz¹zar rinzo¹nu tu⁸ Kuna¹un.

18. Kentipo¹zkwi fonzipur¹tan¹⁴, ta¹rkwi o¹nziz; nō¹skwi pe¹ntisoz; aukwi vri¹u nan ke¹ntinai font¹riz rinzo¹tu tw Eljipt, arkwi vraitu pra¹nsifai gra¹ndoo rinzo¹tu.

19. Gel a po¹nsikoo; pi¹ntipoz o¹ri¹⁵; ke¹ntipoz pra¹nziz rinzo¹mi tw¹³ Eljipt ta¹rdi pun¹tinuroz, ta¹r-

8. Now therefore *not* it was you *who* hither sent me, but *God*; and he hath caused me to be a father to Pharaoh, and the master over the whole of his house, and a governor (magistrate) throughout the whole of the land of Egypt.

9. Haste ye; and up go to my father; and to him say; *Thus (in this manner)* saith thy son Joseph: *God* hath caused me to be governor of the whole of Egypt: to me come, and not tarry.

10. And thou shalt dwell in the land of Goshen; and thou shalt to me be near,—thou, and thy children, and the children of thy children; and thy flocks, and thy herds, and all which thou hast.

11. And I, there, will nourish thee; for even from this time there will be five years of famine; (bread scarcity); in order that thou, and thy family and all which thou hast, come not to poverty.

12. And behold! your eyes see, and the eyes of my brother Benjamin, that it is my mouth which to you speaketh.

13. And ye shall tell to my father of the whole of my glory in Egypt; and all which ye have seen; and ye shall hasten; and shall hither accompany my father.

14. And he fell on the neck of his brother Benjamin, and wept; and Benjamin wept upon his neck.

15. Moreover he kissed all of his brethren, and wept upon them; and after that his brethren with him discoursed.

16. And the rumour concerning this thing was heard in the house of Pharaoh; who said, The brethren of Joseph are come: and it greatly pleased Pharaoh, and his servants.

17. And Pharaoh said to Joseph, Say to thy brethren, Do this thing; lade your beasts; and go; and travel ye, to the land of Canaan.

18. And take your father, and your families; and to me come; and I will to you give the good things of the land of Egypt; and ye shall eat the marrow of the land.

19. Now thou art commanded; do this thing; take waggons out of the land of Egypt for your little ones,

dikwi ko'nzifunz¹⁶; fouſino'zkwi fonzipurtan; penti-
so'zkwi.

20. Fa'mepini'zkwi¹⁷ ta'rfi e'nziz; voo fontiriz an-
daitu tu rinzo tw¹³ Ejipt po'ntoo tant.

21. Fronzoo'zkwi tw Izrael vo'tu do'ntipel: kwi
Jo'zif nen ke'ntinel pra'nziz, ponze'vu tu Faru; ne'n¹⁸
kwi kwel ke'ntinel e'nziz ta'rdi te'ndis.

22. Dou'nu¹¹ tel, brinda'pi, wai ke'ntinel ga'ndoz eu-
za'tu; belinu⁶⁰ Benjumin, wai ke'ntinel te'sin ru'nturiz
funzootu, kwil abin ga'ndoz enza'tu.

23. Twai'hukwi¹¹ fo'nzipur, wai ke'ntisel vo'tu: pa'sin
finjipurz ra'nsukoo fontipuz tw¹³ Ejipt, pa'sinkwi fin-
jipunz ra'nsukoo fengu'ru vo'ndo, fenzoo'kwi, vandoi'-
kwi; twai'di fo'nzipur tendai'du.

24. Fil wai nws ke'ntisel konzipurtur¹⁴; arkwi nurs
pre'ntisel: wai'kwi nen ga'nsitel, Fa'upinoz¹⁷ na'rkwin
telping tendai'du.

25. Arkwi trus¹⁹ prentise'mil Ejipt, pentise'lkwi rin-
zo'nu tu Kunai'un, noo Jai'kub, fonzipurten¹⁴;

26. Nurkwi ga'nsitel, Jo'zif po'ntoo bool go'su
da'nsupo²⁰; wai'kwi po'ntoo po'ndroo rinzo'du tw Ejipt.
Fandaikwi²⁷ tu Jai'kub bu'mpikel; wai'vru kong'sife'-
leen²¹.

27. Arkwi nur ve'ntifel rou'u i'ndoiz tu Jo'zif,
twur²² nen gou'nsitel: gyurkwi po'mpitel pra'nziz twoo
Jo'zif kai'ntisel pensivai'ur, tinzoo tu Jai'kub reda'n-
sipel:

28. Kw¹³ Izrael ga'nsitel, Ta'ntoo²³: Jo'zif, fonzi-
purto¹⁴, bool gosu, da'nsipo: au vri'u prentisai, po'm-
pitaiurkwi gookwin au dra'nsipen.

(infants) and for your wives; and accompany your
father, and come.

20. And be not heedful concerning your provisions;
for the good things of the whole of the land of Egypt
are yours.

21. And the children of Israel thus acted: and
Joseph to them gave waggons according to the com-
mand of Pharaoh; and to them, also, gave provisions
for their journey.

22. To every one of them, without exception, he
gave suits of apparel; but to Benjamin, he gave three
hundred pieces (money things) of silver and five suits
of apparel.

23. And to his father he sent after this manner:
ten he-asses laden with good things of Egypt, and
ten she-asses laden with bread-seed, and bread, and
flesh; for his father during the journey.

24. So he from him sent his brethren; and they
from him went; and he to them said, Take heed that
ye not quarrel during the journey.

25. And they up went out of Egypt, and came to
the land of Canaan, to Jacob, their father;

26. And to him said, Joseph is even at this time
living; and he is governor through the land of Egypt.
And the heart of Jacob fainted; for he believed them
not.

27. And they to him repeated all the words of
Joseph, which he to them had said: and when he
saw the waggons which Joseph had sent to carry him,
the soul of Jacob revived:

28. And Israel said, It is enough: Joseph, my son,
even at this time is living; I will go and see him
before that I shall die.

II. SAMUEL.

TINDO I.

VOMBI tw Izrael dra'nsipast²⁴ ta'ju kantou'kinz;
vyoo'tuum vampo'roz da'nsuvi!

20. No tintiko'zes too Gat! no bantiko'zes dan-
zoituz tw A'skilon, no'kwin i fro'nzipunz itu Fili'stinz
ko'nsiko, no'kwin i fro'nzipunz itu umbu'ntusoo²⁴
gentrifo.

CHAPTER I.

THE beauty of Israel is slain upon thy high places:
how are the mighty fallen!

20. Not tell it in Gath; not publish it in the streets
of A'skelon; lest the daughters of the Philistines re-
joice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph.

21. H₀ pri'nzoz tu Gilbou! n₀ kwi'tum²⁵ rai tru'nzo, n₀'twi kwi'tum²⁵ rai tu'nzo joo'an, n₀'twi fanzoo'juz tu fundrai'riz:²⁶ v_{roo} kro'tu te'ndri itu vampou'ro kambou'ul nise'nsuvoo; zum! te'ndri tu Saul! vel wai vloome'sool venzoo'ti.

22. Bandoohi tu drou'nsupa'stroz; dandoi'ni va'm-pou'turoz, ke'ndri tu Jo'nutu' d_{roo} frene'tisel; fem-bre'kwi tu Saul, d_{roo} prene'tisel dri'nsou.

23. Saul kwi Jo'nutu' vo'mpikil fontini'lkwi ta'rtu da'nzooz, ta'rtukwi dra'nzooz na' pre'ntifool: a' r to'm-pikou penjoo'kyuz; a' r do'mpikou pinja'kyuz.

24. H₀ fro'nzipunz tw Izrael, tra'nsinodiz Saul! dyoo ensine'le'an flimpou'puriz ro'ukwi do'nsuno'riz, dyoo pe'ntipel vantuko'riz punzoo'tu ta'rju en'za.

25. Vyoo'tuum vampou'roz da'nsuvoo gembroo'-stru, h₀ Jo'nutu' a' dra'nsipat ta'tu kantou'kinz.

26. Au bekro'nsikoo de'as, konzipu'rtos Jo'nutu': A nos poi'ntoo befo'nta: nos tonze'tas po'ntipil yi'n-kyu to'uzi bli'nziku'ntuz.

27. Vyoo'tuum vampou'roz da'nsuvoo! pendrek'wiz endre'tu kro'nsupoo!

21. Ye mountains of Gilboa! not let there be any dew, nor let there be any rain upon you, nor upon the fields of things for oblation, for there the shield of the mighty is disgracefully cast away; yea, the shield of Saul! as though he had not been anointed with oil.

22. From the blood of the slain, from the fat of the mighty, the bow of Jonathan back turned not; and the sword of Saul, back went not empty.

23. Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths they not were divided: they were swifter than eagles; they were stronger than lions.

24. Oh daughters of Israel! weep for Saul! who clothed you with scarlet things, and other pleasing things (delights), who did put ornaments, (i. e. ornamenting things) of gold upon your apparel.

25. How are the mighty fallen, in the midst of the battle, Oh Jonathan! thou wast slain in thy high places.

26. I am greatly grieved for thee, my brother Jonathan. Thou to me hast been very pleasant: to me thy love was more than the love of women.

27. How are the mighty fallen! and the weapons of war destroyed!

THE BOOK OF JOB.

Tindo III.

OCI, Job kri'nsifel tando'tur, tronsipe'lkwi twai ta'nsur bu'ndis.

2. Kwi Job pa'nsitel, gansite'lkwi;

3. Sit vu'ndai pro'nsipoi two'tu ta'nsipool, vru'ndai'lkwi tve'tu ga'nsitool: u fro'nzipur fra'nsipoo.

4. Sit ro vu'ndis pli'mpivraust; sint Undi fan'titai'es droo'ni; si'ntkwi i'nboo jes ti'mpivai.

5. Sit pli'mboo frimboo'kwi tu dra'nzoo, dezimpi'ai'es; sit u fu'nzo jes re'ntisai; sit i pli'mboi bundai'tu bevronsikro'stes.

6. Ro'fi vru'ndis, sit pli'mboo lakentipai'es; nus'es pe'ntifoi bu'ndainuz punda'itu; nus'es pe'ntisai ruudoo'-mu kunda'ituz.

Chapter III.

AFTER this, Job opened his mouth, and cursed his birth day.

2. And Job spake, and said;

3. Let the day be annihilated in which I was born, and the night in which it was said: A son is conceived.

4. Let that day be caused to be dark; let not God eye it (look upon it) from above; and let not the light upon it, shine.

5. Let darkness and the shadow of death corruptively colour it (stain it); let a cloud upon it rest; let the blackness of the day cause it to be greatly afraid.

6. Concerning that night, let darkness suddenly take it; let it not be joined to the days of the year; let it not come into the number of the months.

7. Ho! sit rō vu'ndis frō'sini; sint rai ko'nsu ti'mbo mes pe'ntisai.

8. Use'n tronsipai'es dyoo tro'nsipai bu'ndis, dyoo fe'nto beti'mbi diskro'nsikai.

9. Sit pi'nzoiz pimboo'tu too'es, plimpivi; use's dro'nsitai imboo, bel nō pompitai'es; nuse'skwi po'm-pitai pi'mboo ro'tu bu'ndis:

10. Kool nai tekis'sifel fah'zaz tau'tu fo'nzipuns ta'ndis, no'kwi gre'ntipel kro'nsi tau'ni fah'doz.

11. Tyoo'di nile'au dra'nsipai ta'ndai'tu? Tyoo'di nile'au te'ntimai tinzoo'tos gyau'su pe'ntisel vah'dami?

12. Tyoo'di nile'au tre'ntunoi brande'juz? tyoo'di kra'nsupoo fanda'suz?

13. Vroo, go'su, au tri'u drou'nsivai uue'nsu, te'ntu-kwi; au tri'u trou'nsifai: gro'su au tri'u tool to'mpuki:

14. Fondroo'puz konoh'zikwiz dinzo'i'tu, dyoo a'n-sifel frō'nsa i'ndoiz a'rdikwen:

15. Twil fombroo'puz dyoo be'ntipel pu'nzoo, dyoo'-kwi di'nsifel panzo'i'tenz fuuzoo'ti.

16. Twil yoo'bru gre'ntupoo tra'nzoo, nau tri'u plo'in tipī; broo panti'nuroz dyoo tri'ndur pom'pitel imboo.

17. Kro'tu ra'mpuloz vro'nsing tre'ntikai; kro'tukwi gre'ntuloz re'nsi.

18. Kro'tu ta'mbrooz re'nsilo tyool: nar fo'mpito ti'mbo tu ba'ntrumor.

19. Pla'nturz pra'ntu'rkwiz po'ntoo kro'tu: dronzol-kwi pa'mpoi twai'ni do'nzo.

20. Tyoo'di n'meu imboo ke'ntunoo gu'nu pra'm-poo? danzookwi gu'nu po'ntoo krimba'tu tu tinzoo?

21. Dyoo bebo'nsiko dra'nzoo; bel peng'tiso²⁷; dyoo dais pi'nsito yi'nyu gre'ntupoo'di fa'mboi;

22. Dyoo beko'nsiko ko'nsikwi, gyau'su pi'u dre'ntipai kintu'mpruno.

23. Tyoo'di u'meu imboo ke'ntunoo yoo'nu binzi bloo dra'nzoi gre'ntipoo; dwookwi U'ndi to'ndi glis-ai'nprišo rou'yu ki'ndoz.

7. Oh! let that day be solitary; let not any joyful voice into it come.

8. Let them curse it who curse the day, who are in a state of preparation (i. e. ready) very loudly (with a loud voice) to shew or signify grief.

9. Let the stars of the dawn of it be dark; let it expect light, but not see it; and let it not see the dawn of that day.

10. Because it not did perfectly shut the doors of my mother's womb, nor concealed grief from my eyes.

11. Why did I not die in the womb? Why did I not yield up (surrender) my soul when I came out of the belly.

12. Why was I received upon the knees? why suckled at the breasts.

13. For, now I should have lain motionless and quiet; I should have slept; then I should have been quiet, i. e. free from pain:

14. With kings and counsellors of the earth, who build solitary places for themselves.

15. Or with princes who had gold, and who filled their houses with silver.

16. Or like a concealed abortion I not should have existed (have been in a state of existence); like infants who never saw the light.

17. There (in that place) the wicked desist (cease) to trouble; and there the weary (ones) are at rest (are in a state of rest).

18. There the prisoners rest together: they not hear the voice of the oppressor (oppressing person).

19. The small and the great are there: and the servant is free from his master.

20. Why is light given to him who is miserable? and life to him who is in bitterness of soul?

21. Who greatly desireth death; but it cometh not; who for it diggeth more than for concealed riches;

22. Who greatly rejoice, and are glad when they can find the grave.

23. Why is light given to a man whose way is hidden; and whom God perfectly (completely) hath circled (separated) on all sides.

24. Tan'vru vra'nza pe'ntiso oo'kwín au pra'nsifo;
tau'kwi tino'mbez mis gi'nsifoo unzo'bruz.

25. Ro'vru twau bevro'nsikél, jos pe'ntis; jo'skwi
 pe'ntis tro two'fi vro'nsikil.

26. Nau to'ntikil; nau'kwi be'ntipél re'nzi; nau'kwi
 ten'tikil: nel framboo pe'ntisel.

24. For my *sighing* cometh *before* that I eat; and
 my roarings out, are poured like waters.

25. For that *which* I greatly feared upon me is
 come; and upon me is come concerning *which* I was
 afraid.

26. I not *was* safe; and I not *had* rest: and I not
 was quiet: yet trouble came.

PSALM I.

PAMPOO bí'zi dyoo paine'sifo konze'vu tu ra'm-
 puloz, no'kwi proun'sivo dran'zo'itu tu fro'ntuvor'z,
 no'kwi bou'n'sivo ven'zai'tu tu fo'nsuvor'z.

2. Bel donza'tur po'ntoo tondra'tu. tw Undi;
 twai'tukwi to'ndra, wai vri'u pro'nsifai vundu's,
 vrundu'skwi.

3. Kwe'lkwi wai vri'utum, yoo'bru u'mvi, vi'nsu-
 too dingsuno'di un'zoz dyoo vra'u ta'nsipai ondo'tur
 tonta'su indoo. Twai'kwi bro'ndoi vri'un kro'mpikai;
 sluru'ukwi pi'ntipen vra'u fa'mpivai.

4. Kel, ra'mpuloz pone'too urbru, bel punza'bru
 tyoo ku'nzoi bre'ntiso tendoo'ni dinzo'itu.

5. Kel ra'mpuloz vra'un pra'nsivai bambro'isu;
 no'kwi frontuvor'z ondro'tu pempurtuz.

6. Unde'vru bo'nsifo dra'nzoi pempurtuz; dran-
 zo'ikwi tu ra'mpuloz vra'u kro'nsipoi.

HAPPY is the human being who hath not walked
 according to the counsel of the ungodly, and not
 (nor) hath stood in the way of evil doers, nor hath sat
 in the chair of the scorers (scorning persons).

2. But his delight is in the law of God; and in
 his law, he shall meditate daily and nightly.

3. And also he shall be like a tree, planted beside
 the running waters who shall bring forth his fruit at
 the due time. And his leaf shall not wither; and
 whatsoever he shall do shall prosper.

4. Therefore, the ungodly are not like him, but
 like the dust which the wind driveth from the surface
 of the earth.

5. Therefore the ungodly shall not stand at the
 sentence; and not (nor) evil doers in the assembly of
 the just.

6. For God knoweth the way of the just; and
 the way of the ungodly shall be destroyed.

PSALM II.

TYOODI í'meu fu'ntrur's be'to'nsikai; bondroo'kwi
 fo'mpifai u bront'ari?

2. Fo'ndrooz dinzo'itu trus pra'nsivo, pondroo'kwiz
 do'ndus ko'nsiko Unde'bi, twai'bikwi vri'nsukoor:
 ga'nsuto,

3. Uso'l vensivai tar pi'nsufoz randai'muz, nau'rs-
 kwi fensivai drenza'tenz.

4. Gwai ba'nsivo inzo'ituz vra'u sen ta'nsinai;
 Un'di vra'u tamprina'ien.

WHY (for what reason) do the heathen rage (act
 very angrily); and the people imagine a vain
 thing?

2. The kings of the earth up stand, and the rulers
 mutually advise against God, and against his anointed
 one: saying,

3. Let us break their bonds (binding things) into
 parts, and from us cast their cords.

4. He, who sitteth in the heavens shall at them
 laugh; God shall mock them.

5. Gro'su, wai vra'u nen pa'nsitai twai'tu to'uzi, be'kwi trentikai'en twai'tu bedro'ha.

6. Nel au e'ntifo fondroo'tos tau'ju fa'mpu pri'tzo tu Zi'un.

7. Au vri'u ba'ntikai to'mbra; U'ndi nos go'unsito, A um fronzipur'tos; o'ju bu'ndis, au pounsipai'as.

8. Tonsiko'zos; aukwi nas vri'u ke'ntinai fu'ntrur's ta'tum fomprukoo'ri; trintufou'skwi ra'ndaiz dinzoitu ta'tum a'nzi.

9. A vra'u vensivai'en yoo'ti vu'nsur biko'ndoo; a vra'u kro'ndu vensivai'en randaimuz yoo'bru ri'nsa en'zi.

10. Kelispin, usar fa'mpus, ho fo'ndrooz! usar to'ngutoo, ho pa'ndrooz dinzoitu!

11. Dro'nsitoz U'ndi vronze'pu; konsikoza'rkwi branza'pu.

12. Vra'nsikoz fro'nzipur; ne'kwin wai tri'u to'nsiki; arkwi tri'u kro'nsipoi dranzoitu, gyoo'su tonze'tur sel u'nsipo. Pampoo rou'u dyoo tur i'ntifo konzo'ten.

5. Then (at that time) *he shall to them speak in his anger, and greatly trouble them in his intense displeasure.*

6. Yet *I have placed my king upon my holy mountain of Zion.*

7. *I will publish the decree; God to me hath said, Thou art my son: on this day, I have begotten thee.*

8. Entreat me; and *I to thee will give the heathen to be thy inheritance (inherited thing); and the remotest parts of the earth to be thy possession.*

9. Thou shalt break them *with an iron rod-like thing; thou shalt violently break them into parts like a pottery vessel.*

10. Now, therefore, *be ye wise, O Kings! be ye instructed, O judges of the earth!*

11. Serve *God with fear; and rejoice ye with trembling.*

12. Kiss the son; lest that *he should be angry; and ye should be destroyed in the way when (at what time) his anger scarcely burns. Happy are all who in him place their trust.*

PSALM XI.

UNDETU, au pe'ntipo konzo'tos: tyoodi, kel, gansite'ar tau'nu tin'zoo, Fensipo yoo'bru en'ji ta'nu pri'nto?

2. Pooli'vru! rampuloz dri'nsipo kendre'tenz; ar fentivo bembre'tenz drenza'ju, arkwin fi'u gre'ndur ke'ntrikai va'mpraro fandai'tu.

3. Tul ka'nzoz kro'nsipoi, sloo pii pe'mpurz p'intipai?

4. U'ndeum twai'tu fa'mpu ka'nzoi; U'ndes fon'a'ndroo po'ntoo inzoitu: fando'tur'z eko,—twai fan'e'ndoz bre'ntifo fro'nzooz binze'tuz.

5. U'ndi bre'ntifo pe'mpuloz: bel rampuloz gu'rkwi to'nsiko bro'ndi, tin'zoo'tur tro'nsiko.

6. Joo rampuloz, wai vri'u tu'nginai gra'nziz, u'nzoo dunje'kwi, yoo'kwi blan'nsu dru'nzis: o vri'utum ra'ndis ta'rtu tre'nzi.

7. Pempu'rvru Un'di to'nsiko pe'mboo: twai vi-pa'ndo fa'ntito pe'mpurez.

IN God *I put my trust; why, therefore, say ye to my soul, fly like a bird to thy mountain.*

2. For behold! *the wicked bendeth their bows, they prepare their arrows upon the string, that they may secretly shoot the upright in heart.*

3. If *the foundations* are destroyed, *what can the righteous do?*

4. God is *in his holy temple; God's throne is in heaven: his eyes see, his eyelids try the children of men.*

5. God *trieth the just; but the wicked and he who loveth violence, his soul hateth.*

6. Upon *the wicked he will rain snares, fire and brimstone, and a horrible tempest: this shall be the portion of their cup.*

7. For the just *God, loveth justice; his countenance beholds the righteous.*

PSALM LXXXIV.

JYOOTU *gato'snukoo u'meu pranzoi'taz, ho Undi pendra'tuz!*

2. *Tinzoo'tos bebo'sisiko, booli'zim! bu'mpiko tan-zo'liz Unde'tu: fandai'tos tau'kwi vandoi ko'sisiko i'di dahsupo Undi.*

3. *Zim! tenja draintipo u pa'nzoi, penje'kwi wen-jedus kwentyai'di kyun'tu flu pentipai tyai pefron-zooz, bool kranzoi'taz, ho Undi pendra'tuz! F'ondroo-tos tau'kwi Undi!*

4. *Pa'mpoo gar ransipo ta'tu pa'nzoi, ho Undi! ar vra'u tra'sgonsika'as tindur.*

5. *Pa'mpoo i bi'nzikur bloo do'mbi po'ntoo too'as bloo'tu fahdis pontoo dran'zoiz too'el,*

6. *Dyoo, e'ntuso plinzoi'lu tu Baiku, pontipostes u tinza; tu'nzo, kwel, di'nsifo drin'zaz.*

7. *Ar prentiso domb'ni noo do'mbi; dou too'el too Zi'un fro'tipio Unde'cu.*

8. *Ho F'ondroo! Undi pendra'tuz! fo'mpitoz pundra'tos: twasfo'mpitoz, ho! Undi tu Ja'iknb.*

9. *Fah'titoz, ho Undi tendre'tos; fantit'zkw i pando ta'tu vransukoo'ro.*

10. *Vroo apin bu'ndis ta'tu ta'nzoz fontivou'kyu au'poo kroirai'tu: au di'u to'nzunou po'ntipi u fanza'-fas panzoi'tu tan'tu Undi, ransipai'kyu pranzoi'tuz rambetu.*

11. *Vroo F'ondroo Undi po'ntoo u fri'nzi tendre'-kwi: Undi ti'u kentina i'ambi tinomboo'kwi: rai fon-ti'ri wai ti'un nars vrentipai dyoo pensifo pe'mbur.*

12. *Ho Undi pendra'tuz! pa'mpoo i bi'nzi dyoo konsito'as!*

HOW amiable are thy tabernacles, O God of hosts!

2. My soul longeth, (*greatly desireth*) yea, even fainteth for the courts of God: my heart and my flesh rejoice for the living God.

3. Yea! the sparrow hath found a house, and the swallow a nest for herself, where she may put her young (little offspring) even thy altars, O God of hosts! my King and my God!

4. Happy are they who dwell in thy house, O God! they shall continue to praise thee for ever.

5. Happy is the man whose strength is in thee; in whose heart are the ways of them,

6. Who, passing through the valley of Baca, cause it to be (*make it*) a well; the rain, also, filleth the pools.

7. They go from strength to strength; every one of them in Zion appeareth before God.

8. O King! God of hosts! hear my prayer! Listen (*endeavour to hear*) O God of Jacob!

9. Look upon, O God, my shield! and look upon the face of thine anointed.

10. For one day in thy courts is better than a thousand in any other place: I would rather (*i. e. more willingly*) be a porter in the house of my God, than dwell in the tents of wickedness.

11. For the Lord God is a sun and shield: God will give grace and glory: any good thing he will not from them hold who walk justly.

12. O God of hosts! happy is the man who trusteth in thee!

PSALM XCI.

GWAI ransipo grentur'tukin tu kantufou'ros, vra'u vintipai frimbooji itu vro'ndi o'mpure.

2. *Au vri'u ga'nsitai i'ji Tintur, Wai um flenzai'tos tau'kwi kindo'mpu Unde'tas; tur au vri'u ko'nsitai.*

3. *Vohnou, wai vra'u bonsipai'as glanzai'ni don-droitu, nikwi pro'nta tru'mboi.*

HE who dwelleth in the secret place of the most high, shall continue under the shadow of the infinitely powerful one.

2. I will say of the Eternal, He is my refuge, and my fortress: my God, in him I will trust.

3. Surely he shall deliver thee from the snare of the fowler, and from the noisome pestilence.

4. Wai vraï'u tinsifai'as t̃wai'ti pòndiz; t̃wai'j'kwi fòndiz, a vraï'u kònsitai: pòndò'tur vraï'atun tendre'tas t̃embre'kwi.

5. Na vraï'u vro'nsiki trondè'diz vrundai'tu; nò'twi bembre'di tyoo fènsipò vundai'tu;

6. Nò'twi trumboi'di tyoo pènsipò plimboo'tu: nò'twi kronzoo'di tyoo prànsipò brundai'su.

7. Aupin vraï'u dànsivai ta'su k'indò; pausi'n'kwi ta'su t'indò; bel nai vraï'u pèntisai t'ntou noo'as.

8. Tyool ta'pu fàndoz a vraï'u fàntitai, pompitai'kwi ramboo tu r'ampuloz.

9. A'vri o'ntifo T'nturo dyoo tau'um kempu'skin bool kantufou'ros, ta'tum kinra'n'supoo.

10. Kwa vraï'un e'ntibai noo'as rai front'i'ri; nò'twi rai trumboi t'ntifai ta kinra'n'supoo.

11. Wai'vru vraï'u f'is kentinai t̃wai'nu p'inzooz ponzè'turz konsipai'as rou'utu dranzoi'taz.

12. Ar vraï'u trus prensivai'as ta'r'tu ta'ndiz n'akwin tri'u k'ensivai vande'tas yoo'bi unji.

13. A vraï'u va'ntikai pinja'ju vinji'skwi; pu'ntimur pinja drinji'skwi, a vraï'u va'ntikai ta'ji ta'ndiz.

14. Wai'vri jos pai'ntipò tonzè'tur; kel au vri'u bonsipai'ed; au vri'u int'ifai'ed beka'ntou, wai'vri boi'n'sipò kondoo'tos.

15. Wai vraï'u nos pu'ntinai; au'kwi vri'u printisai'ed; au pur vri'utum trende'tu; au vri'u bonsipai'ed; kempikau'kwi.

16. Pantou'pu dànzoo, au vri'u bonsitai'ed, vri'u'kwi nur gèntipai donzoo'tos.

4. He shall cover thee with his feathers; and under his wings, thou shalt trust: his truth shall be thy shield and buckler.

5. Thou not shalt be afraid for the dangers of the night; nor for the arrow which flieth in the day;

6. Nor for the pestilence which walketh in darkness: nor for the destruction which wasteth at noon.

7. A thousand shall fall at thy side; and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it not shall come near to thee.

8. Only with thy eyes, thou shalt behold and see the punishment of the ungodly ones.

9. Because thou hast caused the Eternal one who is my place of protection, even the most high one to be thy habitation (dwelt place).

10. There shall not happen to thee any evil thing; nor any pestilence approach thy habitation.

11. For he shall concerning thee give to his angels his commands to preserve thee in all thy ways.

12. They shall upwards bear thee in their hands, lest thou shouldst strike thy foot against a stone.

13. Thou shalt tread upon the lion, and the adder, the young lion and dragon thou shalt tread under thy feet.

14. Because he upon me hath put his love; therefore I will deliver him: I will set (place) him very high; because he hath known my name.

15. He will to me pray; and I will answer him: I with him will be in trouble; I will deliver him: and honor him.

16. With long life, I will satisfy him, and will to him skew my salvation.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO SAINT JOHN.

TINDO I.

TILDO'TU pòntipil indoi; indoi'kwi pòntipil Unde'pu; indoi'kwi pòntipil Undi.

2. Oïru pòntipil tildò'tu Unde'pu.

3. Trou'u pontifool'ed; peur'kwi, trai pong'e'tfoot tyoo pòntifool.

C c

CHAPTER I.

IN the beginning was the word; and the word was with God; and the word was God.

2. The same was in the beginning with God..

3. All things were made by him! and without him any thing was not made which was made.

4. Tur po'ntipil da'nzoo; ro'kwi da'nzoo po'ntipil yimboo binze'tuz.

5. Ikwi imboo timpivo plimboo'tu; plimbookwi kene'tife'lees.

6. Kwa po'ntipil u binzikur, kentusoo Unde'ni, bloo ko'ndoo po'ntipil Jon.

7. Oiro pe'ntisel yoo'tum dambroo, damprivai imboofi, dulkwin drou'u te'ed pli'u ko'nsifai.

8. Wai pong'tipil ro imboo, bel ke'ntisool damprifai ro'fi imboo.

9. Ro po'ntipil ko'nti imboo, tyoo impivost got'u pe'ntiso dinzoi'mu.

10. Wai po'ntipil dinzoi'tu; dinzoi'kwi pontifool'eed; dinzoi'kwi ponesife'leed.

11. Wai pe'ntisel gwentwainu, gwentwaikwi tre'netine'leed.

12. Bel pantava'kyu trentine'leed, noo'en, wai kentine' o'mbi o'kai fro'nzipurz Unde'tu, bool noo'en dyoo ko'nsifo twai'tu ko'ndoo:

13. Dyoo tane'sipool bandoo'tu, no'twi komboot'u tu binzi; bel Unde'tu.

14. Indo'ikwi po'ntifool vandoi, ransipe'lkwi skool'on (aurkwi po'mpitel tinomboo'tur, tinomboo tyooli'tu pransupoo fonzipu'rtu) di'nsou ambe'tu pondo'kwi.

4. In him, *was* life; and *that* life *was* the light of men.

5. And the *light* shineth in *darkness*; and the *darkness* comprehended it not.

6. There *was* a man sent from *God*, whose name *was* John.

7. The same *came* to be a *witness*, to witness *concerning* the *light*, in order that *all persons* by means of him *might* believe.

8. He *was* not that *light*, but *was* sent to testify *concerning* that *light*.

9. That *was* the genuine *light*, which *enlighteneth* every person who *cometh* into the world.

10. He *was* in the world; and *the world* *was* made by him; and *the world* knew him not.

11. He *came* to his own, and *his own* received him not.

12. But *as many* as received him, to *them*, he *gave* power to become children of *God*, even to *them* who *believe* in his name:

13. Who *were* not born of blood, nor of the will of man, but of *God*.

14. And the word *was* made flesh, and *dwelt* among us (*and we* saw *his glory*, the glory of the only begotten of the father) full of *grace* and *truth*.

I. CORINTHIANS.

TINDO XV.

KWE'LKWI ho ko'nzipurz! au nan bo'nsifest tum-prou'ri twos nan ku'ntrineli; twar, kwel, trainino; twartukwi pransivo:

2. Twar'ti, kwel, do'nsipoo, tul ar to'mpifo slos nan ku'ntrineli; tel ar ko'nsifo bro'ndun.

3. Au'vru nan te'ntinel a'prin rou'utu, au'kro, kwel tre'ntinel: kwini'dool Krist dra'nsipel ta'udi fro'nditoz, pundrai'vu:

4. Kwini'kwi wai tu'ntrinool; kwini'kwi wai re-pansivel joo a'trim bu'ndis, pundrai'vu:

CHAPTER XV.

MOREOVER, *oh!* brethren, I to you *cause* to be known the gospel which I to you *preached*; which ye, also, have received; and in which ye stand:

2. By which ye, also, are saved, *if* ye are remembering, (*continuing to remember*) what I to you *preached*; unless ye have believed in vain.

3. For I to you delivered, first of all, that which I also received: namely, that *Christ* died for our sins, according to the scriptures.

4. And that he was buried, and that he rose again upon the third day, according to the scriptures.

5. Kwĩnkwi wai po'mpitool Sefus; ro'ekwi pa'pin tu'ndroiz.

6. Ro'ekwi wai po'mpitool yĩnkyu be'sin ko'nzi-purz sw a'pin i'ndoo, dwootu i pra'ntupou ru'ndoo, vi'ntipo go'nu; bel ri'u tel, pi'tra'nsoi.

7. Ro'ei wai po'mpitool Jai'mz; spa'nkwi rou'u tundroi'tuz.

8. Kri'ntupou'skwi rou'utu, wai po'mpitool'eos, kwel, yoo'bru dezi'ntur ta'nzoo.

9. Au'ru plantipous tundroi'tuz, no'kwi vo'ntin ko'ntipoi twu'ndroi; au'ri ku'mpritel um'o'ndro Unde'tu.

10. Bel ambe'ti tw Undi, au po'ntoo slau po'ntoo: twai'kwi ambi tyoo nos kentinoon, brone'tinil; bel au i'nsibel fra'ndupou raikyu tel: nel au'no bel a'mbi Unde'tu tyoo po'sul.

11. Kel swi'fin au' i'nsikel a'rtwi, fil au'r ku'ntrinēl fil'kwi a'r ko'nsifel.

12. Tuli'gil ku'ntrinoo, kwin Krist pa'nsivel dran-su'rniroz, tyoo'di ga'nsiten dri'u skan, kwa'trum rai pa'nzis dransu'rniroz.

13. Tuli'bel kwa'num rai pa'nzis dransu'rturoz, plus Krist pane'sis.

14. Tulkwi Krist pane'sis, plus kundraton bro'n-tin: takwi ka'mbi, kwel, bro'ntin.

15. Zum, au'r'kwi dre'ntipoo pronti'tum dambrooz Unde'tu; au'reri dou'mprivo Unde'fi, wai'kwin pa'nsi-vat Krist: dwur pane'sivat, tul po'nto, kwin dransu-roz pane'sivo.

16. Tuli'vru dransuroz pane'sivo, plus Krist pane'sis.

17. Tulkwi Krist pane'sis kambe'tan bro'ntin: ar po'ntoo tar'tu fro'nditoz.

18. Pluskwi, kwel, gar pidou'sivo tranzoim'u too Krist, kro'nsipoi.

19. Tul o'tu da'nzoo, tyool, aur be'ntipo vonze'itu Krist, aur pra'mpivous rou'utu bi'nziz.

20. Spini'bil Krist pa'nsis dransu'rniroz, oiko'kwi fa'ndis gro'utu pi'tra'nsifel.

21. Vroo sne'kwin yoo'ti bi'nzikur dra'nzoo pe'ntisel; yoo'ti bi'nzikur, kwel, pe'ntisel pa'nzis dransu'rturoz.

5. And that he was seen by Cephas, and after that by the eleven apostles.

6. And after that he was seen by more than five hundred brethren at one time, of whom the greater number remain to this time; but some of them are asleep, (metaphorically).

7. After that, he was seen by James; and then by all of the apostles.

8. And last of all he was seen by me also, as an untimely birth.

9. For I am the least of the apostles, and not am worthy to be called an apostle; because I persecuted the church of God.

10. But, by the grace of God, I am, what I am: and his grace which to me was given, was not in vain, but I labored more abundantly than any of them: yet not I, but the grace of God which was with me.

11. Therefore whether I laboured or they, so we preached, and so ye believed.

12. Now if it is preached that Christ rose from the dead, why say some persons among you, there not to be (i. e. that there is not) any resurrection from the dead.

13. But if there is not any resurrection of the dead, then Christ is not risen.

14. And if Christ be not risen, then your preaching is vain; and your faith also is vain.

15. Yea, and we are found to be false witnesses of God; for we have testified concerning God, that he raised Christ; whom he raised not, if it is true that the dead rise not.

16. For if the dead rise not, then Christ is not risen.

17. And if Christ is not risen, your faith is vain: ye continue to be in your sins.

18. And then, also, they who have fallen (metaphorically) into sleep, in Christ, are destroyed.

19. If in this life, only, we have hope in Christ, we are the most miserable of all men (human beings).

20. But now Christ is risen from the dead, and has become the sample (first fruits) of those who slept (metaphorically).

21. For since by a man, death came; by a man, also, came the resurrection of the dead.

22. Vroo too'ful A'dum, drou'u dra'nsipo; fili'bool drou'u, too Krist, vrai'u da'nsiprast

23. Dow'bel gwent'wai'tu o'ndroo, Krist po'ntur ya'prin o'ndoz, ro'ekwi gar po'ntoo Krist's²³, twai'su pendis.

24. Span pentisen tri'ndo, gyu'rsu vrai'u tai'tinai flo'ndroo Unde'nu, bool Fo'nzipur; gyu'rsu pro'insipen rous pondroo'rit, rou'skwi vo'ndra, vamboi'kwi.

25. Wai'vru bi'u fo'ntripai, snu'rkwini pai'ntipo rou'u pronzaz twai'ji vandiz.

26. Kri'ntupous pro'nza dyoo kro'nsipoon dran-zoo'um.

27. Wai'vru pai'ntipo rou'u fo'ndooz twai'ji va'ndiz: bel gyu'rsu ga'nsito, Trou'u jurs pentipoo, te'ntoo wai'kwin kre'ntifoo dyoo jurs pe'ntipel trou'u.

28. Gyoo'sukwi trou'u nur fo'mprivoon, span i fro'nzipur kwel, fo'mprivin gu'ru pe'ntipel trou'u jooled; du'lkwin Undi fl'utum rous, too'rous.

29. No'tul'kwi, sline'ar fe'ntikai dyoo voo'ntrisoo dransu'r'diroz, po'ndit'ul dra'nsuroz pane'sivo? Tyoo'li plus ume'ar vu'ntrusoo dransu'r'diroz?

30. Tyoo'dikwi i'meaur bu'ndus pra'nsivai tron-de'tu?

31. Au tro'ndus flintiso ta'udi dro'ntus ko'nziz too Krist Je'zus donzo'ton, au dra'nsipo bu'ndus.

32. Tul onda'i'ei binze'tuz au dai'ntripo inje'puz sw El'fius, sloo po'nda bentipe'au, tul dra'nsuroz pane'sivo? Uso'l pra'nsifai fransifaikwi; voo ca'pin aur dra'nsipen.

33. Nus'ar pro'nsusoo; fro'nti re'mbiz, fro'ntivost fo'nti e'mbiz.

34. Ka'nsifoz pembo'o'nu; no'kwi fro'ntivoz; voo dri'u ben'e'tipo pa'mbis Unde'tu: au to ga'nsito tau o'ntifai fro'nzis.

35. Dri'bel ga'nsiten Vyoo'tu u'meu dra'nsuroz pa'n-suvast? sloo'pukwi ri'nzoo u'ne'ar pentisai?

36. Ho pro'mphuro! a'ro ki'nsito dangesipast tel drou'nsipo:

37. Ro'fikwi twa ki'nsito, na ki'nsito ro ro'nzoi tyoo

22. For as in Adam, all persons die; even so, all persons in Christ shall be caused to live (be made alive).

23. But every person in his own degree (order); Christ being the first fruits, and after that, they who are Christ's at his advent (coming).

24. Then shall come the end, when he shall deliver the kingdom to God, even the Father; when he shall have annihilated all magistracy, (rule) and all authority and power.

25. For he must reign until that he hath put all enemies under his feet.

26. The last enemy who shall be destroyed, is death.

27. For he hath put all things under his feet; but when he saith, All things under him are put; it is manifest, that he is excepted, who under him put all things.

28. And when all things to him shall be subdued, then the Son, also, shall be subject to him who put all things under him; that God may be all in all.

29. Else (and if not) what shall they obtain who are baptized for the dead, if, truly, the dead rise not? Why then are ye baptised for the dead?

30. And why do we daily stand in danger?

31. I solemnly affirm, by our mutual joys in Christ Jesus, our master, I die daily.

32. If, after the manner of men, I have fought with beasts at Ephesus, what advantage have I, if the dead rise not? Let us eat and drink; for to-morrow we die (shall die).

33. Be not ye seduced; evil intercourse, corrupts (causes to be bad) good morals (manners).

34. Awake to righteousness (justice); and not sin (do evil;) for some (persons) have not the knowledge of God; I this thing say, in you to cause shame.

35. But some person will say: How are the dead raised? and with what body do they come?

36. Thou fool! that which thou sowest is not quickened (i. e. caused to live) unless it die.

37. And concerning that which thou sowest, thou

pləntipən, tyoolibəl go'nti vo'ndə, tyoo fiatum oldoo'tu
tu po'mvoi, ri'tutwi o'nti vo'ndə:

38. Bel Undi nes ke'nting u ri'nzoo, ful doinsing'ed;
ounu'kwi vo'ndə tai'gwen ri'nzoo.

39. Rous va'ndoi pon'too oiltu oldoo; bel kwa'um
a'pin oldoo vandoiltu tu bi'uziz; roi oldoo vandoiltu
tw injiz; roi, anjetuz; roikwi, enjetuz.

40. Kwa po'ntoo, kwel, ri'nzooz in'sou, rinzoo'z-
kwi di'n'sou; bel timo'mboo in'soutuz, po'ntoo tw
a'pin oldoo; timombookwi di'n'soutu, po'ntoo roiltu
oldoo.

41. Kwa'um a'pin timo'mboo frinzoiltu; roikwi,
timo'mboo ginzoiltu; roikwi timo'mboo pinzoiltuz:
voo a'pin pinzoi o'ntivo roi'ni pinzoi timombooktu.

42. Vo'tu kwel, pon'too pa'nzis dransurturoz; ki'n-
sitoo fromb'etu, pa'nsivast, kafrome'pukoo:

43. Ki'nsitoo krembe'tu, pansivast timombooktu:
ki'nsitoo rombe'tu, pansiva'st omb'e'tu.

44. Ki'nsitoo u ri'nsur bo'ndoo, pa'nsivast wi'nsur
bo'ndoo: kwa'kwi po'ntoo u ri'nsur bo'ndoo, kwa'kwi
po'ntoo wi'nsur bo'ndoo.

45. Fi'kwi da'nsitoo, ya'prin bi'nzikur A'dum po'n-
tifool u da'nsupo tinzoo; kri'ntupous A'dum po'ntifool
u dansupast inzoo.

46. Nel ro'nul a'prin tyoo in'soo, bel kro ri'n'soo;
ro'ekwi, kro in'soo.

47. Ya'prin bi'nzikur po'ntoo, dinzoil'fu, di'n'sou:
ya'prin bi'nzikur Fondroo'um inzo'i'ni.

48. Zo'kyu po'ntoo di'n'sou, zo, kwel, ar po'ntoo,
dyoo di'n'soi; kwil, zo'kyu po'ntoo in'sou, zo kwel,
ar po'ntoo, dyoo in'soi.

49. Fu'kwi aur pra'nsivo i gre'nzis di'n'soutu, fil
aur, kwel, pre'nsiven i gre'nzis in'soutu.

50. Gil au fi'ntiso q'ri, konzoo'toz, kwin va'ndoi
bandoo'kwi pi'ur fo'mprikai fo'ndroo Unde'tu; no'twi
i'm frombi fo'mprikai fo'mbi.

51. Pool au nan ge'ntipə u tri'ntiri: Rou'u tol
tri'ur transifai, bel rou'u tol tri'u vrentifai,

not sowest that body which shall be (exist), but only
simple grain, which may be of the kind of wheat or
of some different grain.

38. But God to it giveth a body, as it hath pleased
him; and to every seed its own body.

39. All flesh is not of the same kind: but there is
one kind of flesh, of men (human beings); another
kind of flesh, of beasts; another, of fishes; and ano-
ther, of birds.

40. There are, also, bodies celestial, and bodies ter-
restrial; but the glory of the celestial is of one kind;
and the glory of the terrestrial is of another kind.

41. There is one glory of the sun; and another
glory of the moon; and another glory of the stars:
for one star differeth from another star in glory.

42. So, also, is the resurrection of the dead: it is
sown in corruption, it is raised in incorruption:

43. It is sown in dishonor, it is raised (caused to
rise) in glory: it is sown in weaknes (impotence), it is
raised in power.

44. It is sown a material (natural) body (substance),
it is raised a spiritual body (substance): there is a
material substance; and there is a spiritual substance.

45. And so it is written: the first man, Adam,
was made a living soul; the last Adam was made a
quickening (causing to live) spirit.

46. Yet that was not first which is spiritual, but
that which is material; and after that, that which is
spiritual.

47. The first man is out of the earth, earthy; the
second man is the Lord from heaven.

48. Such as is the earthy, such, also, they are who
are earthy; and, such as is the heavenly, such, also,
they are who are heavenly.

49. And as we have borne the image of the earthy,
so we, also, shall bear the image of the heavenly.

50. Now, I affirm this (thing), brethren, that flesh
and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God, nor
doth corruption inherit incorruption.

51. Behold, I to you shew a mystery (obscure thing):
All of us will not sleep; but all of us will be changed.

52. Yoo'tu ri'ndoo i'tu fana'ndito fando'tu, soo kri'ntupous te'mbrito: voo tempruto'ri vra'u i'npitai; dransuro'kwiz vra'u pa'nsivrast u'nkafro'mpukoo; au'rkwi t'u v'rentifoi.

53. O'vru ga'rifro'mpukoo bi'u e'ngunoi'i'pu u'nkafro'mpukoo; o'kwi ga'ridra'nsipai, bi'u e'nsinoi'ipu u'nkandra'nsipai.

54. Gyoo'su, kel o ga'rifro'mpukoo ainsinoop'un u'nkafro'mpikoo, o'kwi ga'ridra'nsipai ainsinoop'un u'nkandra'nsipai, span vra'u plo'utiprast o da'nsutoo'-ri'l,—Dra'nzoo a'ndus dre'nsitoo pe'mbro'tu.

55. Ho Dra'nzoo! kyoo'tuum bronde'tas? Ho Tuntra'kin! kyoo'tuum pe'mbro'tas?

56. Bro'udi dranzoo'tu po'ntoo frondito'rit; dombe'kwi frondito'turit tondra'um.

57. Bel sik tu'ndraz ke'ntinoi Unde'nu, dyoo non kentino pe'mbro, tau'rti do'nzo Je'zus Krist.

58. Kel, ho tonsukoo'tos konzooz! usa'r vri'mpus, kazen'sukoo, grou'usu fra'ntur inze'tu donzo'di; a'reri bo'nsifo ta'rkwin i'nziz brone'tin donzo'tu.

52. In a moment, in the twinkling of the eye, at the last trump: for the trumpet shall sound; and the dead shall be raised incorruptible; and we shall be changed.

53. For this corruptible, must be clothed with incorruption; and this mortal must be clothed with immortality.

54. When, therefore, this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass, this formerly written thing,—Death wholly is swallowed in victory.

55. Oh Death! where is thy sting? Oh Grave! where is thy victory?

56. The sting of death, is sin; and the strength of sin, is the law.

57. But let thanks be given to God, who to us giveth the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

58. Therefore, oh my beloved brethren! be ye steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord; because ye know that your work not is in vain in the Lord.

REVELATIONS IV.

TINDO IV.

O'CI, au fa'ntitel, poo'lkwi u fa'nza kri'nsifool — inzo'i'tu; ikwi a'prin timbo tyau fo'mpitel, bezo'mpital ro'kyu yoo'tu tempruto'ri, i'ntuko poo'os; tyoo ga'nsitel, Trus pe'ntisoz ko'nu; au'kwi vri'u nas ge'ntipai fon'dooz tyoo bri'u plo'ntipai plindur.

2. Fandu'kwi, au po'ntipil yoo'tu gro'nzis: poo'lkwi! u fona'ndroo intifool inzo'i'tu, di'kwi ba'nsivel i'ju fona'ndroo.

3. Gwa'kwi jes ba'nsivel pa'ntivil u tu'njoi yoo'kwi tu'njo: kwa'ul u pu'nzi i'gli fona'ndroo frondoo'tu yoo'bru kuhja.

4. Gle'kwi fona'ndroo kwa po'ntipil fa'kin banzaiz: jookwi ba'nzaiz, au po'mpitel fa'kin kuntu'n-upurz²⁹, ba'nsuvo, e'ngunoo primpou'tu enza; a'rkwi be'ntipel tarju a'ndoz fona'ndrooz punzoo'tu.

CHAPTER IV.

AFTER this, I saw, and behold! a door was opened in heaven; and the first voice which I heard was as loud as that of a trumpet talking (discoursing) with me; which said, Up come hither; and I will to thee shew things which must exist hereafter.

2. And immediately I was in an extasy: and behold! a throne was placed in heaven, and a certain person sat upon the throne.

3. And he who upon it sat, was like a jasper and a sardine stone: there was a rainbow round about the throne, in appearance like an emerald.

4. And round about the throne there was four and twenty seats: and upon the seats I saw four and twenty elders, sitting, clothed in white clothing; and they had upon their heads crowns of gold.

5. Me'kwi fona'ndroo fentisel tu'nzooz trunzoo'-
kwiz kwi t'imboz: kwa'kwi po'ntipil a'din tre'nzaiz
unzoo'tu unsupo'icu fona'ndroo tyoo'u⁸⁰ po'ntoo ya'din
in'zooz Unde'tu.

6. Coo'kwi fona'ndroo, kwa'ul u rin'za tu kru'n-
joi, kunjoi'bru: stroo'kwi fona'ndroo, gle'kwi fon-
a'ndroo, kwa'ul a'kin in'jiz, di'nsou fando'tuz, coo
ce'kwi.

7. Ikwi a'prin in'ji pa'ntikil u pi'nja; ikwi a'frin
in'ji pa'ntikil u twenfin'joi; ikwi a'trin in'ji be'ntipel
u pa'ndo yoo'bru bi'nzikurs; ikwi a'krin in'ji pa'n-
tikil u fe'nsupo pen'joo.

8. Ikwi a'kin in'jiz, rou too'el be'ntipel a'vin
fo'ndiz gle'en; a'rkwi tus di'nsifil fando'tuz: na'rkwi
rentiso vunda'itu urunda'itwi, ga'nsuto, Fa'mpu,
fampu, fampu, Fo'ndroo Undi Vro'ndi-O'mpu, dyoo
plo'ntipil, plonto'kwi, plontipi'ukwi.

9. Gyoo'sukwi ro'u in'jiz ke'ntino timo'mboo
kembek'wi, kwi tu'ndraz gyu'ru ba'nsivel iju fon-
a'ndroo, dyoo da'nsipo teti'ndur,

10. I fa'kin kun'ti'nupurz tris da'nsivo gu'reu ba'n-
sivel iju fona'ndroo, u'ntin'qu'rkwi dyoo da'nsipo
tet'i'ntur, fensivo'kwi tar fona'ndrooz i'cu fona'ndroo,
ga'nsuto,

11. A vo'ntin, Ho Fo'ndroo, tre'ntinai timo'mboo
kembek'wi, vamboi'kwi; a'vru po'nsipo trou'u, ta-
dikwi ta'mboi, ar po'ntoo, pontipi'lkwi po'nsupoo.

5. And out of the throne proceeded lightnings,
and thunders, and voices: and there were seven
lamps of fire burning before the throne which are
the seven spirits of God.

6. And before the throne there was a sea of
glass, like chrystal: and in the midst of the throne,
and round about the throne, there were four beasts,
full of eyes before and behind.

7. And the first beast was like a lion; and the
second beast was like a calf; and the third beast
had a face like a man's; and the fourth beast was
like a flying eagle.

8. And the four beasts, each of them, had six
wings, round about them; and they, within, were
full of eyes: and they not rest through the day
or the night, saying, Holy, holy, holy, Lord God
All-mighty, (infinitely powerful) who wert (did exist),
and art (does exist), and wilt be (wilt exist).

9. And when those beasts give glory and honor,
and thanks to him who sat on the throne, who
liveth for ever and ever (i. e. perfectly everly).

10. The twenty four elders down fall before him
who sat on the throne; and worship him who liveth
for ever, and cast their crowns before the throne,
saying,

11. Thou art worthy, O Lord (i. e. king), to
receive glory, and honour, and power; for thou
hast created all things, and for thy pleasure, they
are, and were created.

MILTON.

PARUDIS FRE'NTUKOO.

Trindo VI. Fendoo 824.

VRO'TU pa'nsitel i fro'nzipur, moo'kwi vro'nzikost
vrentifel twai vip'ando, yint dempus fa'ntitai
dinso'ukwi tonze'tu drinsupoo twaiju pro'nzaz.

Tw a'pin rin'doo ya'kin misfransivel pin'souten
fo'ndiz; poo vro'nsukast frimboo fin'tou: ikwi rin-
zaiz twai'tu kro'mpa fa'zi bi'nsipel, poo'kyu yim'bo
dwa'dinza'tuz, too'twi u pa'nti pe'ndra. Wai, twaiju
ra'mpu pro'nzaz tegi'ndi bre'ntisel, pli'mpuva vrun-

PARADISE LOST.

Book VI. Line 824.

SO spake the Son, and into terror changed his
countenance, too severe to be beheld, and full
of wrath, bent on his enemies.

In one moment, the four outspread their starry
wings, with dreadful (fear-causing) shade contiguous:
and the orbs of his fierce chariot rolled, as with
the sound of torrent floods or of a numerous host.
He on his impious foes right onward drove, as

daikyu; twaiji u'nsupo vanziz i bimpus umoh'zoo
a'ndus-trensivool; andiskru fonandroo tai'kwen
Unde'tu.

Tekindur skoo'en wai pehtisel, twai'tu t'inti
ta'ndi glis-ta'ntuko pauseo tru'nzooz, tyur kehtisel
co'ed, zo'kyu ta'rtu tin'zooz vimpivot betrombiz:
ar begro'nsuvoo, rous te'nbroo frentikel, rous dem-
boo: trisda'nsivel veng'tukoo'ten pe'ndriz; tendre-
zuz, kwil ando'vuns, pe'mprukoo'kwi a'ndoz, wai
de'nsifel fona'ntrupoo'turoz bezo'mpukwi se'ruhim
dra'nsus, dyoo go'su bo'nsikel prinzo'kwinz pli'u
refensivoi joo'el, yoo'tum pe'mbroo twai'ni to'ni.
No'twi pla'ndupou joo twi'fm kindo dru'nzus da'h-
sivel bembre'turz ini a'kingur pan'tutoo akin pi'nta
fando'puz, ne'kwi i da'nsupo vanziz pi'nta ba'ndur
pando'pu fando'tuz: a'pin in'zoo tel fo'ntripel; ou-
kwi fa'ndo misfensivel tu'nzoo kronsu'rkwi u'nzoo
tronsupoo'zuruz, tyoo kro'mpikel rous domb'e'ten,
tookwi pompra'ten ko'mbi trontive'leen—drinsufoo—
untinsur—fra'mpuvoo—da'nsuvoo.

Nel a'fins domb'e'tutur wai mi'spene'tipel, bel
frehtife'lees stroo ve'mbriko'dwinz; wai'vru to'nsinel
krone'sipai, bel pontipe'leen inzo'i'ni: i ple'mprufoo,
wai pa'nsivat, yoo'brukwi tinsupoo vra'ndo frinjoit-
tuz dwempurtwi finjoiz e'ur brentise'leen ke'nsuvoo
tunzoo'ti, te'mprufoo bevro'nziz frinzipu'nkwi'z finda-
nuz kungou'kwi vanzo umzo'itu; tyoo krinsufo
fa'ndou, tusbri'nsipel, yoo'kwi bi'ntou fre'nda ge'n-
tipel kronsu'rmu ta'ndoi: betra'ntu po'mputoo'ri droo
kensive'leen blan'nzipu; bel befro'ntuvou fontife'leen
grindohi: a'ndo-ginti a'rkwen ar fe'nsivel tris krim-
dohi inzo'itu: t'intur to'ni u'nsipel ee'el inu undri'nti
tre'nda.

Rin'zoi fo'mpitel kadron'e'tupoo bezi'mbo: rin'zoi
po'mpitel in'zoi ra'nsifai inzo'ni, dwi'ukwi fa'nsipai
vro'nsukat: bel ple'mpur Fro'nzoo ve'mpisot ta'h-
tufya tyai pli'mpur kan'zoz, vimbusya'kwi pe'nsifel.
A'tin bu'ndaiz, ar dansivel: fra'ntukait Ino'ni tim-
o'mpitel, bompitel'kwi pa'sinkur fra'ndi ta'rtu da'nzis
twai'du twa'nsur o'mbri; bepra'ntupas u fra'ntu-
twe'mbroi bera'nsike'leed ranzo'ipu: rin'zoi krindu-

gloomy (black) as night: under his burning wheels
the steadfast empyrean shook-throughout (i. e. wholly
shook) all but the throne itself of God.

Full soon among them he arrived (came) in his
right hand grasping ten thousand thunders: which
he sent before him, such as in their souls fixed
plagues (intense pains): they, astonished, all resis-
tance lost, all courage: down fell their idle (unused)
weapons; over shields, and helmets, and helmed
(armoured) heads he rode, of thrones (enthroned
persons) and mighty seraphim prostrate, who now
wished that the mountains might be again thrown
on them, as (to be) a shelter from his ire. Nor less
on either side tempestuous fell his arrows from the
fourfold visaged (faced) four distinct with eyes, and
from the living wheels distinct alike (equally) with
multitude of eyes: one spirit in them ruled; and
every eye glared (out cast) lightening and pernicious
(destructive) fire among the accursed (ones) which
withered all their strength, and of their wonted
(customary) vigor deprived them—exhausted—spirit-
less—afflicted—fallen!

Yet, half of his strength he forth put not, but
checked it in the midst of the volleys; for he meant
not to destroy, but to root them out of heaven: the
overthrown he raised, and like a thronged (com-
pressed) aggregate of goats or timorous sheep before
him drove them struck with thunder, pursued by
terrors and furies (female devils) to the bounds
(limits) and crystal wall of heaven; which opening
wide rolled inward and a spacious gap disclosed
(shewed) into the wasteful (destructive) deep: the
monstrous, (extraordinary) sight (seen thing) back-
ward struck them with horror; but far worse urged
them from behind: headlong (head-forward) them-
selves they threw down from the verge of heaven:
eternal wrath burned after them from the bottomless pit.

Hell heard the insufferable noise: hell saw
heaven ruining from heaven and would have fled
affrighted: but strict Fate had fixed too deep her
dark foundations, and too fast (firmly) had bound.
Nine days they fell: confounded Chaos roared,
and felt tenfold confusion in their fall, through his
wild (wilderness-like) anarchy; so huge (very great)
a rout (confused flight) encumbered him with ruin:

pous ve'nsuto trentine'leen a'ntus, je'nkwi ti'nsifel—
ri'nzoi tar vo'ntu ra'nzoo, ra'nsunoo unzoo'pu karun-
e'sukoo, i pa'nzoi kronze'tu kwi tro'mbi: unra'nsunoo
inzoi ko'nsikel, kindurkwi tra'ntipel tyai ve'nsuvoo
va'nzo droopre'ntuso kye'ni bi'nsipel.

hell, at last, (lastly) yawning received them whole,
and on them closed—hell their fit (congruous) habi-
tation, fraught (loaded) with fire unquenchable,
the house of woe and pain: disburdened heaven
rejoiced, and soon repaired her broken wall, returning
whence it rolled.

HENRY ROGERS.

FRIMOMBOO KAMBE_{TU}.

Kino'ndo 68.

“‘**K**ARPI di'em,' vo'nzou di'untum fronsa'tos
po'nzis" ga'nsitel Fe'loz; "go'nu, na nos
goun'sito, sla bre'ntipo.”

“Nom, bel au vri'u.”

“Pi'ndaiz tyofi bre'ntipo vo'nzoi, pondi'um pi'n-
daiz, tyoo'ufi pomprou'roz di'ndur vi'u vintinai, tyool
ge'ntipai bronda'ten; ful bi'nsur bro'nda vi'u vintinai
tra'i'fi; bel ar bo'mpitoo ta'rtu po'nti pra'ndoo, king'-
dupou a'rkyu a'ndus tus-dre'nsito ti'nzoo.”

“Bel spini'bool slume'es tya bre'ntipo?”

“Au bre'ntipo bo'nsifai—kyau'ni pe'ntisel?—
kyau'nu pra'ntiso?—swi'fin kwa po'ntoo, po'ndi, ful
pa'ntuvas ga'nsito kwa po'ntoo, W Undi—u vron-
o'nsu kron'oo'rit, bloo'nu vro'nti o'mbiz, i pra'ntur
ik'wi pla'ntur (au'rkyu ko'ntipai'en) ba'ndur umfro'n-
tipoz, bloo gi'ntou pi'ndoi di'nsifo rous i'ndi, rai'tu
pe'ndoo tyoo'tu, wai plo'ntipo a'ntus bindoi'tu rous'tu
vro'ntitur brintufo'riz—bloo gi'ntou pondro'rit fa'u-
sivo booli'nos, tau'kwi fo'nsa flo'ndooz, ko'ntupoo
bi'nziz; bloo'tu ke'mpuso va'nzi, au, tau'kwen,
brame'pifya kembai'di;—swi'fin tul kwa po'ntoo zo
u plontupo'ru, wai'um tevro'nti; swi'fintwi o vron'ti
ga'nzis inze'tu, fi'un umbensikai ri'ndoz kaintifai'twi
ro'ndoiz, tyoo'u ve'ntrifel twai cuspo'nzoi, tyoo'ukwi
po'ntoo go'subool twai'gi fro'ndoi;—

Swi'fin, oldi o'ndoi, twil ri'di roi go'ndi, zo
vro'nti kro'nziz broing'tifoo'uni tenondrip'os;—
swi'fin, rou'udru, Wai ga'zumpro'nsinoo, pe'ntu-
poo'twi yoo'pu dinzoi tyo'tu bo'mpito yint vo'nzou

E e

ECLIPSE OF FAITH.

Page 68.

“‘**C**ARPE diem,' certainly not would be my sole
prescription," said Fellows; yet you not to
me have told what you want.”

“No, (i. e. I have not), but I will.”

“The questions concerning which I want cer-
tainty, truly are questions, concerning which philo-
sophers often will argue, only to display their vanity;
as human vanity will argue concerning anything;
but they are felt in their true greatness no sooner
than they wholly absorb (in-swallow) the soul.”

“Still (but even now) what is it which you want?”

“I want to know—whence I came?—whither I
am going?—whether there is truly, as so many say
there is, a God—a tremendous personality to whose
infinite faculties, the great and the little, (as we call
them) equally disappear, whose universal (ubiquitous)
presence fills all space, in any point of which he
exists entire (whole) in the amplitude of all his
infinite attributes (predicated things)—whose univer-
sal government (magistracy) stretches even to me
and my fellow (companion) atoms, called men;
within whose protecting embrace, I myself am not
too mean for protection;—whether if there is such a
being (existing thing) he is perfectly infinite; or
whether this infinite machine of the universe, may
not have developed (unfolded) tendencies or involved
(comprehended) consequences, which escaped his
forethought and which are now even beyond his
control (cohibition);—

Whether, for this cause, or for some other neces-
sity, such infinite sorrows have been permitted (have
not been hindered from) invading it;—whether, above
all, He is propitious (apt to be unenemied), or offend-

i'tu beta'ntou, ont'i'kwi pramboo'itu vimbi'nziz rou'u-kwin t'wai'tu fandi'toz kem'e'poo;—vyoo'tu, wai'tul pe'ntripoo, wai pi'u po'nsimaust;—swi'fin wai jyoo-rai'tu kati'ntifoo, yoo'twi klo'ndoo dwo'o'nu tamboiz trombe'kwiz i'tu gadro'nsuvoo fro'nzoo punza'tu po'n-too³² ba'ndur po'ndaiz vrono'nsutu kro'mboo; swi'fin yoo'tul zo vro'ndi o'mpu klo'ndoo po'nsipel i'nzi, wai broinsip'oes i'tum e'nzil flonzoo'tu; aukwi, vo'tu, wu'mfongsupoo'ru inze'tu;—swi'fin o tra'nti vra'ndo pon-di'um yoo'pi o'mboo; au'rkwi po'ntoo, fo'ndur, tyool re'ndoz bonsou'tu plo'ndoo;—swi'fin iful Pu'mpruroz* fi'ntiso, yinzi tai'kwen Unde'um—ti'ndur po'ntufo, tri'ndur po'ntufoo—ro'ndoi yoo'tu umbi'nziko u'tu vro'nti da'ndo flintu'ruriz filtu'rkwi;—w U'ndi twoo'tu, au'vru pi'un ga'nsitai dwo'o'tu—a, aukwi po'ntoo pera'ndaiz; gakro'mpuko bra'ndaiz yoo'tu U'nturi, tai'kwen kakrome'puko kooli'tyool kwa ti'ndur tes po'ntipin pera'ndaiz kro'mpikai;—swi'fin booli'ju ri zo ti'ndis, o bo'nsou plo'ndoo, too'ton po'ntoo replo'ntiprast; tulkwi zum, slooji ko'ndoiz;—swi'fntwi gyau'rsu dai'ntivo taur pla'ntur bu'ndis, rai roi pi'mboo twine'titen vrundai'ton;—swi'fin i “vale, vale in eternum vale,” fo'ndur pontoo i vo'ntu trimbo yoo'tu ve'nsuvo fa'ndis gyoo'du ki'nsifo duntumpruno fondai'ju tai'tu to'nzi.”

“Timbo'tur dre'ntivel; aukwi do'mpikool tau'tu dro'nzoiz, rikwin ta'ntou gre'ntur kro'nzi pe'ntifool t'wai'pu u'npukoo ko'ndis omboo'tu.”

“O'u po'ntoo i pi'ndaiz roi'ukwi bro'en, tyau bro'ndun beze'nsiko brintisai.”

“Au, broo'as, brai'ntisoo pre'mbus tau'mi tri'ntur ko'nzoiz; i pla'ntur pepa'nzoi kindo'ju prinzo'tu, ty'o'tu dronsitel ransipai tus fino'ngon da'ndi, bre'n-sifoo drunzai'nu, aukwi misbre'ntisoo brunzai'nu yoo'pi kempuso'kin.”

ed with a world in which I feel, too certainly, in the profound (very deep) and various misery of man (mankind), that all of his aspects are not benignant—how, if he is offended he is to be (can be) reconciled; (caused to be friendly);—whether he in any degree is accessible (able to be neared), or one (i. e. or a person) to whom the pleasures and sufferings (pains) of the pitiable child of dust are equally subjects of horrible indifference:—whether if a such infinitely powerful individual created the universe, he has abandoned it to be the sport of chance; and I, thus, an orphan in the universe;—whether this universal frame (aggregate) is truly without a mind; and we are, in fact (really), only forms of conscious (cognitive) existence;—whether, as the Pantheist declares, the universe itself is God—ever making, never made, the product, (effect) of an evolution (unfolding) of an infinite series of antecedents (preceding things) and consequents, (and succeeding); a God of which, for I cannot say of whom, you and I are little parts; perishable (apt to decay) fragments of a Divinity (divine thing), itself imperishable only because there ever of it will be little parts to perish (decay);—whether even upon some such supposition, this conscious (cognitive) existence of us is to be renewed (to be caused to re-exist); and if so (if yes) under what conditions;—or whether when we have finished our little day, any other dawn is not to break (terminate) our night;—whether the ‘vale, vale in eternum vale,’ really is the proper (congruous) utterance of a breaking heart while closes the sepulchre (entombing room) upon the object of its love.”

“His voice faltered (miscarried), and I was confirmed in my suspicions that some deep secret sorrow had had to do with his diseased state of mind.”

“These are the questions and others like them, which I vainly toiled to solve.”

“I, like you, have been driven rudely (harshly), out of my old beliefs; the little hut upon the side of the mountain, in which I thought (expected) to dwell in pastoral (shepherd-like) simplicity, has been scattered to the tempest, and I out have been driven to the blast without a shelter (protecting place).”

* Pu'mpruroz, pronounced pu'mpluroz.

LORD BACON.

"FAMBOO^{UM} to'nzoo pu'nondrai^{tu}; fra'mboo, to'nzoo pu'nandrai^{tu}, tyoo pe'nsivo pra'ntupou to'nzoo t'intuvou'kwi damprupo^{ri} tw Unde^s fo'nzi.

Nel, booli^{tu} puno'ndrai tul a twasfo'mpito dreno'nzitus tu Dai'vid, a vra'u fo'mpitai pa'ntuva tu'ntra-de'nzifinz konsu'kyu de'nzi; ginsa'kwitus i'tu Undo yin e'nsiko trindino^{tu} fra'mbooz tu Job, pampur'kyuz tu Solumun.

Fa'mboo pone^{too} panti^{pi} vronziz fronta^{rikwiz}; framboo'kwi pone^{too} tonsu^{spiriz} vonze^{kwiz}.

Aur po'mpito plenta^{tu} insukoo^{riz} va'ntukoo^{kwiriz}, do'nsinou bentipai u fo'mpa re'ndo yoo'ju kro'nsu tuntra^{kwi} ka'nzo, bentipai^{kyu} u plimpur dran^{turkwi} insukoo^{ri} yoo'ju impur kanzo.

Pa'ntrivoz, kel, donza^{tu} fanda^{tu} donza^{ti} fando^{tu}. Vo'nzou e'mboo pa'nti bedo'ntru i'mbaz, pli'm-punous gya'rsu tul'mprisaust trinsupoo^{twi}; voo fa'mboo fo'nduvous fro'nsifo re'mboo; framboo^{bel} fo'nduvous fro'nsifo e'mboo."

"FRAMPUSO^{ROZ} gro'nsifo o'nzoi; plampuso^{roz} po'nsikai^{el}; kwi fampai^{roz} ventikai^{el}; a'ruru tone^{sito} ta'rgwen ve'ndi: ro'um u fa'mbis te^{el}, kemprufoo^{kwi} pronzo^{ti}. Ka'nsitoz, krine^{tisai}, kon-e'sifai, bel pifi'nsipai, fonsitai^{kwi}.

Ri'u dre'nzaiz ki'u ko'mpitoo; roi'u dre'nsitoo; ri'ukwi pra'nti be'nsitoo, bransipook^{kwi}. Ka'nzo po'ntifo u dinsou^{ro}; dra'nzi, u fe'ntuvoo^{ro}; danzo^{kwi}, u teve'nti^{ro}: ke'lkwi, tul u binzi da'nsito plandu^{rtyool}, wai ki'u bentipai u pra'ntur to'mboi; tul wai dra'nsiko plandu^{rtyool}, bentipai u pi'ntur fo'mboi; tul'kwi wai da'nsito plandur, bentipai befra'mbis tre'ntipai b'onsifai slur bone^{sifo}. Ti'ndiz po'ntipost binziz fampisi, ko'mbroiz, fo'mpou; vondoobras pa'mpi; do'nti prompou^{ri}, ta'ntou; e'mbiz, ta'mpi; vintuoo^{bras} kwi tano'nzo o'mpuki twem-pinai."

"PROSPERITY is the blessing of the old testament; adversity, the blessing of the new testament, which carries greater blessing and the clearer evidence of God's favor.

Yet, even in the old testament, if you listen the harp of David, you shall hear as many hearse-like-airs (funeral-like music) as joyful music; and the pencil of the Holy Ghost more hath labored in describing the afflictions of Job, than the felicities of Solomon.

Prosperity is not without many fears and distastes (disagreeables); and adversity is not without comforts and hopes.

We see in needle works (worked things) and ornamented things, it is more pleasing to have a lively work (figure) upon a sad (sorrowful) and solemn (i. e. funeral) ground (foundation), than to have a black and melancholy work upon a light ground.

Judge, therefore, of the pleasure of the heart by the pleasure of the eye. Certainly, virtue is like precious odours, most fragrant when they are incensed (i. e. caused to be incense) or crushed; for prosperity best discovers vice; but adversity best discovers virtue."

"CRAFTY men contemn studies, (i. e. speculation); simple men admire them; and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use: that is a wisdom without them, and won by observation. Read, not to contradict, not to believe, but to weigh and consider.

Some books are (ought) to be tasted; some swallowed; and some few to be chewed and digested. Reading, makes a full man; conference, a ready man; and writing, an exact (perfectly performing) man; and therefore if a man write but little, he ought to have a great memory; if he confer but little, to have a present wit (fancy); and if he wrote little, to have great cunning to seem to know what he does not know. Histories (narratives) make men wise, poets witty; mathematics subtle; natural philosophy deep; morals, grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend."

“**R**ENDITO^oTU bi^ongur dwina^ombi,” ga^onsito Ba^oikn, yoo^otu fri^ondo tyoo to^ombroo Bo^olinbruk fe^ontiso^otum a^opin i^otu vo^ompukous tantufou^oskwi twai^otu indiz “*naur bi^ou fe^ontisai vo^oitu yookyu vangren^ozai pi^ontipo, rendito^otu u gren^ozis; dyoo insiko, gri^ou paudo^oju, gri^ou ande^ojuz, gri^oukwi binsukoo^ojuz i^otu tise^onza; bel aur bi^ou fe^ontisai (pontook^owi tau^otu o^ombi fe^ontisai) vo^oitukyu Undi pi^ontipo rendito^otu u po^ondoi, roirait^owi twai^otu tansupoo^oriz; wai misfe^onsivai andus, sw apri^onkwi, pivri^ondi fondoo^otu, i^okwi un^oziz rou^outu randai^otez.”*

IN forming the human character (aggregate of habits) says Bacon, in a passage which Lord Bolingbroke has pronounced (affirmed to be) one of the most beautiful and deepest of his writings (discourses) “*we not must proceed as (i. e. in the same manner as) a statuary (image-artist) does in forming a statue; who works, sometimes upon the face, sometimes upon the limbs, and sometimes upon the folds of the drapery (i. e. outside clothing); but we must proceed (and it is in our power to proceed) in the same manner as nature (i. e. God) does, in forming a flower or any other of his productions; (i. e. brought forth things;)* he out-casts wholly, and at once, the epitome (metaphorical) of the thing and the elements of all its parts.

“**B**INZI dronzoo^okwikwi ki^ontukor inze^otu pi^ou po^ompivai dontipa^oikwi tyool wa^oikyu pro^onsito fa^ondi donti^oturiz; yi^onkylu ori, wai twi^ofno pi^ou bo^onsifai pi^ontipait^owi.”

“**M**AN, the servant and interpreter of nature, (i. e. of the universe) can understand and act only as he observes the order of nature; more than this thing, he neither can know or do.”

D^R. THOMAS REID.

ROI oma^ombroo tri^ontunoo Ko^ondroo Red, po^ontoo, taur ko^onzoi vindoo^otu pi^ontur^otu fa^ondi inze^otu.

Rous tau^ortu pa^ombis inze^otu (wai pro^onsito) tau^orgi kri^ontou po^ombifo^oz pe^ontikoo kambaiti, kenti^ofo^okwi ki^ondi donti^otu bo^oudaiz.

Fro^ondoo bondaitu ve^ontisoo ko^onzoi fondoo^otu bo^outusoo.

O^oju bi^onda tau^ortu plo^ondoo tyooli^ono pe^ontukoo po^omboi, kweli^obel rous vi^onda ne pan^ondi ka^onsikoo.

Ke^olkwi brendoo^odi u^otu fo^ontuvou ko^ondoo, aur ti^ou ve^ontikai pa^omboi kontipa^oles gi^onta vi^onda.

Po^ontoo ombeni o^otu bi^onda aurkwin fa^ondun to^onsifo ro^ohu vontru^onoo-pri^ondo tyoo^oju rous tau^ortu

ANOTHER instinctive principle (i. e. instinct) mentioned by Doctor Reid, is, our belief in the continuance of the present order of nature (i. e. of the universe.)

All our (i. e. of our) knowledge of nature (he observes) beyond our original perceptions, is gotten by experience, and consists in (and comprehends) the interpretation of natural signs.

The appearance of the sign is followed by the knowledge of the thing signified.

Upon this principle of our existence (constitution) not only acquired perception, but also all reasoning from analogy is founded.

And therefore for want of a better name, we shall take (use) the liberty to call it the inductive principle.

It is from the force of this principle, that we immediately assent to that axiom (authorised sen-

pa'mbis inze'tu kansitoo, randaikwinz o'itu o'ldoo
bi'u bentipai oi o'ndoi.

Niske'ntipoz i'mboo o'tu gi'nta vi'nda kambai'-
kwi pro'mpita yoo'kyu gi'njo. Yai fi'u po'ndi, bo'm-
pitai sloo pi'ntoi sloo'kwi fa'ndun fintifo'et bel yai
pome'pito trai tyoo'um twifin coo, ce'twi, trindo'ju
joo'twi twindo, plih'tur pintu'rtwi.

tence) upon which all our (i. e. of our) knowledge
of the universe is founded,—that, effects of the same
kind must have the same cause.

Take away the light of this inductive principle
and experience is blind as a bat. She may, truly,
feel what is present, and what immediately touches
her, but she sees not any thing which is either before,
or behind, upon the right hand, or upon the left (left
hand), future or present

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Aternus est et infinitus; omnipotens et omnisciens; id est, durat ab externo in externum, et adest ab infinito in infinitum. Non est aternitas et infinitus; sed aternas et infinitus; non est duratio et spatium, sed durat et adest.

TRANSLATED INTO PHILOSOPHIC AND ENGLISH.

UNDE'FI.

WAI ti'ntoo vronto'kwi, vro'ndi o'mpu vronti'kwi
bo'nsou; ro'um, wai plo'ntipo tindoo'ni noo
tindoo, pinto'ikwi vronto'ni noo vro'ndo. Wai num
tindoo vronto'kwi; bel tintur vronti'kwi; wai num
ru'ndai inde'kwi, bel wai ru'ntiso pinto'ikwi.

OF THE DEITY.

HE is eternal and infinite, infinitely powerful and
infinitely cognitive; that is, he exists from
eternity to eternity, and is present from infinity to
infinity. He is not eternity and infinity; but
eternal and infinite; he is not duration and space,
but he endures and is present.

BALDER.

TRONSITOZ o'ri ponza'tos! grentupoo'ri tyoo
po'ntifo pwo'ndoi pwondo'itum; fil pontifo'es,
kwin po'ntifai pimpini'um trentina'kwi kentina'i.

Po'ndoi pi'u dra'nsipai; bel uo pi'u pre'ntipai
drondo'ites.

Nool di'nzoi bantriko'es; fronsa'kwi n'nzoi,
ka'ntrin; rai u'nza trom'e'pissas, ra'ikwi dansupo'ri,
frame'pifas benetipo'kwin tri tre'ntikai pempitu
rimbaz.

Pe'mpo ar! dyoo nool bendipo'ten fitutum yin
yiltwi; fil bentipo, plantupou'kwin yil'num bren-
tipoo'kyu, prantupou'kwi yil'um prantu'rkyyu fa'ndais
pe'mbo.

LEARN this, my friend! the secret which doth
make a flower to be a flower; so makes it,
that to bloom is to be sweet, and to receive is to give.

The flower can die, but cannot (not can) alter
its essence.

Although the earth starve it, and the reluctant
air defraud; any soil is not so barren, or any living
thing so poor, that it has not something to spend
in liberal odours.

Liberal they! who although their having may
be more or less; so have, that less is more than is
wanted, and more is less than the great heart's
liberality.

SHAKSPEARE.

BONDROI TU VENIS.

Tindō IV.

Kenpō'mputoo I.—Venis. U La'ndri.

Ton'ndroo, Antō'nco, Bassā'nco, Graise'nu, &c. &c.

* * * * *

Ton. A fō'mpito i bāmpus Belā'reo, slur dā'sito:

Kō'tukwi, au tintisō'es, pēntis i kō'ndroo.—

*Tus pēntis Pō'rseu, ēnsunoo yōō'bru kō'ndroo
tōndra'tuz.*

*Nos kēntingoz tandē'tas: Pentisē'lea kuntinurni
Belā'reo?*

Por. Au ilēesk, tō'hondroo'tos.

Ton. Au tās'nikō'as: kēntipōz indoi'tas.

*Bonsifē'a tēlpā'ri tyoo vēntipō o pīntur pīndis
āmbre'tu?*

Por. Au tētō'nstūtoō āmbro'ifi.

Dyoo ū'meu bō'ndroi kō'tu, dyoo'kwi i tu'ntruro?

*Ton. Antō'nco kuntinurkwi Sī'lok kwilfin dris
prānsivōz.*

Por. Ū'mēn kondoo'tas Sī'lok?

Sī. Sī'lok pō'ntoo kondoo'tos.

Por. Yōō'tu trāntu o'ldoo āmbro'um a vēntisō

Nel zō'vu bī'nda, ikwin Vēnē'sun tō'ndra

Pī'm prōnsikā'as, vya'tu fēntisō.

A, (noo Antō'nco) prānsivō twai'tu trō'ndi, nī'mēa?

Ant. Zim, wai gānsitō'esk.

Por. Imēa tīntisai i o'ndris?

Ant. Au im.

Por. Plus bī'ū tu'ntruro bēmpivi.

Sī. Sloō'ju trō'nza bī'iau? nos rō gānsitōz.

Por. Vro'ndoo bēmbōō'tu trōnē'sinoo;

Pū'sitō i'bru bō'ntu tu'nzō inzō'hi

Yindoi'ju drē's; pō'ntoo āfrin tō'nsupoo:

Tō'nsipō gur kēnting, gurkwi krēnting:

Ompikous i'tu ompukous: fōnti

I'tu fōnā'ntrupoo fō'ndroo yī'kyu fō'hondroo'tur;

Fō'nendroo'tur gēntipō grāndoo intū'rtu vā'inboi,

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Act IV.

Scene I.—Venice. A Court of Justice.

Duke, Antonco, Bassaneo, Gratiano, Shylock, &c. &c.

* * * * *

*Duke. You hear the learned Bellario, what he
writes:*

And here, I take it, is come the doctor.—

*Enter (into come) Portia dressed like a Doctor
of Laws.*

*To me give your hand: Didst thou come from old
Bellario?*

Por. I did, (did so) my Lord.

Duke. I salute you: take your place.

*Are you acquainted with the difference which holds
this present question in the court?*

Por. I am informed thoroughly concerning the cause.

*Who (which person) is the merchant here, and who
the jew?*

*Duke. Antonio and old Shylock, both forth
stand.*

Por. Is your name Shylock?

Shy. Shylock is my name.

*Por. Of a strange (extraordinary) nature (kind)
is the suit you follow;*

*Yet in such (according to such) rule, that the
Venetian law*

*Cannot impugn you (forbid you) as you (i. e. in
what manner you) proceed.*

You (to Antonio) stand in his danger, do you not?

Anto. Yes, he says so (says it.)

Por. Do you confess the bond?

Ant. I do.

Por. Then must the jew be merciful.

*Shy. Upon what compulsion must I? Tell me that
(i. e. To me that say).*

Por. The quality of mercy is not strained;

It droppeth like the gentle rain from heaven

Upon the place beneath (below it); it is twice blessed:

It blesses him who gives, and him who receives:

It is mightiest in the mightiest: it becomes (it is decent)

*In the throned monarch, better than (more than) his
crown:*

*His sceptre shews the force (intensity) of temporal
power,*

Vr'ondoo tembe'tu kwil fondroo'rit,

Twoo'tu ba'nsivo, pavro'nzikoo fondroo'tuz:

Bemboo'bil po'ntoo o'dru fone'ntrupoo vo'ndra,
Po'ntoo fona'ntrupoo fanda'ituz fondroo'tuz,
Po'ntoo u vro'ndoo Unde'tu twai'kwen;
Binsur'kwi va'mboi ge'ntipo pa'ntukous Unde'nus

Gyoo'su be'mboo gla'ntipo pe'mboo. Kel tu'ntruro,

Nool pe'mboo po'ntoo kambroi'tas, fo'nsitoz o'ri,—
Too'kwin fe'ndis pemboo'tu, drai too'on
Di'un po'mepitai do'nzoo: aur fu'mprino bemboo'di;
Ro'kwi oi fu'mbra, to'nsito rou'u too'on ve'ntivai
Do'ndooz bemboo'tu. Au pou'nsito bas,
Gla'ntipai i pe'mboo ta'tu kambroi;
Tyoo a'tul vo'nsinen, o pre'mpur la'ndri tu Vei'nis
Bi'u go'ndu ke'ntinai ba'mbroi ro'bi bo'ndroi kro'tu.
Si. Dondoo'toz tau'ju a'ndo! au fu'mprino i to'ndra,
Da'ndris dambri'skwi tau'tu o'ndris.

Por. Nu'meaid o'mpu ge'ntinai i ru'ndil?

Bass. Zum, ko'tu au durs fentina'es ambre'tu;
Zim! a'frin ro va'mbris: ro'tul ta'ntipin,
Au vi'u o'ntriso'i gentina'es pasi'ngur,
Dampri'saitwi tande'toz, ando'tos, fanda'it'os:
O'tul tan'e'tipin, bi'u frontipai,
Kremboo'kwin ple'mprifo po'ndo. Au'kwi fumpri-
n'oas,

Pinsikoz a'prin i to'ndra ta'hu vo'ndra:
Pi'ntipai u pra'ntur fontiri; pi'ntipoz u pla'ntur
frontiri;

Prentiko'zkwi ko'mboo o'tu bre'mpur fri'nza.

Por. Bi'untum; kwa'num rai vamboi'itu Vei'nis

Tyoo pi'u pre'ntipai u to'ndra to'ndun po'ntufoo:
Dri'u bantripoi yoo'tum to'ndoi;
Panti'kwi u gen'do, oiti to'ndoi
Dri'u tonsina'eskwen ondre'mu: pi'untum.
Si. U Danyil pe'ntisoo bambroi'nu: — zum! u
Danyil!

Ho fa'mpus, tu'n'inur pandroo! jyau'tu im kem-
pika'ias!

Por. Au fumpri'ngas, isos fa'ntitai o'ndris.

Si. Ko'tu po'ntoo kem'pukous to'ndroo! ko'tu
po'ntoo.

The attribute (quality) of awe (reverence) and
majesty,

In which it sits, the dread and fear (i. e. habitual
fearedness) of kings:

But mercy is above this scepter'd sway (authority),
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,
It is an attribute (quality) of God himself;
And earthly (human) power shews most like to
God's

When mercy seasons (mitigates) justice. Therefore
Jew,

Although justice is thy plea, consider this,—
That in the course of justice, any of us
Would not see salvation: we do pray for mercy;
And that same prayer teaches all of us to perform
The deeds of mercy. I have spoke thus much,
To mitigate the justice of thy plea;
Which, if thou follow, this strict Court of Venice
Must needs give sentence against that merchant there.

Shy. My deeds upon my head! I crave the law,
The penalty and forfeit of my bond.

Por. Is he not able to pay the money?

Bass. Yes, here I for him offer it in Court;
Yea, twice that sum: if that will not be sufficient
I will be bound to pay it, tenfold
Or forfeit my hands, my head, my heart:
If this will not suffice, it must appear,
That malice overthrows truth. And I beseech you,

Wrest once the law to your authority:

To do a great good, do a little wrong;

And curb (frustrate) the will of this cruel devil.

Por. It must not be; there is not any power in
Venice

Which can alter a law duly made:

It would be recorded to be a precedent;
And many an error by the same precedent,
Would rush (force itself) into the state: it cannot be.

Shy. A Daniel come (is come) to judgment:—yes!
a Daniel!

O wise young Judge! how I do honor thee!

Por. I beseech thee, let me see the bond.

Shy. Here it is, most reverend doctor! here it is.

Por. Silok, kotum atrin undiltas, nas fentunoo

Si. U kondris! u kondris! au bentipo u kondris
inzoitu:

Vraiiau tentifai klombris tauju tinzoo?

Nam! nau driu di Venis.

Por. Ponto, o ondris damprisoo,
Tondrukwi, oti, tunruo fiu tentipai
U tunda vandoitu, nisdensuvoortum,
Tindufous inu bondrois fandis:—usa bempur;
Kentipoz atrin ta rundil; ponsikobs vrensivai
yondris.

Si. Gyesu gentinoo rindoivu;—
Frontipo, a ponto u vonta pandro;
A bonsifo tondra, a tindivostes
Fointivous: au nas frentino tondradi,

Tyatu ponto u vonta hanzo,
Fentisoz bambroinu: tinzooti, au kontriso,
Kwaum rai ombi kandotu tu binzi
Prentipaios: Au rentiso kotu tauju ondris.

Ant. Pifandusous, au im fumprinai landri,
Kentinai i bambroi.

Por. Pondi, kel, votu ponto.
A biu fentivai fandatas twaidi fanzi:

Si. Ho tontrur pandro! Ho krantur tuntimur
binzikur!

Por. Vroo riudoi tonzakw*i* tondratu,
Bentipo tegondoo dandrainu,
Tyoo kotu frontipo tonta ondraju.

Si. Beponto: ho fampus pempurkwi pandro!

Kwoo kuntinupon umea takyu flanditoz!

Por. Kel untinsifoz fandatas

Si. Ham! flandatu:
Votu gansito ondris;—nimeai tontrur pandro?—
Tintufous fandatu! rou ponto tezindoiz.

Por. Pontooesk. Kweum fusupotwunz kotu, ekai
I vandoi?

Si. Au bentipoen fentuvoo.

Por. Bentipoz tintou ri tombroi, Silock, tasu
trendi,

Klinsifai fumuotur, wainokwin bantipo dranzoonu.

Si. Kontipooai vrotu ondratu?

Por. Shylock, there is thrice thy money to thee
offered.

Shy. An oath! an oath! I have an oath in heaven:

Shall I lay perjury to my soul?

No! I not would for Venice.

Por. Why (i. e. true), this bond is forfeit;
And lawfully, by this, the Jew may claim
A pound of flesh to be by him cut off
Nearest to the Merchant's heart:—Be merciful;
Take thrice thy money; bid me tear the bond.

Shy. When it is paid according to the tenour:
It appears, you are a worthy judge;
You know the law, your exposition
Has been most sound (has been the best): I you
(from you) charge (demand) by the law,
Of which you are a well deserving (worthy) pillar,
Proceed to judgment (sentence): by my soul, I swear,
There is not any power in the tongue of man
To alter me: I stay here on my bond.

Ant. Most heartily I do beseech the Court,
To give the judgment.

Por. Why (truly) then thus it is.
You must prepare your bosom for his knife:

Shy. O noble judge! O excellent young man!

Por. For the intent and purpose of the law
Hath full relation to the penalty,
Which here appeareth due upon the bond.

Shy. Tis very true: O wise and upright (just)
judge!

How much older art thou than thy looks!

Por. Therefore lay bare (uncover) your bosom

Shy. Ay! his breast!

So says the bond—doth it not, noble judge?

Nearest his heart! those are the very words (perfect
words).

Por. It is so. Are there balances here, to weigh
The flesh?

Shy. I have them ready.

Por. Have by (near) some surgeon, Shylock, on
your charge (at your expense)

To stop his wounds, lest he (that he not) bleed to death.

Shy. Is it nominated so in the bond?

Por. Vro'tu gin'e'tivoo; Bel sloo ro'fi?
Dj'utum fo'nti a'kwin pi'ntipō bas vambe'di.

Si. Nau pi'u drentipai'es; pone'too ondrai'tu.
Por. Pe'ntisoz bo'ndroi be'ntipe'a rai'ri ga'nsitai?
Ant. Tyool u pla'nturi! au pe'mpri te'fentuvoo'kwi!

Nos ke'ntinoz tande'tas, Bassa'neo, au gransiko'as!

Kronesiko'za au'kwin da'nsis o'nu de'as;
Vroo o'tu, flo'nzoo gentipou'nkwen fonsukou
Pontook'yu pombrat'un: po'ntoo tyai po'mbra,
Brone'tifai pra'mpur bi'nzi da'nsipai twai'gi fa'mboi,

Po'mpitai tantou'pu fa'ndo, drentukoo'kwi va'ndo,
U und'inoo framboitu; tyoo'ni pra'mpa ra'mboo
Zo'tu u pra'mboo yai nis densito'os
Donsiko'zos ta'nu ka'mpou ko'nzifet;
Nun ga'nsitoz o'ndis tw' Antoneo'z twi'ndo,

Ga'nsitoz jyo'tu tonsike'leas; faus pa'nsitoz fo'nzu
dranzoo'tu;

Kwil, gyoo'su, ti'ndi tri'mpitoo, tonsito'zun pan-
droo'tum,

Swifin Basa'neo benc'tipel a'prin u to'nsuto'ro
Pamepiko'za, a'kwin fre'ntiken pronza'tas,
Wai'kwi pame'piko wai'kwin ge'ntino drenta'ritas;
Vroo tul tu'ntruro tyool densivo ta'ndur ta'ndou,
Au vri'u gentina'les po'rous fandai'tos.

Bass. Antoneo, au vu'ntrinoo yoo'uu ko'nzifet
Dyoo nos do'ntrika da'nzoo'kyu tai'kwen;

Bel da'nzoo tai'kwen, konzifu'ntos, rou'skwi i di'nzoi,
Gonesifoo'os ta'dru da'nzoo;
Au di'u fre'ntikai rou'u, zim! ta'ntrisi rou'u tel,
Ko'tu, o'nu fri'nzoo, bousipai'as.

Por. Konzifu'ntas ro'di di'u nas ke'ntinai bepla'ntur
vemboo,

Yai po'ntur pi'ntou fompitai'as fentina'esk.

Gra. Au be'ntipō u ko'nzifet dwau to'mpriso
au'kwen to'nsiko;

Ho'kwun tume'et inzo'itu fil'kwin yai pli'u
To'nsikai ri o'mbi vre'ntifai o bipi'nji tu'ntruro.

Nerissa. Fo'nto a'kwin fentino'esk tyai'ci ta'nda;
Tuli'no bonzi di'i ontifai u tre'mpa pa'nzoi.

G g

Por. So it is not expressed. But what of that?
'Twere (it would be) *good* you (i. e. that you) do so
much for *charity*.

Shy. I not *can* find it; it is not in the bond.

Por. Come, *merchant*, hast thou *anything* to say?

Ant. Only a little! I am armed (armoured) and
well prepared.—

To me give thy hands, *Bassanio*; fare you well (I
bid you *farewell*!)

Grieve not thou, that I am fallen to this for thee;
For in this fortune shews herself more kind (*favoring*)

Than is her custom: still it is her use,

To let (not to prevent) the wretched man to live
beyond his wealth,

To view with hollow (deep) eye, and wrinkled brow,
An age of poverty; from which lingering punishment
Of such a misery she off doth cut me.

Commend me to your honorable wife;

To her tell the process (i. e. the manner) of Antoneo's
end,

Say how I loved you; concerning me speak favorably
in death;

And, when the tale is told, entreat her to be the
judge,

Whether Basa'neo had not once a lover (loving friend):

Repent not thou, that thou wilt loose thy friend,

And he repents not that he pays thy debt;

For, if the jew only cuts deep enough

I will pay it with all my heart.

Bass. Antoneo, I am married to a wife
Which (who) to me is as dear (precious) as
life itself;

But life itself, my wife, and all the world

Are not esteemed by me above thy life;

I would lose all, ay! sacrifice them all (all of them),

Here, to this devil, to deliver you.

Por. Your wife, for that, would to you give little
thanks (gratitude)

She being present to hear you make the offer (offer it).

Gra. I have a wife, whom I protest that I love;
I would (oh that) she were in heaven so that she
could

Entreat some power to change this curish Jew.

Ner. 'Tis well that you offer it behind her back;
Else (if not) the wish would cause an unpeaceable
house.

Si. Ou po'ntoo i ku'ntrur ko'nzifurz: au be'ntipo
u fro'nzipet.

Ho'kwun drai i'tu fondoo'itu Ba'rubus
Po'ng'tipai konzifu'rtun cu'kyu u ku'ntruro.
Aur kre'ntiko i'ndoo; au fumprino'as ke'ntinai
ba'mbroi.

Por. U tu'nda ro'tu ro'nti bo'ndrois va'ndoi po'ntoo
tan;

La'ndri bamprifo'es; tondra'kwi kentino'es.

Si. Ho pe'mpuous pa'ndroo!

Por. A'kwi bi'u de'ntisai o va'ndoi twai'sini fla'nda;

To'ndra gomprino'es, landre'kwi ba'mprifo'es.

Si. Ho ba'mpusous pa'ndroo! u ba'mbroi; pe'n-
tisoz, fe'ntivoz.

Por. Pepra'mpinoz;—kwa po'ntoo ri ro'ri.—

O o'ndris nas ke'ntino a'pin ra'ndisous bandoo'tu;

Yi'ndoiz gi'ndi po'ntoo, a'pin tu'nda vandoi'tu:
Ke'ntipoz, plus, ondrai'tas; kentipoza tunda'tas van-
doi'tu;

Bel too dendisoes, tul a i'm gri'nsifai
A'pin pu'nzo kuntru'rtu ba'ndoo, anzo'o'taz anza'kwiz
Po'ntoo, tondra'tiz tu Venis da'mprus ondre'nu tu
Venis.

Gra. Ho pe'mpur pa'ndroo! Pre'nsitoz Tu'ntruro;
Ho ba'mpus pa'ndroo!

Si. U'meu ro' i to'ndra?

Por. A, ta'kwen vra'u po'mpitai i tondra:
Vroo, ful a befo'ntifo pe'mboo u'sa vo'usou,
A vra'u be'ntipai pe'mboo yinkyu a bo'nsiko.

Gra. Ho ba'mpus pa'ndroo!

Si. Au kre'ntino o fe'nda, plus: ge'ntinoz o'ndris
a'trin

Si'kwi ku'ntruro pre'ntisai.

Bas. Ko'tu po'ntoo i ru'ndil.

Por. Pri'mpus!

I Tu'ntruro vra'u be'ntipai rous pe'mboo; pri'mpus;
beben'do;

Wai vra'un be'ntipo rai'ri ikru ra'mboo.

Gra. Ho Tu'ntruro! n pe'mpur pa'ndroo! u ba'm-
pus pa'ndroo!

Por. Kel, fe'ntivoa'skwen si'nis densivai i va'ndoi;

Grinesifo'za rai bandoo; no'twi densivo'za pla'ntupou
no'twi pra'ntupou

Shy. These are the *Christian* husbands: I have
a daughter:

Would (oh that) *any one*, of the *stock* of Barrabas,
Had been her husband rather than a *Christian*.

We *trifle* (*i. e. squander*) time; I pray thee to give
the sentence.

Por. A *pound* of that *same* merchant's *flesh* is
thine;

The Court *awards* it; and the law *doth* give it.

Shy. Most *rightful* Judge!

Por. And you *must* cut this *flesh* from off his
breast;

The law *allows* it; and the Court *awards* it.

Shy. Most learned Judge! a *sentence*! come
prepare.

Por. Tarry a little;—*there* is something else (*i. e.*
some other thing).—

This *bond* to thee *gives* not one *jot* (*smallest part*) of
blood;

The words expressly *are*, a *pound* of *flesh*:

Take, then, *thy bond*; take thou *thy pound* of *flesh*;

But in *cutting* it, if thou dost shed

One drop of *Christian* blood, *thy lands* and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiscate* to the state
of Venice.

Gra. Oh upright judge! Mark, Jew; Oh learned
Judge!

Shy. Is that the law?

Por. Thou, *thyself* shalt see the *Act*:

For, as thou *urges* justice, be thou assured (certain),
Thou shalt have justice *more* than thou desirest.

Gra. O learned judge!

Shy. I take this *offer*, then: pay the bond *thrice*,

And let the *Christian* go.

Bass. Here is the *money*.

Por. Soft!

The Jew shall have all *justice*; soft; no *haste*;

He shall not have *anything* but the *penalty*.

Gra. O Jew! an upright judge! a learned judge!

Por. Therefore *prepare* thee (*thyself*) to cut off
the *flesh*;

Shed not thou *any* blood; nor cut thou *less* nor
more

Yookyu tetu'nda vandoi'tu,—u'ses tyool bas

Ontifoe'skyu k'impuki, k'impuki'twi i'tu bo'ndoo,
Itwi ta'ndis i'tu fa'sins ra'ndai,

Tw a'pin defu'nda; pili'tul finsupo'ri fre'ntiso
Tyool i'tu go'ndis yoo'tu po'ndai,

A dra'nsipo, rou'ukwi ta'tu a'nzaiz da'mpris.

Gra. W a'frin Da'nyil, u Da'nyil, Tu'ntruro!

Gel, krampuko'ro, au bentipo'as kande'ju.

Por. Tyoodi i'meu Tu'ntruro re'nsitai? K'enti-
poz dambrai'tas.

Si. Nos k'entinoz ru'nondi'ltos iso'skwi pre'ntisai.

Bas. Au bentipo'es das fe'ntuvoo; ko'tu po'ntoo.

Por. Wai broinsing'es i'tu ba'ntu la'ndri;
Wai vraiu be'ntipai tyool pe'mboo twa'ikwi o'ndris!

Gra. U Da'nyil, vool an ga'nsito; w a'frin Da'nyil!
Au vempivo'as, Tu'ntruro, tonzito'di noo'os ro'ndoi.

Si. Ni'neau be'ntipai tyool ru'nondi'ltos?

Por. Na vraiu be'ntipai trai ta'kru da'mbris,

Vro'tu k'entipoi ta'su tro'ndi, Tu'ntruro.

Si Tyoodi plus i fri'nzoi nur k'entinoz tes po'nda:

Nau vri'u re'ntisai y'i'ntum pi'ntisoi.

Por. Re'ntisoz Tu'ntruro!

To'ndra be'ntipo roi vre'ndoo joo'as.

Po'ntoo to'ntrumaust too Vehis,

Tul vi'ntison yoo'bi tro'nza

Kwin pe'ntiti, pre'nti'twi vro'ndoiz,

Wai te'ntipai danzoo rait'u vo'ndroo

Zo'ro, dwoo'bi wai do'nsite'n

Vraiu pa'mprifai a'fins twai'tu anzaiz: roi'kwi a'fins,

Pe'ntiso lanondre'nu;

Kwil pentrupo'ros danzoo dra'nsivo bembootu

Tonondroo'tu tyool, ou'bi roi ti'mbo.

Twoo'tu ro'ndi, au ga'nsito, a pra'nsivo:

Vroo, fro'ntoo tentu'rti fe'ndis,

Kwin, pre'ndi, pend'ikwi kwel,

A doi'nsito i'bi danzoo taikwen

Kambroo'tu; a'kwi poi'ntisoa'skwen

Tronde'nu, pri'ndur tintukoo'os.

Keli'tris! gomprivo'zkwi be'mboo tonondroo'ni.

Than an *exact pound* of flesh,—be it (let it be)
but (only) so much

As causes it to be light or heavy in the *substance*,

Or the *division* of the *twentieth* part

Of one poor scruple; nay, if the *scale* do turn

But (only) in the *estimation (degree)* of a *hair*,

Thou *diest*, and all *thy (of thy)* goods are *confiscate*.

Gra. A *second Daniel!* a *Daniel, Jew!*

Now *infidel*, I have thee on the hip.

Por. Why does the Jew *pause?* take thy *forfeiture*.

Shy. To me *give* my principal, and *let me go*.

Bass. I have it for thee *ready (prepared)*; here
it is.

Por. He *hath refused it* in the *open (public)* Court:
He shall have merely (only) *justice* and his *bond*.

Gra. A *Daniel*, again I say; a *second Daniel!*
I *thank thee*, Jew, for *teaching me (to me)* that word.

Shy. Shall not I have merely (only) my *bond?*

Por. Thou not *shalt* have *anything* but thy
forfeiture,

So *to be taken*, at thy *peril*, Jew.

Shy. Why then the Devil *to him* give, of it, the
good (profit)!

I not will *stay* to be more *questioned*.

Por. Stay, Jew!

The law *hath yet another hold on thee*.

It is *enacted (caused to be law)*, in *Venice*,

If it is (shall be) *proved* against an *alien*,

That by *direct, or indirect*, attempts (means),

He seek (assail) the *life* of any *citizen*:

The party (such person) *against whom* he shall
contrive,

Shall *seize (arrest)* one half of his goods: and the
other half,

Comes to the *privy coffer* of the *state (exchequer)*

And the *offender's life* lies in the *mercy*

Of the Duke, only, against every other *voice*:

In which *predicament*, I say thou *standst*:

For it *appears*, by *manifest proceeding*,

That *indirectly* and *directly too*,

Thou *hast contrived* against the *life* itself

Of the defendant; and thou *hast incurred (subjected)*
thyself,

To the danger *formerly* by me *rehearsed*.

Therefore *down!* and beg *mercy* of the Duke.

DR. PETER MARK ROGET.

VANDOITU INGLIS INDOIZ
INDOKWIZ.

"ONTUROZ ehti itu tantufou fonzoi itu pomprouri rindoiu pontipin pondou bontufoi bendipeti pianzoo dars votu fentuvoo yootu flintur kinda kwil oldipost tauu tondooz zooturu oldipost tondootuz pontium kanzo tyooju indoiz, tyooum bondaitenz, ki'u oltipraust.

Zum oti kinda tyool anrkwin piu pentisai yoo'su tinti pomboi itu go'ndoo twoo ou bondaiz bentipo t'nu voutu to'ndooz, piutwi pentikai u ponti palmbis itu uh'ziz tyoo oko gro'nti to'ndooz, itukwi kre'ndooz twaurti pentiso findoisuz gindupas nus pre'ntusoo fendaitu vindino'tu, too'kwi bo'nzifest tau'rtu po'nzoiz.

Kri'ndupous, zo kinda tyool, piu vimpisai pindiz twooju u plembur pomprou rindoi flu rangifo.

Gavrintusoo ro'ndoi itu a'nzoi z'otu u rindoi dri'ntum yentu fonzipest ou empa po'ndro; votu fontupost ro timpur bonzeitu tonohsurez, vimbigost yootu kra'nti rindoi

Vyootuun Yootopean (kavenetuvoo) zo u pe'ndo flu fro'ntipai inu pi'ntur ri'ndis, vyootuu'kwi transur flu pointipo i fri'ntur ke'ndoz vumbroitu Wilkinz roiukwi, plontipro'stes, tai plondipast vonzou'um brone'tifoo pra'ntupou kro'ndiz brointi-fokyu i f'endis panti'nu roi'u po'nta fondaiz tyoo'u plindur fro'ntipel pontipi plane'tupou kavenetuvoo tyoo'ukwi nel fambur ventivool kri'ntupou'ntu n'ndaiz vi'ntupoo'ti dampak'wi ke'ndoz binsurru o'mboo.

THESAURUS OF ENGLISH WORDS
AND PHRASES.

"METAPHYSICIANS engaged in the more profound investigation of the Philosophy of language, will be materially (efficiently) assisted by having the ground for them, thus prepared in a previous analysis and classification of our ideas; for such classification of ideas is the true basis on which words, which are their symbols (signs), should be (ought to be) classified (i. e. caused to be a class).

It is by such analysis only that we can arrive (come) at a clear (perfect) perception of the relation which these (symbols) signs bear (have) to their corresponding (congruous) ideas, or can obtain a correct (true) knowledge of the elements which enter into the formation of (i. e. become compound) ideas, and of the exclusions by which we arrive (come) at abstracts so perpetually resorted to (gone to) in the process of reasoning (arguing), and in the communication (i. e. causing to be known) of our thoughts.

Lastly, such analysis alone can determine the principles (propositions) on which a strictly philosophical language might be constructed (be built).

The probable (apt to be inferred) result of the construction of such a language would be the eventual adoption by (i. e. causing to be fathered by) every civilized nation; thus realizing that splendid (bright) aspiration of (desire of) philanthropists—the establishment of a universal language.

However Utopian (unable to be performed) such a project (design) may appear to the present generation, and however abortive may have been the former endeavours of Bishop Wilkins and others to realize it (cause it to exist), its accomplishment (being caused to exist) is surely not beset by (i. e. not obstructed by) greater difficulties than have impeded the progress to many other beneficial (profitable) objects which in former times (formerly) appeared to be not less visionary (unable to be performed), and which yet prosperously were achieved in later ages, by the continued and persevering (constant) exertions (endeavours) of the human intellect (mind).

Kwe'um, plus pintu'rsu i'ndoo, rai o'ndoi gron-ze'di, kwin ri'su bi'ndipin ro'tu ka'utufou emba twau'ru ko'nsito di'nzoi go'ndus rin'tito, ri ti'ntur go'usukou'kwi ke'ndo vno'mbivou'stu ispu bri'ndai o'tu pra'ntur ventuvoo'ritum, fi'u fonotripoo fam-boopu pentikaikwi u fo'ndis zo'tu bi'ntou ka'utufou'skwi ve'ndi?

Raino'ri, po'ndi di'u bo'ntifai gre'ndufou plo'ntiprast u pu'usur ru'ndis pendo'itu timbo'kwi, isku o'nti po'ndroz oldookwiz binsu'rtuin, i'kyu nis penzis ro'tu bro'ndoi inu dro'ntus o'mbril ponzo'itu ponza'kwirit binze'ku binze'kwi tyoo pi'ndur kus-intifoo iti o'ndo ta'rtu ta'nti ri'ndoi."

Is there, *then*, at the present *time*, any ground (*cause*) for despair, *that* at some *future stage (date)* of that *higher civilization to which we trust the world gradually is tending*, some *new and bolder effort* of genius (the highest kind of intellect) *towards the solution of this great problem (thing to be performed)*, may be crowned with success, and obtain an object of such *vast and paramount (highest) utility*?

Nothing, *indeed*, would conduce (*aid*) more directly to bring about (*cause to exist*) a golden age of union and harmony among the several nations and races (kinds) of mankind, than the removal of that barrier (*obstruction*) to the interchange (*mutual exchange*) of thought and mutual good understanding (*and friendship*) betwixt mau and man, which *now* is interposed by the diversity of their respective (particular) language.

JOHN LOCKE.

ESSAY CONCERNING THE HUMAN UNDERSTANDING.

Book III. Chap. X. Sec. XXXIV.

"STELKWIN fo'mba fomboi'kwi dre'ntipo ko'ntukou tre'nda dinzo'itu fi'impukyu po'ndo fontu'rkwi pa'mbis, vrinti pa'nzoiz trinda'kwi riundo'itu, tiu, kro'ndu, trintiso yootum tro'ndo, deve'ndikwi too'es.

Au trintiso, indetuz, kyau'rsu gul de'ntipo tamboi be'kwi tamboi tintu'rkyu pa'mbis trandoo'kwi, zo vautuko'riz komprikoo'kyu ne'en, pi'u k'ndu fohsitoi frontiriz.

Nelibel, tul aur di'u pansitai fondoo'fiz oi'kyu po'ntooz, aur bi'u tri'ntisai, rou'skwin panonzo fande'kri tondo'kwi, rou'skwi dro'nti vrintikwi te'ndoi indo'ituz tyoo panonzo fro'nsito, plondoo'im yin'kyu musvrensipai genti to'ndooz, ensikai yo'nziz, rotikwi pro'nsisai i fo'mboo; vro'tukwi, po'ndi, po'ntooz tekantra'ruz; kel'kwi jyoodiun gago'nsukoo gaprone'sukoo'twi fi'ndiko, fi'u pontipro'stel finde'tuz bontru'r'rukwi fa'uziz, ar po'ntooz vo'uzou, rou'utu indiz tyoo'u tre'ntipas bo'nsifrest tonsitaitwi, andus

"SINCE wit and fancy find easier reception (*entertainment*) in the world than dry truth and real knowledge, figurative speeches, and allusion in language will scarcely (with difficulty) be admitted as an (to be an) imperfection or abuse (corruptive use) of it.

I confess (*concede*), in discourses where we rather seek pleasure and delight (and great pleasure) than new knowledge (information) and improvement (*emendation*) such ornaments as are borrowed from them, can hardly (with difficulty) be considered (pass for) faults (*bad things*).

But yet, if we would speak of things as (the same as) they are, we must allow, (*concede*) that all rhetoric except order and clearness, and all artificial and figurative application of words which eloquence (*rhetoric*) hath invented, does nothing more than insinuate (*into wriggle*) wrong (erroneous) ideas, move the passions, and thereby (by that means) mislead (*seduce*) the judgment; and so indeed (and therefore truly) are perfect cheats (*defrauding individuals*); and therefore however laudable (apt to

drehtisoi; kyoo'sukwi po'ndō pambi'skwi bahtin, pi'u tyool fōhsitōi u pra'ntur ge'ndō, twi'fin rin-doi'tu krontoo'twi dyoo ventikō'el.

Sloo, jyoo'tukwi o'nti ar po'ntooz, tra'ntipin ko'tu, pro'nsitai; dre'nzaiz pa'nonzo'tu tyoo'u fra'ntoo i'tu dinzoi to'nsiten go'u bre'ntipai to'ngitoo. Tyool au bi'u pro'nsitai, jyoo'tu pla'ntur ko'nzoo trandoo'-kwi pondō'tu pambi'skwi po'ntoo fa'mba tramboo'kwi binze'turit; skre'kwin ta'mbaiz kandra'tu vro'ntipaist gulkwi ho'nsinoo.

To'nto binze'kwinz beto'nsiko ka'ntrinai kan-trinoi'kwi; skre'kwin pan'o'nzo, rō o'mpu pro'ndoi gendō'tu kandra'kwi be'ntipō fai to'nsunoo tonsu-to'roz. ba'ndu to'ngitoo kwil grou'usu; bekou'mpifoo naukwi bro'nsifō ti'ukwin po'nsifoi yoo'tum tos u pra'ntur go'nzi, tulino bizi'nguri gou'nsitai ba be'es.

Pan'o'nzo, i'bru vo'mpu po'mbis, be'ntipō tes pemprufya vo'mbiz drontipai'eskwen ti'ndur bispān-sitōi. Bronti'ukwi trempivai ro'u tambaiz kandra'tu tyoo'uta binziz dre'ntipō tamboi ka'ndrinoo'tu."

"**PANZO'UN** pra'ntur pinsufōri tyoo tyel ven-tipō o'ndri, i'kwi vra'nta te'ndi tyoo'ti trandooz pambi'stu be'ntisoo ne a'pin binzi rundai'kwi ro'nu, di'ntum bepra'ndur vo'nta tau'rtu ta'mputous po'nzoiz fōhsitai sloo tre'ndoz pi'u dre'ntipoi gudi drōndiz.

2. Nau bro'ntina ponsifaikyu grai'kwin pi'u kentivai to'ndi do'ngisai rindoiz i'tu di'ngoi, nam nō ba'skyu t'waigwen pondro pē po'ndipostur'kwen sus ta'nsunoo.

be praised) or allowable (apt not to be forbidden) oratory (orationing) may render them (cause them to be) in harangues (orations) and in popular addresses, they are certainly in all discourses which pretend (are made to seem) to inform (cause to know) or to teach, wholly to be avoided; and where truth and knowledge are concerned, (are pertinent) can only be thought (considered) a great fault, either in the language or the person who uses them.

What and how various they are, it will be superfluous (excessive) here to take notice; the books of rhetoric which abound in the world will instruct (teach) those who want to be informed (taught). Only I cannot but (must) observe, how little the preservation and improvement of truth and knowledge is the care and concern (anxiety) of mankind; since (that) the arts of fraud are endowed (caused to be qualified) and preferred (and rather known).

It is evident (plain) how much [that] men greatly love to defraud and to be defrauded, since (since that) rhetoric, that powerful instrument of error and deceit, (fraud) has its established (appointed) professors, (teachers), publicly is taught, and at all times has been had in great reputation (has been greatly reputed); and I not doubt that it will be thought to be in me a great boldness, if not a brutal thing (brute-like) to have said so much against it.

Rhetoric (eloquence) like the fair (beautiful) sex has in it too prevalent beauties to suffer itself ever to be spoken against. And it is vain to find fault with (to censure) those arts of fraud in which (wherein) men find pleasure of being deceived."

"**SPEECH** being the great bond which together holds society, and the common conduit (pipe) by which the improvements of knowledge are conveyed (conducted) from one man and generation to another, it would be very well worthy of our most serious (sober) thoughts to consider what remedies can be found for these inconveniences.

2. I not am so vain as to think that any one can endeavour perfectly to reform the languages of the world, no, not so much as his own country, without rendering himself (causing himself to be) at-laughed.

3. Nuli¹bel kimbo¹ntrufo¹ bonondroi¹kwi bi¹u fren-
tifo¹ gwen¹ta¹rau dra¹nzoiz indiko¹tu brembi¹o¹kwiz,
nul vo¹mbroz binze¹kwiz vinda¹tu di¹u, pul, pen¹tripoo
be¹ntipai trai fe¹ntinoi pra¹ntifai dwantipai¹twi ru¹ndoo
ta¹rtu vi¹nda¹z; nel, au po¹nsifo¹, go¹ukwin tre¹ntipas-
te¹nkwen tam¹bi disde¹ntipai kon¹sisa¹twi po¹ndo, ki¹u
pon¹sifaie¹nkwen tro¹nsinoi fo¹nsitai vy¹artu pl¹u gin-
tivaie¹nkwen tri¹ndo¹pi, bro¹nzoi, pri¹nda¹twi, &c.

4. Gwai ti¹u befo¹nsito g¹endoz tri¹ndo¹kwi, dre¹n-
doz fran¹de¹kwi, tyoo¹u fra¹nsivoo dinzo¹tu yoo¹ti
deve¹ndi indo¹tu¹z, ti¹u dre¹ntipai ri¹ o¹ndoiz bro¹nsifai
swi¹fin ri¹ndoi voo¹kyu vai¹ntikoo, bo¹ntifo¹ yin i tra¹n-
doo bron¹doi¹twi pamb¹istu binze¹skuz.

5. Rindo¹iun i pra¹ntur te¹ndi tyoo¹ti bi¹nziz
be¹ntiso¹ tar fro¹nsutoo¹riz, vi¹nda¹z, pamb¹iskwi, ne¹ a¹piu
roi¹nu, gwai deventivo¹es, nul wai frome¹piko¹ tri¹nzaz
pamb¹istu tyoo¹uum fondoo¹tuz tai¹kwen, nel wai
im [ba¹kyu wai pi¹u] ve¹nsivai rentigre¹skwi te¹ndiz
tyoo¹udu ke¹ntisoo idi ba¹ntu ve¹ndi ponda¹kwi
binze¹tuz. Gwai ve¹ntiko¹ indo¹iz rai¹pi ti¹nti vim-
pu¹skwi ri¹ndoi, sli¹meaid, bentisai¹kru twai¹kwen
droi¹ukwi gendo¹muz? Gwai¹kwi pen¹di pinti¹po¹esk,
ki¹u fo¹nsitai yoo¹tum pro¹nza¹ pondo¹nu pamb¹iskwi.

6. Uso¹l fa¹ntitai dren¹zai¹manz vinda¹tu rai¹tu
oldoo; kro¹tu aur ti¹u po¹mpitai ikwin ro¹ndoi tri¹nti¹tu
vime¹pu¹skwi printa¹twi indo¹z, pone¹too trai bezimbo¹-
kru intou¹kwi tel¹ba imbo¹fiz, grindiso¹pi vrandi¹po¹twi
u binzes po¹mboo. Vroo, tul to¹ndoo pone¹too
dro¹ntus nus to¹nsufoo we¹ku pa¹nsuto¹ro fomp¹uto¹-
kwiro twoo¹di indo¹iz pra¹nsivo¹, vi¹nda pone¹too
fondoo¹fiz, bel kondoo¹fiz.

* * * *

7. Ko¹tukwi au bo¹nsino¹ fi¹u fo¹nsitai fambu¹ukwi
fo¹nsifoi, swi¹fin i pra¹ntupous rundoo vinda¹tuz din-

3. But although the market and exchange
must be left (abandoned) to their own ways of
talking (discoursing) and gossipings, (loquacity) al-
though the schools and the men of argument would,
perhaps, take it amiss (be offended) to have anything
offered to abate the length (shorten) or lessen the
number of their arguments; yet, methinks (I think),
that those who pretend (make themselves seem) seri-
ously to search for or maintain truth, should (ought
to) think themselves obliged to study (consider) how
they might deliver (express) themselves without obscu-
rity, doubtfulness, or equivocation, &c.

4. He who shall well consider the errors and
obscurity, mistakes (miscarriages) and confusion,
which are spread in the world by an ill use (abuse)
of words, will find some reasons (causes) to doubt,
whether language, as (according as) it has been
employed (used), has assisted more the improvement
or the hinderance of knowledge among men.

5. Language being the great conduit whereby
men convey their discoveries, reasonings, and know-
ledge, from one to another, he who abuses it (makes
an ill use of it), although he does not corrupt the
fountains of knowledge which are in things them-
selves, yet he does as much as in him lies [as much
as he can] to break and stop (cause to be stopped)
the pipes whereby (through which) it is distributed
(sent) for the public use and advantage of mankind
(men). He who uses words without any clear (plain)
and steady meaning, what does he, except lead
himself and others into errors? He who designedly
does it, ought to be considered as an (to be an)
enemy to truth and knowledge.

6. Let us look into the books of controversy
of any kind; there we shall see that the effect of
obscure or unsteady or equivocal terms (phrases)
is not anything but (except) noise and verbal dispute
concerning sounds, without convincing or bettering
a man's understanding. For, if the idea is not
mutually assented to betwixt the speaker and the
hearer for which the words stand, the argument is
not about things, but about names.

* * * *

7. And here I desire it may be considered and
carefully examined, whether the greatest part (num-

zoit'u pone'too tyool i'ntou, fe'kwi ri'ndoi indoi'tuz; swifukwi, tul y'indoz tyar'tu gintivoo, tintinool, &c. ro'u vi'ndaz di'um twi'ntitai kwentartu, fandukwi umfro'ntipai."

ber) of disputes in the world are not merely (only) verbal, and about (concerning) the meaning of words; and whether, if the terms (phrases) in which they are expressed, were defined, &c.—those disputes would not end of themselves, and immediately vanish (disappear)."

The Remedies suggested by Locke for the Imperfections of Language are as follows:—

8. Aplin, vene'tikai rai i'ndoi yoo'pi to'ndoo. U bi'zi ki'u fa'mpini vene'tikai rai i'ndoi yoo'pi u ri'ndoi, no'kwi rai ko'ndoo yoo'pi to'ndoo tyurdi pransiva'stes.

8. Firstly, *Not to use any word without an idea.* A man should (ought to) take care (be careful) not to use any word without a meaning, nor any name without an idea for which he makes it (causes it) to stand.

9. A'fin, Tane'too yookwin bi'zi ve'ntiko in-doi'turz bondai'friz ri'ntu to'ndooz, ro'u tyur nen pen'tifo, tul ar go'ntoz bi'u, ti'ntivi pinta'kwi; tul gro'ntoz, bi'u teti'ntini; ro'um, bi'u ri'ntifai, to'ndi, i vrande gont'i'tu to'ndooz plo'ntupo omboo'tu, ro'pu imbo nen pen'tufoo, ifri bo'ndis ro'tu teti'ntunoo vrande.

9. Secondly, *It is not sufficient that a man use his words as signs of some ideas; those which he to them joins, if they are simple, must be clear (plain) and distinct; if they are complex, must be perfectly determinate (definite); that is, must signify, perfectly, the aggregate of simple ideas existing in the mind, with that sound to them joined, as being the sign of that perfectly defined aggregate.*

O bego'nti kondoo'tuz ondoi'kwiz, ka'ndanou emper i'ndoi, tyoo, bene'tupo rai vi'mpus fo'ndaiz inze'tu kyoo'ni tondoo'tenz ke'ntipoo tar'fri, kri'ndoi rampi be'fra'ntiki.

This is very necessary in names and modes, especially (more principally) moral words, which not having any steady objects in nature (in the universe) whence (from which place) their ideas are taken as their original, are apt (disposed) to be very confused.

Pemboo yoo'um indoi ou'tu bi'nzes ta'ndo, bel win vra'ndun yoo'pu tra'ntur umpi'nta kwil umvi'mpus ri'ndoi.

Justice is a word in every man's mouth, but most commonly with a very indefinite and loose (unsteady) meaning.

10. I'tu ko'ndooz bondoo'tuz, yoo'di fo'nti ve'ndi too'el, tri yin fre'ntinoo flandur'kyu pi'nta to'ndooz: o'utu, i ko'ndooz bi'u, kwel, vo'ntiki fondoo'puz ful ar plo'ntipo. O te'vondi andus go'nti fonzoituz pomprou'fi pa'mbis too'kwi vi'ndaz pondo'fi.

10. In the names of substances, for a right (good) use of them, something more is required (demanded) than barely (scarcely) determined (definite) ideas; in these the names must also, be conformable (congruous) with things as they exist. This exactness (perfect congruity) absolutely (wholly) is necessary in enquiries concerning philosophic knowledge and in arguments concerning truth.

Bo'ndroiz fonzoik'wiz, pre'ngutoroz tanenza'kwiz, be'ntipo i'ndoi ve'ntikai tar'tu vra'nta endoz; voitukwi, au po'nsifo, pli'u pomproutroz vi'ntunoro'kwiz, kwel, tul ar po'nsimil po'mpivai pompivoo'kwi ti'ndi.

Merchants and lovers, cooks and tailors, have words wherewithal to dispatch (i. e. use) in their common businesses; and so (and in the same manner) I think, might philosophers and disputants, (and arguing persons) also, if they had a mind (i. e. were inclined) to understand and to be understood clearly.

11. Tane'too binze'kwinz be'ntipo to'ndooz, ty'ardi o'ntifo o'u bo'ndaiz pra'nsivai; bel ar bi'u (or bi'uz), kwel, fampini te'ntifai indo'tenz tindufa'kyu fi'utum, zo'nu to'ndooz vranta'kyu ve'ndi nen pai'utifo.

13. Nul, ti'ndino fi'u po'nsifoi ponti'tum o'ndis bo'nsifrest i po'nti ri'ndoi indo'tuz, nel, kwa po'ntooz ri'u i'ndoiz tyoo vri'un ti'ntinoi, ful kwa po'ntoo ro'i'u ploo to'nti ri'ndoi pi'un bo'nsifraist kroo tinda'ti; pullkwi u a'trin tyoo bo'nsino kwifi'ntu ro'i'utu."

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* * * *

Embi pi'u tevi'ntisoi ponduva'kyu vondoo'bas: sne'kwin i to'nti fo'ntur dro'ndoi fondoo'tuz tyoo e'mper i'ndoiz ge'ntifo, fi'u tebo'nsifoi; voi'tukwi i vo'ndi, vronde'twi i'tu fo'ndooz ta'rkwen fi'u tefro'nsifoi tyoo'tu plo'ntipo tepa'mbis.

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Indoi'kriz tyoo'u po'ntoo ko'ndooz tondoo'tuz pomboo'tu, kwa po'ntooz, bepa'nti ro'i'u tyoo'u ve'ntikoo ri'ntifai pe'ndoi tyoo po'mboo po'ntifo tondoo'tuz pinde'twiz.

Po'mboo tendino'tu ponzoitez ro'i'unu, tyooli'no bre'ntipo bo'ndaiz i'tu to'ndooz tyoo'u ai be'ntipo gro'su, coo'es, bel ro'i'u bo'ndaiz kwel ge'ntipa'i dronsifai'twi ri ta'nti do'ndoo gwentai'tu, gro'su go'ntupo ro'i'unu to'ndooz.

Pi'ntipo o'ri ont'i'tu o'ndaiz; zo'kyn, po'ntoo pon'too'kwi, tyoo'num kra'nti bo'ndaiz i'tu o'mboos fi'ndiso frindiso'kwi.

Bel findai'kri frindai'twi, tyoo'upi kwa pon'too indo'tuz rai po'ndo prondo'twi, po'mboo i'm findiso'tu ro'i'unu ponzoitez tyooli'no pe'ntifo ra'ndaiz pinde'tuz, bel a'ntas pri'ndoz rouro'i'nu, ta'rp'u o'nti go'ndooz trand'akwiz, po'ntifai u vo'ntu indi.

11. It is not sufficient *that men have ideas* for which they *cause* these *signs* to stand; *but* they *must*, also, *take care (be careful)* to apply *their words* as nearly as *may be* to such *ideas* as common use to them *has annexed (joined)*.

13. *Though* defining *may be* thought to be the proper (*true*) way (*mode*) to make known the proper signification of words; yet there are some words which will not be defined, as there are others whose exact (*perfect*) meaning cannot be made known except by definition; and, perhaps, a third which partakes of both the others.

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Morality can be perfectly demonstrated as well as mathematics: since the exact (*perfect*) real essence of things which moral words represent, may be perfectly known; and so the congruity or incongruity of the things themselves may be certainly discovered in which exists perfect knowledge.

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Except the words which are names of ideas in the mind there are very many others which are made use of (*used*) to signify the connexion which the mind makes of ideas or propositions.

The mind in communicating (*delivering*) its thoughts to others, not only requires signs of the ideas which it has at that time before it, but other signs also, to shew or intimate (*suggest*) some particular action of its own at that time relating to those ideas.

It does this in different ways; such as, it is and it is not, which are the general signs of the mind's affirming and denying.

But besides affirmation or negation without which there is not in words any truth or falsehood, the mind does in declaring its sentiments to others not only connect the parts of propositions, but whole sentences to one another (i. e. mutually), with their several relations and dependences, to make a coherent (*congruous*) discourse.

RICHARD WHATELEY, D. D.

ESSAY on LOGIC, Page 8.

“A PIN kanta'tu bro'ndois pende'nu yoo'tu to'nti bo'nzoi vrondoo'tuz fondai'kwi Vinta'tubas po'ntoo tepomebivo no'twi ta'ndur to'mbifo i ro'ndo i'tu Vi'ntuno inzi rou'uju kro'ndois. Tul, twoo ta'ntu o'ndis panzito'tu di'u tre'ntipai ge'ntipai, Vinda'kwin Vondoo'vubras, Unde'vubras, Onde'vubras, Ondre'vubra'skwi, kyel, po'ntipilz dro'ndou o'nti rouroi'ni, ro'um, o'nti o'ldooz vindingo'tu, di'u ve'ntisai, kwin tintuso kwa pli'u tum jyoora'itu rai zo pa'mbis au'rkyu tre'ntino Vinta'bas, kwa bi'utum pa'ntuvas o'nti lo'ndooz, sootwi pla'ntupous o'nti to'ndooz Vinta'tubas. Zo'kwi, po'ntoo, pul, vra'ntunous to'ndoo. No'twi po'ntoo o'ri pra'ndur [ondoitum ponze'tu]; sng'kwin ti'nto drou'unu dri'ukwin re'm-piko dansito'kwi yoo'tu vi'ntuno o'ndis beto'ndi fe a'pin po'ndis, begendi'kwi ro'fi twoo'tu tel droi'u kra'ntoo, dyoo dre'ntivai fi'ntupou'tu.

O ge'ndo fi'utum tw a'pin ri'ndoo ti'ntivraust n'iskwike'ntipoi, fonzito'ti i den'tou to'ndoi Ru'ntupo'tubas, twoo'tu drou bo'nsifo fenda'kwin yoo'tu venda prene'tipoo vro'ndooz fondai'tuz ploo ru'ndooz cooolum: kwini'bel i ga'ndis yoo'tu ru'ndoo pontoo tero'nti inzi, swi'fin po'ntoo u ru'ndoo binzik'urtuz, dundoiz, tunda'twiz; nool kro'ndooz fiu, pul, dre'ntipoi dyoo to'nto venda'tuz go'ntur Dondoo'vubras genti'kwi ro'utu Ronze'tu, ta'ni o'nti go'ndaiz tam-bai'tu i'tu po'ndaiz o'ntu a'fin Pa'mbaiz; vone'zon kool kwa po'ntoo o'ntu ta'mbaiz Ru'ntupo'tubas kate'ntufoo rou'nu o'ntu pre'ndou. Droi'u, vool, dyoo pro'nsito gont'i'kwin vri'ndi vinta'tubas fi'u te'ntifoi rou'unu pondaiz sloo'um, nel po'nsin fonsita'ies yoo'tum va'nta o'ndis vinda'tu, no'kwi (tyoo po'ntoo) u o'ndis tw umbin'zik kindino'kwi taur Vinda: twoo'ni, pa'nti o'ntifoi intikai bendifo'fi di'nta Vinda pa'me-

“ONE of the chief impediments to the attainment of a perfect knowledge of the nature, (qualities) and object of Logic (i. e. of the arguing art), is the not perfectly understanding, or not sufficiently keeping in mind (remembering), the sameness of the Reasoning process (operation) upon all occasions. If, as (which) the ordinary mode of speaking would seem to shew that the Reasoning according to Mathematics, Theology, Metaphysics, and Politics, &c., were essentially different from each other, that is, different kinds of reasoning (arguing) it would follow, that, supposing there could be at all (in any degree) any such science as we have described, Logic, there must be so many different species, or at the least, different branches of Logic. And such is, perhaps, the most prevailing (common) notion. Nor is this much (greatly) [to be wondered at] (i. e. to be the cause of wonder); since [that] it is evident (plain) to all persons that some (men, omitted) converse and write in an argumentative (arguing) way (mode) very justly (perfectly) on (concerning) one subject, and very erroneously upon (concerning) another, in which again others (other persons) excel (are excellent), who fail (miscarry) in the former.

This error may be in one instant illustrated (caused to be plain) and removed, (and from taken) by considering the parallel instance (precedent) of Arithmetic, in which every one is aware (foreknows) that the process of a calculation is not affected by (altered by) the nature (qualities) of the objects whose numbers are before us: but that the multiplication of a number is the very same operation, whether it be a number of men, miles, or pounds; although men (persons) may, perhaps, be found who are accurate (perfect) in calculations relative to Natural Philosophy, and incorrect (erroneous) in those of Political Economy, from their different degrees of skill in the subjects of these two Sciences; not surely because there are different arts of Arithmetic (i. e. the Numbering Art) applicable (able to be applied) to each of these respectively (severally). Others, again, who are aware

pai'pu Vinda, ke'ntipaie'skwi trintusoo'fri kwin ko'n-
tin vi'ntinai fo'ndi vindino'pi Vinda'vubas; tyoo po'n-
too, po'ndi, pra'ntupa u ge'ndo vel drai deke'ntipel
Rinde'bas yoo'di va'nta rindi detintise'lkwi kro'ntini
tepa'nsitai panzito'pi Rinde'vubas.

(i. e. observe) *that the simple system (epitome) of Logic may be applied to all subjects whatever, yet are disposed to view it (consider it) as a (to be a) peculiar method (order) of reasoning, and not, as it is (i. e. which it is), a method (order) of unfolding and analysing our Reasoning: whence many have been led (been caused) to talk of comparing syllogistic Reasoning with unscientific Reasoning, and to take it as being granted that it is possible to reason well (correctly), without reasoning Logically (according to Logic); which is in fact (truly) as great an error as if any one were to mistake (take badly) Grammar for a peculiar language, and supposed (erroneously supposed) it to be possible to speak correctly (perfectly to speak) without speaking Grammatically (according to Grammar).*

Ar, pra'ntifi, fo'nsito Vinda'bas yoo'fri tambis
Vinda'tubas, gool, pa'ntufas ai'kyn po'ntoo u Ta'mbis,
pontoo ye' Ta'mbis vinda'tu; fo'ndis itu Vinta'van
pontur, fine'tisai bi'ndaz twoo'ti aur fi'u vi'ntinai,
twoo'tibel drou'u bi'u vi'ntinai, nool'i'bool nar pi'ndun
bonsifo'el: no ponti'fai bi'ndaz, tyoo'u fi'u ve'ntisoi
ponda'pu, tyoo'ubel no pi'u nis prene'tisoi ponti'tu
vi'nda."

They, *in short (to be short), have considered Logic as being an Art of Reasoning, whereas, so far (so long) as it is an Art, it is the Art of Reasoning: the object of the Logician being not to lay down (affirm) principles by which we may reason, but by which all must reason, even although they not distinctly know them; not to lay down (i. e. to make) rules which may be followed with advantage, (profit) but which not can be departed (gone) from in sound (i. e. true) reasoning (argument)."*

JOHN FOSTER.

Essays, (Thirteenth Edition), Page 35.

"AU vri'u fo'mpifai tyool a'pin kondai'ro va'ntus
twafi di'u gi'ndur gi'ntivo dronzai'tas, nool dis
a'rpim wintu de'mpureoz inze'tu, n gronsufo'ro Unde'tu,
dyoo misbre'ntiso tondra'turz frindiso'ti plondoo'tur.

"I will imagine only one case (state of a person)
more (i. e. additional) on which you (concerning
which you) would emphatically express your com-
passion, though for one of the most daring beings
of the universe, a contemner of God; who explodes
(drives out) his laws by denying his existence.

Tri'ntisoz tu'meas pla'mpusas too bingu'vin zo'-
kwin u klo'ndoo fi'u b'onsifraist noo'as yoo'fri
vri'ntou tra'ntutwi fro'ndoo, dronzoi'taz, snookwin a
po'mpitel fompitel'kwi i bi'nzikur, dri'u be'ntisoi
tri'nu tra'ntu: kwil a fi'u po'nsifai indoo'kwin ro'tu
o'nzil bi'u toom bepa'ntou; sne'kwin u to'mpu da'ndo
pompur'tu in'ziz,—u pra'ntou da'ndo po'mpur'tu gon-
daiz, i'tu prantou indoo yoo'tu pra'nti ku'ndaiz

If (i. e. concede) you were (i. e. you to be) so
unacquainted with (so ignorant of) mankind (of
human kind) that such an individual might be
announced to you as being a rare or extraordinary
phenomenon, your conjectures, until you saw and
heard the man, would be lead to something extra-
ordinary: and you might think, that the time of
that discipline (education) must have been very long;

pundaikwiz di'un trentipai tahtur koimpisai u
pinonda^{rit} eusbohtusas.

Vo'nzou ponsupoo^{ri} tyoo vo^{tu} pi^{nsipo} timbo^{tes}
femprivokwi rous kapomeputoo o^{mbi} finda^{tuz}
vondo^{tu}, fentrupo sloo^{un} u^{mbonsufoo}ru fi^u fo^m-
pitai^{ed}, fi^{ukwi} fentipai ro kondoo^{itu} Omo^{mpuro}
tyoo tri^{mpitoo} fro^{nzus}, ge^{ntipai} plondoo^{tur}, tul
wai vri^u, twai^{ti} fro^{nzi}, pone^{tipil} tyool ca^{pil} u
plahtur pum^{tinupi}ru tyoo di^u bra^{nsinai} tim^{lifo}su
yoo^{tu} plahtur vensupo^{ri}.

Bel, po^{ndi}, pone^{too} gembo^{orit} plindur rai^{tu}
go^{ndis}, tul wai bo^{nsifo} kwa^{kwin} pone^{too} rai
Undi. I po^{nzi}, plus, pive^{nsino} iju prahtur fendis
twoo^{ti} u bi^{nzikur} pli^u vra^{nsipai} i^{nu} vro^{nti} po^m-
boo tyoo pi^u bo^{nsifai} kwa^{kwin} pone^{too} rai Undi.
Sloo^u ru^{ndaiz} sloo^{ukwi} primbooz brentipoo o^{di}
pendi! O po^mboo ke^{ntifo} i ko^{nti} bri^{utufoo}riz tw
Unde^{rit} gyoo^{du} Wu^{ndi} fri^{ntisoo}.

Vroo tel o bi^{nzikur} po^{ntoo} o^{su} ri^{ndoo} kou^{tu}
inze^{tu}, wai [no^u pi^u] bo^{nsifai} kwa^{kwin} fi^{utum}
te^{ndooz} yoo^{tu} Undi twa^{rti} bool dri^u ple^{mpri}foi.

Tul wai [no tebo^{nsifo}] ou do^{ntupo}ro inze^{tu}
ro a^{pin} tyur pone^{too}, fi^{utum} Undi.

Tul wai pone^{too} twai^{kwen} kanta do^{nturapo}ru
inze^{tu}, [no^{kwi} bo^{nsifo}] sloo pontoo, sloo pontoo
fi^{utum} Undi.

Tul wai pone^{too} te^{tu} be^{ndoo} rou^{utu} i pi^{ndiz}
tyoo^u ke^{ntifo} tra^{nti} po^{ndo}, ro a^{pin} twur bre^{ntipo}
fi^{utum}, kwa^{utum} Wu^{ndi}.

Tul wai pi^{un} vo^{nzou} fintisai o^{ndoi} rou^{utu}
twur po^{mpifai} plontipai, ro^u o^{ndoi} fi^{utum} Wu^{ndi}.

Tul, wai nim bo^{nsifai} tou tyoo do^{intipoo} i^{tu}
[kazune^{tukoo} rundisilz] tri^u fi^u do^{insipoi} Wu^{ndi}.

Keli^{tel} wai bo^{nsifo} trou^u,—ro^{um}, misbre^{ntisoo}

since (that) a quick series of intellectual operations,—
a short series of intellectual gradations, in the short
time of a few months and years, would not seem
enough to have matured a heroism so portentous.

Surely the creature which thus lifts its voice
and defies all invisible (unable to be seen) power
within the limits of infinity, challenging whatever
unknown being may hear him, and may appropriate
that name of Almighty which is uttered in scorn
to shew his existence, if he will, by his vengeance,
was not, only yesterday, a little child, which would
tremble at the approach of a diminutive reptile.

But, indeed, it is not heroism any longer,
(futurely in any degree), if he knows that there is
not any God. The wonder, then, turns (hinges)
upon the great process by which a man could grow
to the infinite intelligence which can know that there
is not any God. What ages and what lights are
requisite (wanted) for this attainment (obtainment)!
This intelligence involves (comprehends) the very
(genuine) attributes (predicated things) of Deity,
while a God is denied.

For, unless this man is at this moment in every
place in the universe, he cannot know that there may
not be in some place manifestations of a God, by
which he even would be overpowered.

If he [does not perfectly know] every agent
in the universe, that one which he does not know,
may be God.

If he is not himself the chief agent in the
universe [and does not know] what is, what is, may
be God.

If he is not in perfect possession of all the
propositions which comprehend universal truth, that
one which he wants, may be, that there is (there to be)
a God.

If he cannot with certainty assign (declare) the
cause of all which he perceives to exist, that cause
may be a God.

If he does not know every thing which has
been done in the immeasurable [ages which are past]
[i. e. past ages] some things may have been done by
a God.

Thus, unless he knows all things,—that is,

roi Undi, pondipiti W'undi twai'kwen, wai pi'un bo'nsifai kwin klo'ndoo ploo plo'ndoo wai fri'ntiso, nim plo'ntipai.

Bel wai bi'u bo'nsifai, yoo'kwin Undi nim plo'ntipai; notu'twi, wai v'ontin bantur'tu gro'uzoi dronzai'kwi idi pla'mba, twu'rupu vi'mbus fiutiso fri'nda'it'ur dontipo'kwi vo'ndu.

Nel'kwi u binziku'ritu ta'ntu u'ndis pambaikwi fi'u nas fentinau'rkwen i'pu fi'ndis pondipitu vo'tu pi'ntunoo i'ni panti'roz; tul'kwi wai dri'u trintinai vyu'rtu pai'ntiso o'nu kantou'kin, a dri'u bo'mpitai u kro'nsu tra'mboo pronzifo'tu ro'fi fe'ndis twoo'tu twi'ndo bono'ntisas."

precludes (drives out) another God, by being a God himself, he cannot know that the being whose existence he rejects, (denies) does not exist.

But he must know that a God does not exist; else (or if not) he deserves (is worthy) of equal contempt and compassion for the temerity with which he firmly avows (affirms) his rejection (denial) and acts accordingly (congruously).

And yet, a man of ordinary age and intelligence, may to you present (offer) himself, with the avowal (declaration) of being thus distinguished from the crowd, (multitude); and if he would describe how he (i. e. in what manner he) has attained (has come to) this eminence (high place), you would feel a melancholy (sorrowful) interest (anxiety) in contemplating (meditating) concerning that process, of which the result (the end) is so portentous."

GEORGE GILFILLAN.

YINDI IJU PRINZO.

"I fa'ndis ko'tu, i fo'nzipur kro'tu, inze'kwi tu bi'nzi rinzookwi, ki'ndentuso'fri koo'el, antai'um fondis antai'kwi komprouri itu i'ndi i'ju pri'nzo. Kuntruno'ro niskri'nsiko rou'u franta'riz vrintikwiriz undra'tu dondoo'tukwi, wai'kwin fi'u ge'ntipai, tai'tu unengunoo go'ndo re'mbi tyoo plontipast fandaiku, fre untruno'ro Unde'kwi fo'mputoro'fri. Pemboo tyur to'nsito bi'u trantipai ro' "itu Skribz ikwi Farisiz." Gwai tro'nsiko konzipu'rtur ko'ntipou'rtwi "Raiku," po'ntoo, ka'ndur, u b'antruto'ro. Fa'ndra a'plin te'm-pripo be'zungipo'kwi fanda'itu. Ko'ndraiz tyooli'um bezi'mboz; i vi'nti bo'mboz ge'ntifooz po'ndutou te "Ham, ham; nam, nam." Ro to'nzi tyoo [tus ra'nsipo] pensifen dinzoi'du klondoo'kyuz pe'nsifo yoo'du du'mpenzifo'di genza'ituz, to'nsuko ponsuko'kwi, drongesuto'kwi rai dro'ndis. Bembo bi'utum gre'ntur. Pi'mpunous pu'ndra po'ntipin fro'nsa pran-tou'kwi. Ouro bi'u fempifai, kwel, vel wai feme'pifel. I ru'ntuso fa'mboiz bi'u ke'ntikoi vi'ndu. Pemboo bi'u de'ntipoi coo, ve'lkwi ke'ntufo, trou'u; dahzoo do'ntrikou rou'ukyu vrondo'ituz tes. I fo'nzoi donzi'skwi frondito'tuz bi'u te'ntivai kin'oi'su. Pu'ndra tul misdi'nguno fanda'ini, po'ntoo Om'ompu.

K k

THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

"THE heart here, the father yonder, and the universe of man and matter, as the meeting-place betwixt them, is the whole scope (object) and the whole poetry of the Sermon (Discourse) on the Mount. The preacher shears off (clips) all the superfluities (surplus things) and externals (exterior things) of worship and of action, that he may shew, in its naked (unclothed) simplicity, the communion (intercourse) which takes place (is caused to exist) betwixt the heart, as worshipper, and God as auditor. The righteousness (justice) which he teaches must exceed that "of the Scribes and the Pharisees." The man who (he who) hates his brother, or calls him "Raca" is, in seed (seminally), a murderer. Adultery first (firstly) lurks (ambushes) and swelters (intensely burns) in the heart. Oaths are only big sounds; the inner feelings are represented better (more truly) by (i. e. by means of) "Yea, yea; nay, nay." That love, which resides within, will walk [through the world] as men (as persons) walk through a gallery (a room for walking) of pictures, loving and admiring, and not expecting any return (reciprocation). The giving of alms must be secret. The

Dro'ndoi tondra'tu pumbroi'kwiz kentifoo'itu do'ndipo droi'unu oi'kyu aur dri'u be'ntipai roiroz do'ntipai noo'on. Tele'suto vinti da'nzoo ru'ndipou praintiso kronzoo'nu, gyardubool va'ntisel to'ndi pumbru'kwiz vrinti re'ndoz kambetu undra'kwi. Fa'ndis bi'u, goi'su, bo'nsifoo tai'ti o'ndoz. Po'ntoo, tyool, i fo'nti pontupo'ro dyoo vrai'u tus-prehtisai yi'nsou flo'ndroo. Ou po'ndoz twi'ndi, (von'du pi'ntupoo),—ro'u po'nziz prinzo'ni fo'mputoo ventuvookwi—oko u prinzo tetonditu, gyoo'du trou'u kre'en, po'ntooz gu'hjoo go'su, rinza'kwi ti'ndupin."

sweetest prayer will be solitary and short. One (every person) must fast also, as if he fasted not. The enduring treasures (riches) must be laid up within (internally). Righteousness must be sought before, and as if inclusive of (comprehending) all things: life is more precious than all of the means of it. The examination and correction (reformation) of faults (evil actions) must begin at home. The prayer if issuing (out streaming) from the heart, is all (infinitely) powerful. The essence of the law and the prophets lies (is comprehended) in the doing (acting) to others as (the same as) we would have others do (act) to us. Having neglected (i. e. not having cultivated) the inner life, the majority (greater number) have gone to ruin (destruction) even while they were following, fully and devotedly, external forms of faith and worship. The heart must, at the same time, be known by its fruits. It is, only, the good doer who shall enter (in-go) the heavenly kingdom. These truths, in fine (finally) [acted upon], (i. e. congruously done)—those precepts from the Mount, heard and performed—become a rock of absolute (perfect) safety, while all (i. e. all things) besides (i. e. besides them) are sand now, and sea hereafter (ever futurely)."

CREASY.

HISTORY OF THE OTTOMAN TURKS.

"KYA'NTA bebi'nti pembroo'tu po'ntipil Kon-stu'ntin twai'kwen. Wai bo'nsifel gundai'tur pe'ntisi, fentive'lkwi dra'nsipai vendo'tu tonda'tu, grantu'rpū undroo, konti'tu ku'ntruro, vrunzi'skwi dempu'rtu e'ndro.

Vrundai'ju tendroo'tu, wai tre'ntinel vumbris kanzo'itu Buntri'tu Sofi'u.

Wai spen fentisel prantu'rnu fa'nzoi pramping'lkwi, yoo'du pra'ntou indoo, dunzkanta'tu kyoo'tu twai flinturoz fointripel doo pa'ntuvas pe'sin pu'ndaiz; tyoo'bel twifino wai, n'otwi rai' fo'mbroo twai'tu o'nti po'ntipil ti'ndur re'pompitai.

Gyur'su dris aintisel twai'ni fa'nzoi pentipai'rkwen pra'ntusu emo'mbrai, kro'tukwi pla'nsikai kondritoo'tur, rou'u po'nzoz dingou'fi pra'ndoo, tro'mpifool; frentuso'kwi ro'unu gle'ed dwoot'u pa'ntiz po'ntipil

"THE chief hero of the defence was Constantine himself. He knew his hour to be come, and prepared to die in the discharge (performance) of duty, with the earnest piety of a true christian and the calmness of the brave soldier.

On the night of the assault, he received the holy sacrament in the church of Saint Sophia.

He then proceeded to the great palace, and lingered. for some short time, in the halls (chief rooms) where his predecessors had reigned through so many hundred years; but which neither he nor any prince of his race (family) was ever to see again.

When he forth passed from his palace to put himself at the great breach, and there to await his martyrdom; all thoughts of worldly greatness were forgotten; and turning to those around him, of whom

fonza'turz twai'ni fu'ndino, Ko'nstuntin ten fu'mpri-
nel ku'ntrufri⁶ ko'nzooz, tambroi'ten ra'i'di pen'droo
tyur ti'ndur ai'kel be'en.

Stroo twa'nzaz pundra'kwiz grou'tutu fantite'leed,
kri'ntupous i'tu Se'zurs, spen dris pre'ntisel dra'n-
sipai."

many had been his companions from his youth, Con-
stantine of them besought, as Christian brethren,
(i. e. fellow Christians) their forgiveness for any
offence which he ever had committed against them.

Amidst the tears and prayers of all who beheld
him, the last of the Cæsars, then forth went to die."

THE LITANY.

HO Undoo, inzoitu: be'mpivoz noo'on pra'mpur
frontuvo'roz.

*Ho Undoo, inzoitu: be'mpivoz noo'on pra'mpur
frontuvo'roz.*

HO Undoi, Donsupo'ro dinzoitu: be'mpivoz noo'on
pra'mpur frontuvo'roz.

*Ho Undoi, Donsupo'ro dinzoitu: be'mpivoz noo'on
pra'mpur frontuvo'roz.*

HO Undo, fe'ntuso Undoo'ni Undoi'kwi: be'm-
pivoz noo'on pra'mpur frontuvo'roz.

*Ho Undo, fe'ntuso Undoo'ni, Undoi'kwi: be'm-
pivoz noo'on pra'mpur frontuvo'roz.*

HO fa'mpu, to'nsupoo, ti'mompu'rkwi Atinity,
a'tin kro'ndooz ap'i'kwi U'ndi: be'mpivoz noo'on
pra'mpur frontuvo'roz.

*Ho fa'mpu, to'nsupoo, ti'mompu'rkwi Atinity, a'tin
kro'ndooz ap'i'kwi U'ndi: be'mpivoz noo'on pra'mpur
frontuvo'roz.*

Tome'pifo, **H**O U'ndi, frondito'tonz, no'twi fro'n-
ditoz tau'rtu po'nzipur; trone'sikoz tau'rdi fro'nditoz:
ra'mepivo'zon, fo'nti U'ndi, ramepivo bondroo'tas,
ga do'nsipo ta'pu do'ntrukous ba'ndoo; nusa'kwi
pon to'nsu ti'ndur;

Ra'mepivo'zon, fo'nti U'ndi.

Lou'ni fro'ndo krembo'kwi; lou'ni fro'ndito,
frambainiz tendrookwiz frinzoo'tu; ta'ni to'uzi, tin-
tu'rniki kra'mboo;

Fo'nti U'ndi, bonsipo'zon.

Lou'ni pro'mbo fandai'tu; frembe'ni, bro'nta pro'n-
zis, kramba'kwi; vronzai'ni, tro'nzi, fronzek'wi,
lou'kwi bre'mbo,

Fo'nti U'ndi, bo'nsipo'zon.

O God the Father, of heaven: act mercifully to us
miserable sinners.

*O God the Father, of heaven: act mercifully to
us miserable sinners.*

O God the Son, Redeemer of the world; act mer-
cifully to us miserable sinners.

*O God the Son, Redeemer of the world: act
mercifully to us miserable sinners.*

O God the Holy Ghost, proceeding from the
Father and the Son: act mercifully to us miserable
sinners.

*O God the Holy Ghost, proceeding from the
Father and the Son: act mercifully to us miserable
sinners.*

O holy, blessed, and glorious Trinity, three Persons
and one God: act mercifully to us miserable sinners.

*O holy, blessed, and glorious Trinity, three
Persons and one God: act mercifully to us miserable
sinners.*

Remember not, *O* God, our sins, nor the sins
of our ancestors; and take not thou vengeance for our
sins: punish us not, good God, spare thy people;
whom thou hast saved with thy most precious blood,
and be not thou angry with us for ever.

Spare us (punish us not), good God.

From all evil and mischief; from all sin; from
the crafts and assaults of the devil; from thy wrath;
and from eternal damnation,

Good God, deliver us.

From all blindness of heart, from pride, vain
glory, and hypocrisy; from envy, hatred and malice,
and all uncharitableness,

Good God, deliver us.

Fandra_{ni} louroikwi dra_nsupast fro_nditō; lou-
nikwi ka_ndra_z din_zoi_{tu}, va_ndoi, frinzook_kwi,

Fo_nti U_ndi, bonsipo_nzon.

Tunzoo_{ni} drunzi_{sk}wi; trumboi_{ni}, tu_mboi, ensu_r-
kwi fla_ndoo; gembroo_{ni}, bandro_kwi, ne_kwi to_mpu
dra_nzoo,

Fo_nti U_ndi, bonsipo_nzon.

Lou_{ni} ta_mbro, bra_ntu fa_mbro, tandro_kwi;
lou_{ni} pro_nti [u_ntrur pi_ndiz], pumbro_{rit}, fumbro_k-
kwikrit; plimbai_{ni} fanda_itu gronzoi_kwi ta_{tu} pun-
dris ponze_kwiz,

Fo_nti U_ndi, bonsipo_nzon.

Trinti_{diri} ta_{tu} fa_mpu va_ndifost; ta_{di} fa_mpu
ta_nzoo bundrai_kwi; ta_{di} vu_ndris, bu_mbra, debren-
doikwi,

Fo_nti U_ndi, bonsipo_nzon.

Ta_{di} go_nzis bantur_kwi tensuno_iri; ta_{di} kre_nda
drondook_kwi; ta_{di} do_ntru dra_nzoo tundra_kwi;
ta_{di} timo_mpur pano_nzis inonzoi_kwi; de_kwi pe_ndis
Undo_{tu},

Fo_nti U_ndi, bonsipo_nzon.

Lou_{tu} i_ndoo tau_rtu fra_mboo; lou_{tu} i_ndoo
tau_rtu fa_nboi; gunda_itu tu dra_nzoo; too_kwi
bu_ndis twint_itu ba_mbroi,

Fo_nti U_ndi, bonsipo_nzon.

Aur frontu_vro_z 'i_m fumprina_i'as fompita_i'on,
Ho Fo_ndroo U_ndi; kwi_nkwi fi_u donsina_i'as ka_n-
tikai fo_ntripai_kwi fa_mputas tra_nti uno_ndri ponti_{tu}
dra_nzoi;

Aur fu_mprino_a'as fo_mpitai_a'on, fo_nti U_ndi.

Fi_ukwin donsina_i'as, ko_nsipai, dompikai_kwi
ponti_{tu} u_ndra too_as, pemboo_{tu} fambe_kwi tu
da_nzoo, dronzoto_s Vikto_{reu}, tau_r pempusous Fo_n-
dripet Fo_ntruporo_kwi;

Aur fu_mprino_a'as fo_mpitai_a'on, fo_nti U_ndi.

Fi_ukwin donsina_i'as fo_ntripai fanda_itu_n ta_{tu}
ka_mbi, vro_nzi, tonze_kwi; kwi_nkwi yai fi_u ti_ndur
be_ntipai do_nzi too_as, ti_ndur_kwi de_ntipai ta te_mbi
timomboo_kwi;

Aur fu_mprino_a'as fo_mpitai_a'on, fo_nti U_ndi.

Fi_ukwin donsina_i'as po_ntipi tyai pe_mprupo_{ro}
ko_nsuporo_kwi; nun ke_ntuno pembroi rou_udrun
pronza_itu_nz.

Aur fu_mprino_a'as fo_mpitai_a'on, fo_nti U_ndi.

From fornication *and all other* deadly sin; and
from all *the* deceits of the world, *the flesh*, and the
devil,

Good God, deliver us.

From lightning *and tempest*; from plague, pesti-
lence, and famine; from battle, and murder, *and*
from swift death,

Good God, deliver us.

From all *sedition*, privy conspiracy, and rebellion;
from all false doctrine, heresy, and schism; from
hardness of heart, and contempt of thy word and
commands,

Good God, deliver us.

By the mystery of thy holy incarnation; by thy
holy nativity and circumcision; by thy baptism,
fasting, and temptation;

Good God, deliver us.

By thy agony and bloody sweat; by thy Cross
and Passion; by thy precious Death and Burial; by
thy glorious Resurrection and Ascension; and by the
coming of the Holy Ghost,

Good God, deliver us.

In all time of our tribulation; in all time of our
wealth; in the hour of death; and in the day of
Judgment (of final sentence);

Good God, deliver us.

We sinners do beseech thee to hear us, O Lord
God; and that it may please thee to rule and govern
thy holy universal Church, in the right (the true)
way;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to preserve and strengthen
in the true worship of thee, in justice and holiness
of life, thy servant, VICTORIA, our most gracious
Queen and Governor;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to rule her heart in thy
faith, fear, and love; and that she may evermore
have affiance (confidence) in thee; and evermore seek
thy honor and glory;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to be her defender and
preserver, to her giving the victory over all her
enemies;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

F'ukwin do'nsinai'as to'nsipai [konsipai'kwi, i
FOMBROO A'LBURT, Alburt, Fombroo'itu Wailz,
lou'kwi Fontrur'tu* O'nzi;

Aur fu'mpring'as fo'mpitai'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

F'ukwin do'nsinai'as ihupivrest rou'u Vu'mbroiz,
Fu'ndroiz, Dumbroikwiz ponti'ti pambis pomboo'kwi
ta'tu pu'ndris; kwi'ukwi kwi'fin ta'rti ku'ndra rembe'-
kwi, ar fi'u vo'ndu ba'ntikai'es ge'ntipaie'skwi;

Aur fu'mpring'as fo'mpitai'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

F'ukwin do'nsinai'as o'ntifai To'ndrooz Bombro'tu,
rou'ukwi to'ndrooz, be'ntipai ambi fa'mbis, pom-
bookwi;

Aur fu'mpring'as fo'mpitai'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

F'ukwin do'nsinai'as to'nsipai konsipai'kwi Pon-
drooz, nen ke'ntung a'mbi, [pe'mbur ba'mprifai],
konsisai'kwi po'ndo,

Aur fu'mpring'as fo'mpitai'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

F'ukwin do'nsinai'as to'nsipai konsipai'kwi rou'u
bondroo'tas;

Aur fu'mpring'as fo'mpitai'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

F'ukwin do'nsinai'as ke'ntinai rou'unu po'ndroz
api'niti, embri, gimbo'kwi,

Aur fu'mpring'as fo'mpitai'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

F'ukwin do'nsinai'as non ke'ntinai u fa'ndis to'nsi-
kai vro'nsikaia'skwi, bambu'ukwi do'nsipai ta'vu
po'uziz;

Aur fu'mpring'as fo'mpitai'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

F'ukwin do'nsinai'as ke'ntinai rou'unu bondroo'tas
dra'ndoo ambe'tu fo'mpitai te'mbur pundrai'tas, tre'n-
tiaie'skwi gont'ipu to'nzi, tansipai'kwi o'ndoz
Undo'tu;

Aur fu'mpring'as fo'mpitai'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

F'ukwin do'nsinai'as kle'ntisai dranzo'imu pondo'tu
grou'u gu'ntivo prongsioo'kwi;

Aur fu'mpring'as fo'mpitai'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

F'ukwin do'nsinai'as do'mpikai gro'u pra'nsivai;
tonsisai'kwi bontifai'kwi fro'ngusoo'ruz; tru'skwi
pi'nsipai gen da'nsivo; twindi'kwi tris ke'nsivai
firinzoo tau'rji va'ndiz;

Aur fu'mpring'as fo'mpitai'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

Kwin fi'u do'nsinai'as do'nsipai, bo'ntifai, tonsisai'-
kwi grou'uun tro'ndetu, bre'ndoo, framboo'kwi;

Aur fu'mpring'as fo'mpitai'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

That it may please thee to bless and preserve,
the *PRINCE ALBERT*, *Albert*, Prince of *Wales*,
and all the *Royal Family*;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to illuminate all Bishops,
Priests, and *Deacons*, with true knowledge and
understanding of thy scriptures; and that both in
their preaching and living (conversation) they may
congruously publish it and shew it;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to endue (to cause to
be subject) the *Lords* of the Council, and all *Lords*,
with grace, wisdom, and understanding;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to bless and preserve the
Magistrates, to them giving grace [to execute justice,
i. e. justly to adjudicate] and to maintain truth;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to bless and preserve all
thy people;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to give to all nations unity,
peace, and concord;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to us to give a heart to love
and fear thee, and diligently to live after thy (accord-
ing to thy) commandments;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to give to all thy people
increase of grace to hear meekly thy Word, (the
Scriptures), and to receive it with pure love, and to
bring forth the fruits of the Spirit;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to bring into the way of
truth all who have erred and are deceived (seduced);

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to strengthen those who
stand; and to comfort and help the weak hearted (the
discouraged); and to lift up them who fall; and
finally, down to strike the devil under our feet;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to save, help, and comfort,
all who are in danger, want, and tribulation;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

* Pronounced Fontlur'tu.

Fī'ukwin do'nsinai'as ko'nsipai grou'u te'tiso rinzo'ju twi ri'nza, rou'u fānsur bi'nzikunz, rou'u u'mpuroz, pu'ntinupro'kwiz; gentipai'kwi dro'nzis rou'nu ta'mbrooz v'emprou'kwiroz;

Aur fu'mprino'as fo'mpita'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

Fī'ukwin do'nsinai'as pe'mprivai konsisa'kwi um-fo'nsupoo fro'nzooz, bonzifu'ukwiz; grou'ukwi um-po'nsini ba'ntrinoo'kwi;

Aur fu'mprino'as fo'mpita'on, fo'ndi U'ndi.

Fī'ukwin do'nsinai'as be'mpivi rou'nu bi'nziz;

Aur fu'mprino'as fo'mpita'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

Fī'ukwin do'nsinai'as ta'mprifai pronza'tons, ku'mbroz, da'ntrunoro'kwiz, vu'ntrinai'kwi fanda'tenz;

Aur fu'mprino'as fo'mpita'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

Fī'ukwin do'nsinai'as ke'ntinai konsipai'kwi tau'ru ve'ndi, to'nti o'ndoz dinzo'itu, vro'tukwin tontas'u indoo, aur fi'u dentikai'en;

Aur fu'mprino'as fo'mpita'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

Fī'ukwin do'nsinai'as non ke'ntinai ko'nti pa'mbi; non ta'mprifai a'ndis tau'rtu fro'nditoz, gro'ndoz, plambai'kwiz; be'ntiprasto'ukwi a'mbi Undo'tu tra'ntipai danzo'o'tonz ta'vu fa'mpu pu'ndris.

Aur fu'mprino'as fo'mpita'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

H_o Fro'nzipur Unde'tu: aur fu'mprino'as fompita'on.

H_o Fro'nzipur Unde'tu: aur fu'mprino'as fompita'on.

H_o Fimo'njoi Unde'tu: dyoo da'ntiso fro'nditoz dinzo'itu;

Non ke'ntinoz tambootas.

H_o Fimo'njoi Unde'tu: dyoo da'ntiso fro'nditoz dinzo'itu;

Non be'mpivoz.

H_o Krist, fompito'zon.

H_o Krist, fompito'zon.

H_o Undi, non be'mpivoz.

H_o Undi, non be'mpivoz.

H_o Krist, non be'mpivoz.

H_o Krist, non be'mpivoz.

H_o Undi, non be'mpivoz.

H_o Undi, non be'mpivoz.

That it may please thee to preserve all who travel upon land or sea, all pregnant women, all sick persons, and young children; and shew pity to all prisoners and captives;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to defend and maintain, fatherless children and widows; and all who are desolate (friendless) and oppressed;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to be merciful to all men.

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to forgive our enemies, persecutors, and slanderers, and to turn (convert) their hearts;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to give and preserve to our use, the perfect fruits of the earth, so that at the due time we may enjoy them;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to us to give true (genuine) repentance; to us to pardon all (of) our sins, neglects, (omissions), and ignorances; and to endue us (cause us to have) the grace of the Holy Spirit to amend our lives according to thy holy Word (Scriptures);

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

O Son of God: we beseech thee to hear us.

O Son of God: we beseech thee to hear us.

H_o Lamb of God; who takest away the sins of the world;

To us give thy peace.

O Lamb of God: who takest away the sins of the world;

To us, act mercifully.

O Christ, hear us.

O Christ, hear us.

O Lord, to us act mercifully.

O Lord, to us act mercifully.

O Christ, to us act mercifully.

O Christ, to us act mercifully.

O Lord, to us act mercifully.

O Lord, to us act mercifully.

¶ *Span fu'ndroi bondroo'kwi poo'ed, vra'u ga'nsitai*
Do'nzos Pu'ndra.

HO Fo'nzipu'rton dyoo po'ntoo inzoitu, pu'ntrikooz kondoo'tas. Pe'ntisoz flondroo'tas. Sut kom-boot'as ventivoi joo dinzoi, ai'ful ve'ntivoo inzoitu. Non ke'ntinoz o'ju bu'ndis taur do'ntu fe'nzoo; no'nkwi ta'mprifo'z pandra'tonz, au'rful ta'mprifo' gro'u pantrino'on. No'kwi bentiso'zon debrendo'imu; bel bonsipo'zon frondo'ni. A'me'n.

Fu'ndroi. Ho Undi rame'pivoz tau'rvu fro'nditoz.

Pr'indis. Ho Undi rame'pivoz tau'rvu fro'nditoz.

Usoh pu'ntrinai.

HO Undi, be'mpur Fo'nzipur, dyoo grone'sifo vranzaz yootu pampu fan'dis, no'twi bo'nzigroutu kro'nsi; be'mbur bo'ntifo'z pundra'tons tyaur tri'mpito coo'as rou'utu tramboo'tonz frambookwiz, gyarsuum ba'ntrino'on; pembuskwi fo'mpito'zon, ro'ukwin fro'ndoz tyoo fra'mbis pambo'kwi frinzootu binzetwiz i'nsiko be'on, fi'u pro'nsipoi; kwi'nkwi ta'ti ke'mpur fo'nzoo ar fi'u bri'nsifoi; fi'kwin aur, dronzotaz, prone'tunoo rai'ti ku'mprutoz fi'u, ti'ndur, tu'ntrinai'as ta'tu fampu u'bondre'uti Je'zus Kri'st, Donzo'ton.

Ho Undi, pa'nsivoz, bo'ntifo'zon, bo'nsipozo'nkwi
ta'di kondoo.

HO Undi, aur fo'mpito taurti fra'ndoz, tau'rkwi fo'nzipurz non bo'nsifest, timo'mpur i'nziz tyave'ntivel ta'tu bu'ndaiz, too'kwi bezi'ndipil coo'en.

Ho Undi, pa'nsivoz, bontifo'zon, bo'nsipozo'nkwi
ta'di ke'mbi.

Sut go'nzi ke'ntinoi Undoo'nu, Undoi'nu, Undo'nukwi;

Pr'indis. Voi'tukyu po'ntipil tendo'tu, po'ntoo go'su, ti'ndurkwi po'ntipin, twindo'nu dinzoitu. A'me'n.

Tau'rni pronzaz, pemprivo'zon Ho Krist.

Pe'mbus fa'ntitoz framboo'tonz.

Dronzus fa'ntitoz kro'nziz taurtu fa'ndaiz.

Be'mbur ta'mprifo'z fro'nditoz ta'tu bo'ndroo.

¶ *Then the Priest, and the people with him, shall*
say the Lord's Prayer.

Our Father who art in heaven, be consecrated thy name. Let come thy kingdom. Let thy will be done (performed) on earth, as it is done in heaven. To us give on this day our expedient bread; and to us forgive our trespasses (injurings) as we forgive those who injure us. And not lead us into temptation; but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Priest. O Lord, deal not with us (i. e. punish us not) according to our sins.

Answer. O Lord, punish us not according to our sins.

Let us pray.

O God, merciful Father, who despisest not the sighs of a penitent heart, nor the desire of those who are sorrowful; mercifully assist our prayers that we utter before thee in all of our troubles and adversities, whenever they oppress us; and graciously hear us, that those evils which the craft and subtilty of the devil or man work (operate) against us, may be brought to nought (annihilated); and that by thy good providence they may be dispersed (scattered); so that we, thy servants, not hurt by any persecutions, may, evermore, give thanks to thee in thy holy Church, by Jesus Christ, our Lord (master).

O God, arise, help us and deliver us, for thy name's sake.

O God, we have heard with our ears, and our fathers to us have made known, the noble (glorious) works which thou performedst in their days, and in the long past time before them.

O God, arise, help us and deliver us for thy honor.

Let glory be to God the Father; to God the Son; and to the Holy Ghost;

Answer. As (in the same manner as) it was in the beginning, is now and ever will be, to the end of the world. Amen.

From our enemies defend us, O Christ.

Graciously look upon our afflictions.

Pitifully behold the sorrows of our hearts.

Mercifully forgive the sins of thy people.

Fo'nzu, bemboo'pu fo'mpitoz pundra'tonz.

H_o Fro'nzipur^uitu Dai'vid non be'mpivoz.

Kwi'fin go'su tindr^ukwⁱ fo'mpisoz fompitai'on, H_o Krist.

Pe'mbus fompit^ozon, H_o Krist; pe'mbus fompit^ozon, H_o Fo'ndroo Krist.

Fu'ndroi. H_o U'ndi, snk bemboo'tas ge'ntipoi joo'on.

Pr'ndis. Aur'ful tas, pe'ntipo konzo'ton

Uso'n pu'ntrinai.

AUR fe'mbu fu'mprino^{as}, H_o Fo'nzipur, be'mbur fa'ntitai drombe'tonz; de'kwi kamboi'tas naurs fre'ntigast rou'u ro'utu fro'ndoz twau'nu pe'mbuvous po'ntigosto'nkwen; bontifo'zoukwi kwin, rou'utu tau'rtu fra'mbooz, aur flu i'ntifai antai'ton ko'nzo donze'kwi ta'tu be'mboo; grou'sukwiz dronsito'as fambe'ti dande'kwi rembe'tu, ta'nu go'nzi timombookwi; tau'rti tyool Vo'mpruso'ro Dandrookwi, Je'zus Krist, Donzo'tos. A'me'n.

U Pundra Bundro'tu, Kriso'stum.

H_o Omompu U'ndi, dyoo non ka'ntino a'mbi go'su ti'mbi nas po'ntifai taur vrahta pu'ndraz; i'mkwi to'ntrisa gyoo'sukwin a'fin at'itwi o'ntriso ta'tu ko'ndoo, a vri'u nen ke'ntinai tar fu'mprunoo'riz; go'su H_o U'ndi, nen ke'ntinoz ro'u fo'ndooz bo'n-sukoo'on fu'mprunoo'o'nkwi dronzo'taz, o'kyu flutum do'ntukous de'en; nen ke'ntuno o'tu di'nzoi, bo'nzoi ta'tu po'ndo, too'kwi di'nzifin, ti'ntur da'nzoo. A'me'n.

II. Kurinteunz, xiii. v.

H_oKWUN a'mbi tau'rtu Do'nzo Je'zus Krist, kwi to'nzi Unde'tu, kwi fonza'rit Unde'tu, po'ntipi rou'upu too'on tindr. A'me'n.

Kotu twi'ntito Fundmbra.

Favorably, *with mercy*, hear our prayers.

O Son of David, to us act mercifully.

Both now and at all times vouchsafe to hear us, O Christ.

Graciously hear us, O Christ; graciously hear us, O Lord Christ.

Priest. O Lord, let thy mercy be shewn upon us.

Answer. As we put our trust in thee.

Let us pray.

WE humbly beseech thee, O Father, mercifully to look upon our infirmities; and for thy honor from us turn all those evils to which we most righteously have subjected ourselves; and help us, that in all our (of our) troubles, we may place our whole trust and confidence in thy mercy; at all times serve thee with holiness and purity of life (conversation), to thy praise and glory; through our only Mediator and Advocate, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

A prayer of Saint Chrysostom.

O Almighty God, who to us hast given grace at this time with one accord (harmoniously) to thee to make our common supplications; and dost promise [that when] two or three are assembled in thy name, thou wilt to them grant their requests; now, O God, to us give those things desired by us, and prayed for by us, thy servants, as (the same as) may be most expedient for them; to us giving in this world knowledge of thy truth, and in the world to come, (the future world) eternal life. Amen.

II. Corinthians, xiii. v.

Oh may the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God; and the fellowship (companionship) of the Holy Ghost, be with all of us evermore. Amen.

Here endeth the Litany.

* Di'nzifin, the future tense of the noun world; i. e. future world.

NOTES

TO THE

TRANSLATIONS.

00. Bel'i'nu, i. e. *but to*. The vowel *i* is frequently interposed betwixt monosyllabic conjunctions and prepositions, for the sake of euphony. Bel'i'nu is much better than bel nu. So, kel'i'gil, *now, therefore*; tulibel, *but if*; gelibel, *but now*; pulit'ul, *if, perhaps*; &c. &c. &c.

1. *Adverbs*. Bezo'mbi:—The adverb o'mbi comes from o'mbo, *sound*; and *be* signifies augmentation; the compound signifies *with a great sound, or very loudly*. The *z* is inserted betwixt two vowels merely for the sake of euphony.

2. *Nouns*. We do not affix *kwi* or *twi* to Foreign or Proper Names: we cannot say Jozifkwi without altering the sound of the Proper Name, which ought never to be done.

3. *Nouns*. Here is an instance of the *Tense* of Nouns:—pu'n'dai, *year*; pu'n'disil, *past year*; pu'n'disin, *future year*.

4. *Preposition and Pronoun*. De'an or dan, *for you*:—*dan* comes before, and *de'an*, after the verb.

5. *Pronouns, (accusative)*. These include *all* the Personal Pronouns; as, pontipileos,—pileas,—pilees,—pileur,—pileun,—pileon,—pilean,—pileen: i. e. *it was not I, thou, it, he, she, we, ye, they*. This is good *English*, but bad *Philosophic*, and also, bad *French*; in as much as the above pronouns stand related only secondarily to the principal verb: the primary subject, being *it* (understood).

6. When two *rez* follow each other consecutively, with merely a vowel between them, the first of the two *rez* is to be sounded as if it were *le*.

7. *Prepositions*,—1. Simply affixed to nouns, govern them; as, binze'tu, *of the man*; fambe'pi, *without holiness*; pronza'bi, *against the enemy*. 2. But for the sake of euphony, before Proper Names, the Preposition, which governs the Proper Name, is *suffixed* to the immediately preceding tabular noun; but the vowel *u* or *i* intervenes betwixt such preposition and the noun to which it is so suffixed, to distinguish it:—*i*, when the Preposition ends in *u*; and *u*, when it ends in *i*: as, “u fro'nzipu'rānu Fāru,” *a father to Pharaoh*. In the above cases, the *accent* is advanced one syllable; but these forms are used to avoid a cacophony.

8. Here the first *tu* governs ri'nzo, and the second *tu* governs Go'sun. This form is good.

9. *Transcendentals*. Here *dwim* signifies *aggregate*; fi'njoiz, *sheep*; and pi'njoiz, *kine*: so that *dwim-fi'njoiz*, is *flocks*; and *dwimpinjoiz*, *herds*: aggregates of sheep, aggregates of kine.

10. *Demonstratives.* Krou'skwi* signifies *and all which*: see page 72, Grammar. We can say, k'okwi, kro'kwi, ko'i'kwi, kro'i'kwi, kou'kwi, krou'kwi. krai'kwi, and klou'kwi, i. e. *and this which, and that which, and the same which, and the other which, and every one which, and each one which, and any one which, and all which (singular).*

11. *Syllabic aggregates.* Ro'cikwi, translate backwards: Kwi—ci—ro; i. e. *and—after—that*. So, the word twai'nukwi, *and to his*.

12. *Prepositions and Pronouns.* See page 80, Grammar. *Poo*, with; and *pe*, without:—*pur* signifies, *with him, purs, without him*. Thus we have *pos*, with me; *pas*, with thee; *pes*, with it; *pur*, with him; *pun*, with her; *pon*, with us; *pan*, with you; and *pen*, with them. But *paus*, *pas*, *pais*, *purs*, *puns*, *pours*, *pars*, and *pars*, signify, *without me, thee, it, him, her, us, you, them*.

13. *Prepositions.* Before Vowels, all the Prepositions may be absorbed in succeeding Proper Nouns by changing their final vowels into *w* or *y*, which are not vowels, having dimension, but marks of the position of *u* and *i*, from which the voice runs into the subsequent vowel. By this contrivance, we get rid of one syllable, as in the following examples.

Of Israel,	tw <i>Izrael</i> .	Through England,	dy <i>Ingland</i> .
Before Enoch,	cw <i>Enok</i> .	After Elijah,	cy <i>Il'ju</i> .
With Ormond,	pw <i>Aurmund</i> .	Instead of Esther,	vy <i>E'stur</i> .
For the English,	bw <i>Inglish</i> .	Against the Irish,	by <i>Iris</i> .
To Edmonton,	nw <i>Edmuntun</i> ,	From Enfield,	ny <i>Enfeld</i> .

Regard, however, must be had to the quality of the resulting sound. Thus, cw *Enoch*, and bw *Inglish*, might, perhaps, be better sounded *coo-z-Enoch*, and *boo-z-Inglish*. N. B. Kwi and twi must be distinguished, as Conjunctions, from the abridgement of the two Prepositions, Koo, *betwixt*; and Too, *of*.

14. *Adjective Pronouns*, are suffixed as well as prefixed to their nouns: as, fonzipu'rtos, *tas*, *tes*, *tur*, *ted*, *tun*, *tet*, *ton*, *tan*, and *ten*; i. e. *my father, thy, its, his, &c.*

15. *Ri*, (a suffix), signifies *thing*;—as, o'ri, ro'ri, oi'ri, ro'i'ri, i'ri, ri'ri, ou'ri, rou'ri, rai'ri, lou'ri, i. e. *this thing, that thing, &c.* See Demonstratives, page 72.

16. This is always the plural form for the feminine gender. You cannot use the plural *z* after *et* and say ko'nzifetz, but ko'nzifunz.

17. *The Directive or Imperative Verb* is denoted by *z*, at the end of the neutral, the active, or the passive. In the case of Neutrals, *z* is suffixed either to the Infinitive or Indicative; as, fampini'za, pampivi'za, dempivi'za, i. e. *be heedful, be happy, be brave*; (Infinitive):—Or, fampin'za, pampoo'za, dempoo'za; (Indicative).

18. *The letter N.* When the letter *n* comes before *g* or *k*, it must be changed to *n*; as, nu'nkwi, non'kwi, na'nkwi, and ne'nkwi, i. e. *and from her, us, you, and them*. So, nu'ngwen, no'ngwen, na'ngwen, and ne'ngwen, i. e. *from her own, from our own, from your own, from their own*.

19. *Prepositional Adverb, Trus.* All the Prepositions which precede a verb, are converted into Adverbs merely by suffixing the letter *s*; as, trus ba'nsuno, *up starting*; tris dra'nsuvo, *down lying*.

20. *Participles.* Da'nsupo, *living, (progressive)*:—so, da'nsuto, *writing*; tra'nsuno, *weeping*; &c.

* This word, Krou'skwi, should have been, Klou'kwi.

21. *Accusative Pronouns*, with the past tense of the verb, take *e* before the final pronoun; as, *konsi-fe'leos*,—as,—es,—ur,—un,—on,—an,—en. Here the second vowel *e* is inserted merely for the sake of euphony.

22. *Twur* is one of the Subjunctive forms; viz, *twos*, *twas*, *twes*, *twur*, *twun*, *twaur*, *twar*, *twar*.

23. *Tantoo*, *it* is enough. Obs. The Pronoun *it* is not used before a Tabular Verb, but is always understood, unless it be *emphatical*; as, *po'nto*, *it is true*; *pro'nto*, *it is false*; *po'ntin*, *it is profitable*; *pro'n-tin*, *it is hurtful*; *ko'nto*, *it is genuine*; *kr'onto*, *it is spurious*; *po'nti*, *it is lawful*; *fo'nti*, *it is decent*; *to'nti*, *it is safe*; &c. &c. So, Actives and Passives; as, *tre'ntipo*, *it seems*; *fe'nsipo*, *it flies*; *pe'nsivo*, *it walks*; *ga'nsitoo*, *it is said*; *pa'nsitoo*, *it is spoken*; *po'mpitool*, *it was seen*.

24. *Dra'nsipast* (see page 3) consists of the Tabular "*dra'nzoo*," and *ast*, (is caused), which is always suffixed to an *Active Tabular*; so that the compound signifies, *is caused to die*; i. e. *is slain*. *Umbu'ntrusoo* is derived from "*bundris*," circumcision; and *um*, signifying privation.

25. See page 129, *Kwi'tum*, *let there be*, &c.

26. The Tabular "*fu'ndrai*" signifies oblation; *ri*, thing; and *z*, plural,—two nouns united by a preposition understood.

27. See Negatives Tabular, page 91.

28. "*Krist's*:"—this is the English genitive case of Christ. Proper names should always be imported entire unaltered into this language, as their form usually unfits them for modification by the grammatical rules of it.

29. This word is a sub-special adjective with the letters *rz* as a suffix, to denote persons; and signifies *old persons*. The syllable *in*, inserted in the adjective *ku'ntupurz*, after the letter *t*, denotes the seventh Difference, *kun'tinupur*. The eighth, ninth, and tenth, &c. Differences would be, *kun'tinufurz*, *ku'ntin'uturz*, *kun'tinukurz*, *kun'tinuvurz*, &c.

30. The relative pronouns form their plurals by suffixing *u* to the singular number: thus, *tyoo*, which, (singular), is *tyoo'u*, which, (plural); *dyoo*, who, (singular), is *dyoo'u*, who, (plural); *dwoo*, whom, singular, is *dwoo'u*, whom, (plural), &c. &c.

32. "*Pontooz*." The verbs are not varied to denote plurality: nor is it generally necessary. Still, there are cases where it would more distinctly point to its antecedent subject. To meet such *rare* occasions, the usual sign of plurality (*z*), may be suffixed to the verbs, whether copulative or tabular.

A D D E N D A

AND

C O R R I G E N D A .

A D D E N D A .

Book I. Page 8. The following Table ought to have appeared at the end of the page.

Differences :—RINDIS, Characteristic: LINDIS, Matter.

Species :—PI'ndis, Assertive Characteristic. Pildis, Matter of an Assertive. FI'ndis, Interrogative Characteristic. Fildis, Matter of Interrogative. TI'ndis, Directive Characteristic. TW'ldis, Matter of Directive. KI'ndis, Optative Characteristic. Kil'dis, Matter of Optative. BL'ndis, Exclamative Characteristic. Bıldis, Matter of Exclamative.

- Book I. Page 5. First Difference of O'ndi. After *Fro'ndoo*, *appearance*; insert,—Flo'ndoo, atom.
- Book I. Page 9. First Difference of Un'zi. After *U'NZOO*, *fire*; insert—RU'NZOO, extinction.
- Book I. Page 9. First Difference of Un'zi. After *Tru'nzoo*, *thunder*; insert,—Twu'nzoo, electricity.
- Book I. Page 10. Third Difference of Un'zi. After *Pru'nzo*, *bubble*; insert,—Plu'nzo, froth.
- Book I. Page 10. Second Difference of Un'ji. After *Kr'unjoi*, *glass*; insert,—Klu'njoi, crystal, (chemical).
- Book I. Page 11. Sixth Difference of U'hji. After *Tru'njai*, *coal*; insert,—Twu'njai, charcoal.
- Book I. Page 19. First Difference of O'nji. After *Gro'njoo*, *flea*; insert,—Glo'njoo, domestic bug.
- Book I. Page 24. Seventh Difference of E'hji. After *Pen'jino*, *lapwing*; insert,—Plen'jino, avocetta.
- Book I. Page 26. First Difference of A'ndi. After *Tra'ndoo*, *milk*; insert,—Ta'ldoo, butter-milk.
- Book I. Page 27. Sixth Difference of A'ndi. After *Kra'ndai*, *gut*; insert,—Klandai, eud.
- Book I. Page 28. Third Difference of E'ndi. After *Fre'ndo*, *angle*; add,—(internal). Also insert,—Flendo, angle, (external). Fe'ldo, arch.
- Book I. Page 28. Third Difference of E'ndi. After *Bre'ndo*, *cube*; insert,—Ble'ndo, bead.
- Book I. Page 28. Third Difference E'ndo. After *Pre'ndo*, *crookedness*; insert,—Ple'ndo, curvedness.
- Book I. Page 28. Second Difference of E'ndi. After *bre'ndoi*, *axis*; insert,—Ble'ndoi, radius.
- Book I. Page 28. Fourth Difference of En'di. After *Pre'nda*, *hole*; insert,—Pel'da, rivet, double-headed pin.
- Book I. Page 28. Fourth Difference of E'ndi. After *Pre'nda*, *hole*; insert,—Ple'nda, mortice.
- Book I. Page 29. Third Difference of I'ndi. After *Tw'i'ndo*, *left side*; insert,—Tildō, opposite side.
- Book I. Page 30. Second Difference of O'mbi. After *O'MBOIZ*, *internal senses*; insert,—ROM-BOI, conception; (remaining internal effect on the consciousness when the external cause is absent. Also insert,—Blo'mboi, exquisite feeling or sensibility.
- Book I. Page 30. Third Difference of O'mbi. After, *O'MBQ*, *external senses*; insert,—ROMBQ, perception; immediate effect of external objects on the senses.
- Book I. Page 34. Third Difference of Imbi. After *Tri'mbo*, *jangling*; insert,—Tilbo, melody: Twi'mbo, melody or harmony.
- Book I. Page 36. Fifth Difference of O'nzi. After *Vr'onzi*, *fear*; insert,—Vlo'nzi, horror.
- Book I. Page 37. First Difference of E'nzi. After *Fre'nzoo*, *hovering*; insert,—Fle'nzoo, refuge.
- Book I. Page 38. Fourth Difference of E'nzi. After *Kre'nza*, *blowing the nose*; insert,—Kle'nza, drivelling.
- Book I. Page 39. First Difference of O'nzi. After *Pro'nzoo*, *descendant*; insert,—Plo'nzoo, lateral descendant.

- Book I. Page 39. Genus, Onzi. After *O'NZI*, *Economical Relation*; insert,—RONZI, Political Economy.
- Book I. Page 40. Second Difference of Anzi. After *Kra'nzoi*, *altar*; insert,—Kla'nzoi, cathedral.
- Book I. Page 40. Third Difference of Anzi. After *Fra'nzo*, *apartments*; insert,—Fla'nzo, sleeping apartment.
- Book I. Page 41. Fourth Difference of Anzi. After *Kra'nza*, *key*; insert,—Kla'nza, ward of lock.
- Book I. Page 41. Sixth Difference of Anzi. After *Gra'nzai*, *trap*; insert,—Gla'nzai, snare.
- Book I. Page 42. First Difference of Ondri. After *O'MBROO*, *parity*; insert,—ROMBROO, subordination.
- Book I. Page 42. First Difference of Ondri. After *O'MBROO*, *parity*; insert,—LO'MBROO, equality of rank: O'LDROO, inferiority of rank.
- Book I. Page 42. Fourth Difference of Enzi. After *Dre'nza*, *cord*; insert,—Dwe'nza, chain.
- Book I. Page 42. Sixth Difference of Enzi. After *Fe'nzai*, *fuel*; insert,—Fre'nzai, match.
- Book I. Page 42. Sixth Difference of Enzi. After *Ve'nzai*, *pen*; insert,—Ve'lzai, pencil, (inflexible): Vlenzai, hair pencil.
- Book I. Page 43. Genus, Andri. After *A'NDRI*, insert Judicial Relation: also A'MBRI, Court, (place): and LAMBRI, Court, (persons).
- Book I. Page 43. First Difference of Andri. After *Da'mbroo*, *witness*; insert,—Ga'mdroo, grand jury: Ga'mbroo, petit jury: Glandroo, jury (generally).
- Book I. Page 43. Second Difference of Andri. After *Pa'mbroi*, *arrest*; add,—(the person). Also insert,—Plambroi, arrest; (the goods).
- Book I. Page 44. Fifth Difference of Andri. After *Ta'mbri*, *precipitating*; insert,—Tw'ambri, precipitating on hooks.
- Book I. Page 44. Genus, Endri. After *ENDRI*, add,—*Military Relation*; then insert,—EMBRI, peace: REMBRI, war.
- Book I. Page 45. Fifth Difference of Endri. After *Te'ndri*, *buckler*; insert,—Tc'mbri, shield.
- Book I. Page 45. Fifth Difference of Endri. After *Pe'ndri*, *weapon*; add,—offensive or defensive: and insert,—Ple'ndri, offensive weapon: Peldri, defensive weapon.
- Book I. Page 45. Sixth Difference of Endri. After *ENDRAIZ*, *military places*; insert,—LE'N-DRAI, stile.
- Book I. Page 46. First Difference of Undri. After *Pu'ndroo*, *Natural Religion*; insert,—Pu'mbroo, Pantheism.
- Book I. Page 47. Third Difference of Undri. After *Tu'ndro*, *confessor*; insert,—Twu'ndro, confessor; (sufferer for opinion generally).
- Book I. Page 47. Sixth Difference of Undri. After *Vu'mbrai*, *eucharist*; insert,—Vlu'mbrai, anointing.
- Book I. Page 87. Section 184. The whole Table of *To*, *this thing*; *Tr*, *that thing*; &c. should have been repeated with *S* prefixed:—thus, *Sto*, *this thing which*; *Stro*, *that thing which*; and so throughout the Table.
- Book I. Page 88. Section 187. Insert—*Spur*, mean time; at the end of the Table.
- Book I. Page 94. Between Nos. 14 and 15 insert,—*Twis*, *or*; (explicative).
- Book I. Page 95. No. 36. After *In what degree that*, insert,—*How*.
- Book I. Page 72. Section 138. Insert,—10. *Lou*, *all*; (singular)
- Book I. Page 155. *S*, suffixed to the Concrete Ordinals, forms a Class of Adverbs, of *Time*;—namely, *a'prins*, *the first time*; *a'frins*, *the second time*; &c. &c.

- Book I. Page 45. Sixth Difference of Embri. After *Embrai*, *sepiment*; insert,—*Lembrai*, breech.
 Book I. Page 68. Section 123. After *sign of plurality of Nouns*, add,—and Verbs.
 Book I. Page 82. After number 55, insert—No. 56, Mool, *in the course of*.
 Book I. Page 95. After number 47, insert,—48, Sto'lkwin, *adding that*.
 Book I. Page 103. Section 213. After *fampu'stum!* insert,—or *fämpisi!* after *fampu'stul!* insert,—or *fämpisi!* after *empu'rtun!* insert,—or *empuv'in!* after *pampu'rtun!* insert,—or *pa'mpiv'in!* after *ko'tutum!* insert,—or *po'ntipi ko'tu!* after *dansu'rtul!* insert,—or *dausipil!* after *dinsou'tun*, insert,—or *d'insifi*.
 Book I. Page 104. Chapter V. At foot of the chapter, insert,—*Negatives*.:—Trum, trul, trun, &c.

- Book II. Page 6. Verse 25. After *is come*, insert,—that thing.
 Book II. Page 13. Verse 50. Before *brethren*, insert,—*my*.

- Book III. Letter C. Insert *Cataract*, n. *Dino'nza*.
 Book III. Letter T. *Tide flowing, (towards land)* n. *Dina'nza*. 2, *Dine'nza*, (towards the sea).

ADDENDA TO GRAMMAR.

INTERROGATIVES TABULAR BEFORE SUBSTANTIVES.

The Tabulars Interrogative, at page 107, are made to terminate in the pronoun *ai*, (*it*). These forms are used only where the pronoun *it* is emphatical. Instead of the pronoun *ai*, all these forms ought to terminate in the vowel *u*; thus,—*Dinsoi'u*, *dinsifile'u*, *dinsifine'u*;—*Dinsife'u*, *dinsifile'u*, *dinsifine'u*;—*Dinsifoo'u*, *dinsifoo'e'u*, *dinsifoo'ne'u*. These are the forms which are to be employed before *Substantive Subjects*.

Examples.

- Is the well full? *Dinsoi'u tri'nza?* i. e. Is it full—the well? *or*, Is the well full?
Dinsifile'u tri'nza? Was it full—the well? *or*, Was the well full.
Dinsifine'u tri'nza? Will it be full?—the well? *or*, Will the well be full?

CORRIGENDA.

INTRODUCTION.

Page	3	line	15 from the bottom,	instead of <i>g'enti i'nzoo</i> , write <i>t'entu i'nzoo</i> .
	3	„	1 „ „	instead of <i>di'u</i> , write <i>dri'u</i> .
	8	„	17 „ top,	insert <i>exclaimer</i> , after <i>directer</i> .
	9	„	5 „ bottom,	dele <i>O mene</i> , and insert <i>Mene</i> .
	12	„	2 „ „	instead of <i>infinitive substantives</i> , insert <i>accusative substantives</i> .
„	19	„	13 „ „	instead of <i>guttural</i> , insert <i>guttural</i> .
„	30	„	14 „ top,	instead of <i>Interrogative</i> , insert <i>Subjunctive</i> .

BOOK I.

RADICAL SUBSTANTIVES OF LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR.

Page	9	Genus Undi,	for <i>A'nti-Christ</i> , read <i>Anti-Christ</i> .
„	24	First Difference under Inji,	for <i>P'enjoo</i> , <i>F'enjoo</i> , <i>Fr'enjoo</i> , <i>T'enjoo</i> , and <i>K'enjoo</i> , insert <i>P'njoo</i> , <i>F'njoo</i> , <i>Fr'njoo</i> , <i>T'njoo</i> , and <i>K'njoo</i> .
„	28	Second Difference of Eñdi,	instead of <i>section</i> , write <i>secant</i> .
„	33	Second Difference of Imbi,	instead of <i>I'MBOIZ</i> , insert <i>I'MBOIZ</i> .
„	43	Second Difference of Andri,	instead of <i>A'mboi</i> , write <i>A'mbroi</i> .
„	43	Fourth Difference of O'ndri,	instead of <i>O'ndraz</i> , <i>rights and liberties</i> ; insert <i>O'ndraz</i> , <i>rights</i> ; and <i>O'mbraz</i> , <i>liberties</i> .
„	55	line 5 from the bottom,	instead of <i>O'ntis</i> , insert <i>O'ntus</i> .
„	67	Section 120, No. 2,	instead of <i>Krunjoo'rit krunjoo'tu</i> , insert <i>Krunjoi'rit krunjoi'tu</i> .
„	67	Sec. 120.	cancel all the words after—[§ 120], as far as— <i>such concrete</i> . Also cancel all the middle column of Concrete and Abstract ending in <i>u</i> , there being no such substantives in the language. Cancel also the observation at the foot of the page.
„	69	Chapter III.	read Chapter III. after Chapter II.; and read Chapter II. after Chapter III.
„	70	line 5 from the bottom,	instead of <i>Oh! way</i> , insert <i>O! way</i> .
„	74	Sec. 152.	instead of <i>tongwe'nikwen</i> , <i>tungwen'nikwen</i> , and <i>tengwe'nikwen</i> , insert <i>tongwe'nikwen</i> , <i>tangwen'nikwen</i> , & <i>tengwen'nikwen</i> .
„	74	Sec. 156, first line,	instead of <i>adding</i> , put <i>prefixing</i> .

„	74	Examples, line 2,	instead of <i>bra'ntinil</i> , insert <i>blampinil</i> .
„	76	line 4 from the top,	instead of <i>P'aus</i> or <i>paus</i> , insert <i>P'os</i> or <i>paus</i> .
„	78	Section 171,	instead of <i>re'ntrisool</i> , insert <i>re'mprisool</i> .
„	78	Section 172	instead of <i>kentinai'nu</i> , insert <i>kentinai'nu</i> .
„	78	Sec. 172,	instead of <i>punt'i'nupir</i> , insert <i>punt'i'nupro</i> .
„	79	Part XVI, line 5,	instead of <i>which governs it</i> , insert <i>which it governs</i> .
„	79	line 3 from the bottom,	instead of <i>Fondripu'fir</i> , insert <i>Fondripu'rfi</i> .
„	81	„ 8 „ „	instead of <i>konzipu'ntos</i> , insert <i>ko'nzipun</i> .
„	84	No. 25.	instead of <i>dontoo'dru</i> , insert, <i>dontoo'dru</i> .
„	85	line 2 from the top,	instead of <i>snurs</i> , <i>off her</i> , insert <i>snuns</i> , <i>off her</i> .
„	85	line 1 from the bottom,	instead of <i>Tan</i> , <i>ten</i> , <i>ton</i> , insert <i>Tran</i> , <i>tren</i> , <i>tron</i> .
„	85	„ 11 „ „	instead of <i>kos</i> write <i>kaus</i> : instead of <i>kes</i> write <i>kais</i> : instead of <i>ken</i> , write <i>kən</i> .
„	85	„ 11 „ top,	instead of <i>Troo</i> , <i>tri</i> , insert <i>Troo</i> , <i>tru</i> .
„	85	„ 12 „ „	instead of <i>Tre</i> , <i>tru</i> , insert <i>Tre</i> , <i>tri</i> .
„	86	„ 2 „ „	instead of <i>Gloo</i> , <i>gli</i> , insert <i>Gloo</i> , <i>glu</i> .
„	86	„ 4 „ „	instead of <i>Skroo</i> , <i>skru</i> , insert <i>Snoo</i> , <i>snu</i> ,
„	86	„ 6 „ „	instead of <i>Nas</i> , <i>towards thee</i> ; <i>nur</i> , <i>towards him</i> ; <i>nun</i> , <i>towards us</i> ; <i>nes</i> , <i>towards it</i> ; insert <i>spas</i> , <i>towards thee</i> ; <i>spur</i> , <i>towards him</i> ; <i>spun</i> , <i>towards her</i> ; <i>spes</i> , <i>towards it</i> .
„	86	„ 7 „ „	instead of <i>Naus</i> , <i>nas</i> , <i>nais</i> , <i>nurs</i> , &c., insert <i>Spaus</i> , <i>spas</i> , <i>spais</i> , <i>spars</i> , &c.
„	88	„ 5 „ „	instead of <i>Together</i> , <i>i. e. joined</i> , <i>tyool</i> , insert <i>T^ugether</i> , <i>i. e. joined</i> , <i>tyel</i> .
„	88	Sec. 187, line 7,	instead of <i>pegwi'tu</i> , insert <i>pegyu'tu</i> Instead of <i>begwi'tu</i> , insert <i>begyu'du</i> .
„	88	„ 8,	instead of <i>pegwi'du</i> insert <i>pegyu'du</i> .
„	88	Sec. 188, line 6,	instead of <i>tyi'dikwin</i> , insert <i>twi'dikwin</i> .
„	93	line 2 from the bottom,	instead of <i>in the course</i> , insert <i>in the course of</i> .
„	94	No. 9,	instead of <i>Tyel</i> , insert <i>Tyool</i> : instead of <i>be'ntipai</i> , insert <i>be'ntipo</i> .
„	94	No. 14,	instead of <i>konzipu'ntur</i> insert <i>konzipu'ntur</i> .
„	95	No. 19,	instead of <i>bonsip'dol</i> , insert <i>bonsipa'ol</i> .
„	95	No. 22,	instead of <i>tonsip'dleet</i> insert <i>tonsike'dleet</i> .
„	95	No. 23,	instead of <i>t'i'mpitoz</i> , insert <i>t'i'mpitoz</i> .
„	95	No. 24,	instead of <i>bretheren</i> , insert <i>brethren</i> .
„	95	No. 25,	instead of <i>bunda'turz</i> , insert <i>bunda'turz</i> .
„	95	No. 33,	instead of <i>pintip'dles</i> , insert <i>pintip'dles</i> .
„	95	No. 38,	instead of <i>yi'nyu</i> , insert <i>yi'nyu</i> .
„	95	No. 43.	instead of <i>Skroo'kwin</i> , insert <i>Snoo'kwin</i> .
„	95	No. 44,	instead of <i>Skro'ekwin</i> , insert <i>Sno'ekwin</i> .
„	104	line 6 from the bottom,	instead of <i>PART XIX</i> , insert <i>PART XXI</i> .
„	111	line 9 from the top,	instead of <i>ra'mpukroz</i> , insert <i>ra'mpukre-z</i> .
„	119	Sec. 4.	instead of <i>aika'an</i> , insert <i>oka'an</i> .

„	120	Sec. 246, first word,	instead of <i>There</i> , insert <i>These</i> .
„	122	line 1 from the bottom,	Transpose <i>koopau'veo bep'din tu'n'dooz</i> : to follow <i>Doopau'teo fedu'vin ku'n'dooz</i> .
„	122	bottom line,	instead of <i>ku'n'dooz</i> , insert <i>pu'n'dooz</i> .
„	133	Sec. 1, Plurals,	instead of <i>Rou'tukwi</i> , insert <i>Rou'tukwi</i> .
„	140	(<i>Its</i>)	instead of <i>vo'mbetur</i> , insert <i>vombetur</i> .
„	142	(<i>Out of</i>)	instead of <i>te'os</i> , insert <i>te'es</i> .
„	142	(<i>Rather that</i>)	instead of <i>ti'u</i> , insert <i>tri'u</i> .
„	143	(<i>Such</i>)	instead of <i>tel</i> , insert <i>tal</i> .
„	143	(<i>Shortly</i>)	instead of <i>pompite'leed</i> , insert <i>pompite'need</i> .
„	143	(<i>Their</i>)	instead of <i>fo'mbro</i> , insert <i>fo'mbra</i> .
„	147	(<i>Im</i>)	instead of <i>au im</i> , alter to <i>au im'</i>
„	147	(<i>Il</i>)	instead of <i>au il</i> , alter to <i>au il'</i> .
„	147	(<i>In</i>)	instead of <i>au in pe'ntisai</i> , alter to <i>au in' pe'ntisai</i> .
„	147	(<i>It</i>)	instead of <i>omite'es</i> , insert <i>om i'tees</i> .
„	147	(<i>Ju'tu</i> ,	instead of <i>in some degree</i> , insert <i>in a certain degree</i> ; instead of <i>he is in some degree to be blamed</i> , insert <i>he is in a certain degree to be blamed</i> .
„	150	(<i>Rous</i>)	instead of <i>Rous</i> , insert <i>Lou</i> .

BOOK II.

TRANSLATIONS.

Page	1	Verse 4,	instead of <i>tintifelee'ukwen</i> , insert <i>t'intifel</i> .
„	2	Verse 10, line 4	instead of <i>krou'skwi</i> , insert <i>klou'kwi</i> .
„	2	Verse 11, line 3,	instead of <i>kr'uskwi</i> , insert <i>klou'kwi</i> .
„	2	Verse 13, line 2,	instead of <i>krou'skwi</i> , insert <i>klou'kwi</i> .
„	3	Verse 21,	instead of <i>tq'rdi</i> , insert <i>tq'rdi</i> .
„	3	Verse 24,	instead of <i>Konzipu'rurs</i> , insert <i>konzipu'rurs</i> .
„	4	Verse 21, line 5,	instead of <i>vloom'sool</i> , insert <i>vloom'prisool</i> .
„	4	Verse 21,	instead of <i>zum</i> , insert <i>zul</i> .
„	5	Verse 11, line 2	instead of <i>gyau'su</i> , insert <i>gyo'su</i> .
„	5	Verse 18, line 1, from top,	instead of <i>tyool</i> , insert <i>tyel</i> .
„		Psalms II. verse 4,	instead of <i>who</i> (<i>in italic</i>), insert <i>who</i> , (<i>in roman letters</i>).
„	7	Psalms II. verse 7,	instead of <i>pounsipai'as</i> , insert <i>pounsipai'as</i> .
„	7	Psalms XI. verse 6, line 1,	instead of <i>tu'nsinai</i> , insert <i>tu'nsitai</i> .
„	7	Psalms XI. verse 6,	instead of <i>vr'u</i> , insert <i>ti'u</i> ; instead of <i>o vriutum</i> , insert <i>o vrautum</i> .
„	8	Psalms LXXXIV. verse 2,	instead of <i>da'nsupo</i> , insert <i>da'nsupo</i> .
„	8	Psalms LXXXIV. verse 9,	instead of <i>vrinsukoo'ro</i> , insert <i>vlumpusoo'ro</i> .
„	8	Psalms LXXXIV. v. 10, l. 2,	instead of <i>to'nzunou</i> , insert <i>fo'nzunou</i> .
„	8	„ verse 11,	instead of <i>fr'inzi</i> , insert <i>fr'inzi</i> : instead of <i>tinombookwi</i> , insert <i>timombookwi</i> : for <i>vre'ntipai</i> , put <i>ve'ntipai</i>

Page	8	Psalm LXXXIV. verse 12, instead of <i>bīnzi</i> , insert <i>bīnzī</i> .
"	8	Psalm XCI. verse 2, line 1, instead of <i>flenzaī'tos</i> , insert <i>flenzoō'tos</i> .
"	8	Psalm XCI. verse 3, instead of <i>glanzaī'ni</i> , insert <i>glanzaī'ni</i> .
"	9	Verse 13, instead of <i>ta'ndiz</i> , insert <i>va'ndiz</i> .
"	9	Verse 4, line 2, instead of <i>pondo'tur</i> , insert <i>pondo'tur</i> .
"	9	Verses 9 and 10, lines 2, instead of <i>kinra'n̄supoo</i> , insert <i>ra'n̄zoo</i> .
"	9	Verse 15, line 1, instead of <i>vra'ū</i> , insert <i>tī'ū</i> .
"	10	Verse 9, instead of <i>gou'u</i> , insert <i>gou</i> .
"	10	Verse 10, line 2, instead of <i>ponesife'leed</i> , insert <i>bonesife'leed</i> .
"	10	Verse 14, line 2, instead of <i>tinomboo'tur</i> , insert <i>timomboo'tur</i> ; instead of <i>tin- o'mboo</i> , insert <i>tīmomboo</i> ; instead of <i>pra'n̄supoo</i> , insert <i>pa'n̄supoo</i> .
"	10	I. Corinthians, verse 3, instead of <i>a'prin</i> , insert <i>a'prins</i> ; instead of <i>tau'di</i> , put <i>tau'r̄di</i> .
"	11	Verse 11, instead of <i>q'rtwi</i> , insert <i>a'rtwi</i> ; instead of <i>qr</i> , insert <i>ar</i> .
"	11	Verse 12, instead of <i>kwa'trum</i> , insert <i>kwc'trum</i> ; instead of <i>ga'nsitēn</i> , <i>gansitē'u</i> .
"	12	Verse 24, instead of <i>Rous</i> , insert <i>lou</i> .
"	12	Verse 24, instead of <i>trin'do</i> , insert <i>twī'n̄do</i> .
"	12	Verse 24, instead of <i>rous</i> and <i>rouskwi</i> , insert <i>lou</i> and <i>loukwi</i> .
"	12	Verse 26, instead of <i>dranzoo'um</i> , insert <i>dranzoo'um</i> .
"	12	Verse 27, instead of <i>rou'u fō'ndooz</i> read <i>trou'u</i> .
"	12	Verse 28, instead of <i>po'mprivoon</i> , insert <i>po'mprivin</i> ; instead of <i>fo'm- privin</i> , insert <i>po'mprivin</i> .
"	12	Verse 28, line 3, instead of <i>rous</i> , <i>too'rous</i> , insert <i>lou lou'tu</i> .
"	12	Verse 29, instead of <i>u'neqr</i> , insert <i>u'near</i> .
"	12	Verse 31, instead of <i>tau'di</i> , insert <i>tau'r̄di</i> .
"	12	Verse 35, line 2, instead of <i>u'neqr</i> , insert <i>i'neqr</i> .
"	12	Verse 37, instead of <i>ro'n̄zoi</i> , insert <i>rī'n̄zoo</i> .
"	13	Verse 39, instead of <i>Rous</i> , insert <i>Lou</i> .
"	13	Verse 43, instead of <i>rombe'tu</i> , insert <i>drombē'tu</i> .
"	13	Verse 44, instead of <i>kwa'kwi</i> , insert <i>kwa</i> .
"	13	Verse 45, instead of <i>ya'prin</i> , insert <i>ya'prins</i> .
"	13	Verse 46, instead of <i>a'prin</i> , insert <i>a'prins</i> .
"	13	Verse 47, lines 1 and 2, instead of <i>ya'prin</i> and <i>ya'frin</i> , insert <i>ya'prins</i> and <i>ya'frins</i> .
"	13	Verse 51, instead of <i>trī'ntiri</i> , insert <i>trī'ntiri</i> ; instead of <i>vrēntifai</i> , insert <i>vrēntifoo</i> .
"	14	Verse 53, line 1, instead of <i>ensuno'iipu</i> , insert <i>ensino'iipu</i> .
"	14	Revelations IV. instead of <i>Revalations</i> , insert <i>Revelations</i> .
"	14	Verse 1, line 2, instead of <i>tyau</i> , insert <i>twos</i> .
"	14	Verse 2, instead of <i>po'ntipil</i> , insert <i>po'ntipil</i> .
"	14	Verse 3, instead of <i>pa'ntivil</i> , insert <i>pa'ntikil</i> .
"	15	Verse 8, instead of <i>vundaī'tu</i> , insert <i>vundaī'du</i> ; instead of <i>plō'ntipil</i> , insert <i>plō'ntipil</i> ; instead of <i>urundaī'twi</i> , insert <i>vrundaī'twi</i> .
"	15	Verse 10, instead of <i>tetī'ndur</i> , insert <i>tetī'ndur</i> .

Page	16	top line,	instead of <i>b'mpus</i> and <i>und'nzoo</i> , insert <i>v'mpus</i> and <i>ino'nzoi</i> .
"	16	line 2, from the top,	instead of <i>d'ndus-tre'nsivool</i> , insert <i>d'ndus-tre'nsivel</i> .
"	16	line 5 from the top,	instead of <i>tyur</i> , insert <i>twur</i> .
"	16	line 7 " "	instead of <i>rous</i> and <i>rous</i> , insert <i>lou</i> and <i>lou</i> .
"	16	line 18 " "	instead of <i>tronsupod'zuruz</i> and <i>rous</i> , insert <i>tronsupoozuroz</i> and <i>lou</i> .
"	16	line 6 from the bottom,	instead of <i>bel</i> , insert <i>b_el</i> .
"	16	line 10 " "	instead of <i>i'nu</i> , insert <i>i'ni</i> .
"	16	line 11 from the top,	instead of <i>mighy</i> , insert <i>mighty</i> .
"	17	line 2 " top,	instead of <i>karunc'sukoo</i> , insert <i>karunc'supoo</i> .
"	17	line 5 " "	instead of <i>va'nzo</i> , insert <i>va'nzo</i> .
"	17	lines 13 and 14, from bottom,	instead of <i>rou'stu</i> and <i>rous</i> , insert <i>lou'tu</i> and <i>lou</i> .
"	18	top line,	instead of <i>vimb'i'nziz</i> , insert <i>vimb'i'nzi</i> .
"	18	line 19 from the top,	instead of <i>to'don</i> , insert <i>to'o'n</i> .
"	18	line 3 " bottom	instead of <i>da'ndi</i> , insert <i>do'ndi</i> .
"	19	line 5 " top,	insert after <i>listen</i> , the word <i>to</i> .
"	19	line 15 " top,	instead of <i>Pa'ntrivoz</i> , insert <i>Pa'ntripoz</i> .
"	19	line 2 from the bottom,	instead of <i>vintung'bras</i> , insert <i>vintung'bas</i> .
"	19	line 4 " "	instead of <i>vondoo'bras</i> , insert <i>vondoo'bas</i> .
"	19	line 5 " "	instead of <i>littie</i> , read <i>little</i> .
"	20	line 2 " top,	instead of <i>to'mbroo</i> , insert <i>to'ndroo</i> .
"	20	line 4 " "	instead of <i>tu</i> , insert <i>tu</i> .
"	20	lines 1, 5, and 11, fm. bottom,	instead of <i>rous</i> , insert <i>lou</i> .
"	21	top line,	instead of <i>randai'kwinz</i> , insert <i>rondaikwinz</i> .
"	22	line 8 from the top,	instead of <i>Tus pentis Po'rseu</i> , &c., insert <i>Mus pentis</i> . &c.
"	22	line 5 from the bottom	instead of <i>a'frin</i> , insert <i>a'frins</i> .
"	22	line 6 " "	instead of <i>inzo'i'ni</i> , insert <i>inzo'i'ni</i> .
"	23	line 10 " top,	instead of <i>pome'pitai</i> , insert <i>po'mpitai</i> .
"	22	line 22 from the top,	instead of <i>a</i> , insert <i>twā</i> .
"	23	line 17 " "	instead of <i>dambri'skwi</i> , insert <i>dambri'skwi</i> .
"	23	line 18 " "	instead of <i>o'mpu</i> , insert <i>o'mpuka</i> .
"	23	line 20 " "	instead of <i>a'frin ro va'mbris</i> , insert <i>a'frins ro va'ndis</i> .
"	23	line 22 " "	instead of <i>Damprisaitwi</i> , insert <i>Damprisaitwi</i> .
"	23	line 26 " "	instead of <i>a'prin</i> , insert <i>a'prins</i> .
"	23	line 7 from the bottom,	instead of <i>pe'ntisoo</i> , insert <i>pe'ntusoo</i> .
"	24	lines 1 and 10 top,	instead of <i>a'trin</i> , insert <i>a'trins</i> .
"	24	line 14 " "	instead of <i>a tindi'o'stes</i> , insert <i>ta tindi'o'stes</i> .
"	25	line 13 " "	instead of <i>densit'o's</i> , insert <i>densit'o's</i> .
"	25	bottom line,	instead of <i>d'i</i> , insert <i>dr'u</i> .
"	25	line 13 from the bottom,	instead of <i>rou'skwi</i> , insert <i>lou'kwi</i> .
"	25	line 16 " "	instead of <i>po'drous</i> , insert <i>lou'pu</i> .
"	26	line 20 from the top,	instead of <i>dendis'ges</i> , insert <i>densiv'ges</i> .
"	26	line 6 from the bottom,	instead of <i>be'ntipo</i> , insert <i>be'ntipai</i> .
"	26	line 7 " "	instead of <i>rous</i> , insert <i>lou</i> .
"	26	line 12 " "	instead of <i>a'trin</i> , insert <i>a'trins</i> .

Page	27	line 9	„ top,	instead of <i>re'nsitai</i> , insert <i>re'ntisai</i> .
„	27	line 15	„ bottom,	instead of <i>vi'ntison</i> , insert <i>vi'ntisoon</i> .
„	28	Head line,		instead of <i>VANDQ'ITU</i> , insert <i>VRANDQ'ITU</i> .
„	28	line 3	„ top,	instead of <i>pi'a'n_{oo}</i> , insert <i>ka'n_{oo}</i> .
„	28	line 4	„ „	instead of <i>zod'vru</i> , insert <i>zod'vru</i> .
„	29	line 11	„ „	instead of <i>pe'nzis</i> , insert <i>e'nzis</i> .
„	29	John Locke, line 3	„	instead of <i>pa'nzoiz</i> , insert <i>pa'nzoiz</i> .
„	29	line 5, from the bottom,		instead of <i>po'ndi</i> , insert <i>po'ndi</i> .
„	29	lines 8 and 9	„	instead of <i>rou'skwi</i> and <i>rou'skwin</i> , insert <i>lou'kwi</i> and <i>lou'kwin</i> .
„	30	line 15,	„ top,	instead of <i>yootum tos</i> , insert <i>tos'tum</i> .
„	30	No. 2,		instead of <i>bro'ntina</i> , insert <i>brontinas</i> .
„	31	No. 3. line 3,		instead of <i>nul</i> , insert <i>nul</i> .
„	31	No. 6. line 6,		instead of <i>dro'ntus</i> , insert <i>dro'ndus</i> .
„	32	No. 8. line 2,		dele <i>u</i> .
„	32	No. 9, line 12,		instead of <i>bi'nzes</i> , insert <i>bi'nzes</i> .
„	35	line 12 from the top,		instead of <i>pre'ntisoi</i> , insert <i>pre'ntisoi</i> .
„	35	line 3 from the bottom,		instead of <i>o'nzil</i> , insert <i>o'nzil</i> .
„	35	line 11	„ „	instead of <i>gi'ntivo</i> , insert <i>gi'ntivai</i> .
„	36	line 2 from the top,		instead of <i>pinond'rit</i> , insert <i>bede'mboo</i> .
„	36	line 4	„ „	instead of <i>rous</i> , insert <i>lou</i> .
„	36	line 11	„ „	instead of <i>gimboo'rit</i> , insert <i>bede'mboo</i> .
„	36	line 19	„ „	instead of <i>tel</i> , insert <i>tyel</i> ; instead of <i>ko'utu</i> , insert <i>kou'tu</i> .
„	40	line 12 from the bottom,		instead of <i>dronzo'tos</i> , insert <i>dronzo'tas</i> ; instead of <i>Fo'ndripet</i> , insert <i>Fo'ndripun</i> .
„	42	line 12 from the top,		instead of <i>pronza'tons</i> , insert <i>pronza'tonz</i> .

A D D E N D A.

No'lgwin, *by no means*; i. e. *emphatically not*.Gwin, *emphatically*.Kwint, *emphatical*.

BOOK. III.

A

D I C T I O N A R Y

OF THE

PHILOSOPHIC LANGUAGE.

THE DICTIONARY.

A B O

A, article indefinite, w before a vowel, as wu'mvi, a tree. 2, W, after an initial consonant, as bwi'nzi, a man. 3, U, before a consonant, as u binzi, a man. 4, Yoo, before either a vowel or consonant, as yoo binzi, a man; yoo c'ndi an event. 5, Oo, after the initial consonant, as boo'inzi, a man.

Abandon, v. *Fr'entifai*. 2, *Bro'n-sipai*, i. e. by God.

Abase, v. a. *Kra'ntifrost*. 2, *Bra'm-pifrost*. 3, *F'empikrost*.

Abash, v. a. *Fr'o'nsivrost*.

Abate, v. a. *Pla'ntiprost*, to make little. 2, *Dwa'ntipai*, to make less. 3, *Gla'ntiprost*, to mitigate. 4, *Da'ntisai*, i. e. to deduct.

Abbot, n. *Donombro'fas*.

Abbey, n. *Dono'mbro*.

Abbreviate, v. a. *Fr'a'ntifrost*, to shorten. 2, *V'i'ntikrost*, to epitomise.

Abridge, v. a. (see abbreviate).

Abdicate, v. a. *Tr'entipai*.

Abed, v. *Tou'nsupo*.

Abet, v. a. *Kra'ntinai*. 2, *Fo'n-sisai*. 3, *Bo'ntifai*.

Abhor, v. a. *Betro'nsikai*. 2, *Bebro'n-sinai*, i. e. to feel great aversion.

Abide, v. *Ru'ntisai*. 2, *V'i'ntipi*. 3, *Da'upinai*. 4, *Re'ntisai*. 5, *Ra'h-sipai*. 6, *Dro'ntipai*. 7, *G'empivai*.

Abject, adj. *Bebra'mpou*. 2, *Be-gro'nsou*. 3, *Trempi*.

Ability, n. *Bro'ndo*. 2, *O'mbi*. 3, *Anzi*, as a man of property.

Ahjure, v. a. *Frino'ntisai*, to deny on oath. 2, *Bis ko'ntisai*.

Ablatum, n. *Da'ndis*.

Able, adj. *Bro'nti*. 2, *Ompu*.

Abode, (see abide, past tense.)

Abolish, v. a. *Pla'ntiprost*. 2, *Pro'n-sipai*. 3, *Kro'nsipai*. 4, *Unto'n-trinai*, i. e. to unlaw. 5, *Um'pin-tipai*, to undo. 6, *Um'ventivai*.

Abominate, v. a. *Betro'nsikai*. 2, *Bebro'nsikai*.

Aboard, adv. (active) *Indroo'mu*. 2, (entitive) *Indroo'tu*.

A C C

Abortion, n. *Tra'nzoo*.

Above, prep. *Droo* or *dru*. 2, adv. *Bi'ndi*. 3, *Yi'ukyu*, i. e. more than, as more than six, *yi'ukyu avin*.

Abound, v. *Fr'a'ntipi*. 2, *Tra'ntipi*.

About, prep. *Gle* or *gli*, round about. 2, *Ze* or *zi*, i. e. not direct. 3, *Stul*, more or less. 4, *Fe* or *fi*, i. e. concerning.

Abroad, adv. *Mis*: as, he went abroad, *wai mis pre'ntisel*. 2, *Tis*, out of; as he was out of the house, i. e. *tis po'ntipil*. 3, *Ba'ndu*, publicly.

Abrogate, v. a. *Unto'ntrinai*.

Abrupt, adj. *Den'o'ntuvoo*, finished suddenly or confusedly. 2, *Dim'o'ntifai*, to discontinue confusedly.

Absence, n. *Pri'ndoi*.

Absolving, v. *Da'ntrifai*. 2, *Umbu'n-trikai*, to un-excommunicate.

Absolute, adj. *To'nti*. 2, *Ta'nta*. 3, *Gro'ntur*.

Abstain, v. *Vre'ntikai*. 2, *Fempifi*, to be abstinent.

Abstemious, adj. *F'empou*.

Abstergive, adj. *Peze'nsung*. 2, *Da'n-tukrost*.

Abstinence, n. *Vre'ndi*. 2, *Femboi*.

Abstract, n. *Findoi*. 2, *Di'ndi*.

Abstruse, adj. *Tri'nti*. 2, *Grentupoo*.

Absurd, adj. *Fla'mpus*. 2, *Vr'ontu*, i. e. incongruous.

Abundance, n. *Fr'a'ndoo*.

Abuse, v. a. *De'ventivai*. 2, *Pa'n-trinai*.

Abusiveness, n. *Gapa'ntinai*. 2, *Gatre'mpinai*.

Abut, v. 1. *Kri'ntini*.

Abyss, n. *Beta'ndoi*.

Academy, n. *Vo'ndro*.

Acara, n. *Gra'nji*.

Accelerate, v. a. *To'mpikrost*. 2, *Yin'to'mpikrost*. 3, *Yink'i'ntiprost*.

Accent, n. *T'indoo*.

Accept, v. a. *Kre'ntinai*.

Acceptable, adj. *Gakre'ntumoo*. 2, *Do'nsung*.

Acaptation, n. *Ri'ndoi*.

A C Q

Access, n. *Pe'ndis*. 2, *O'mbi pne-tisai*. 3, *Kro'ndoi pe'ntisai*.

Accessory, n. *Kra'nta'ro*.

Accident, n. *Bro'ndoo*. 2, *Gro'nturi*. 3, *Flonsu'rtis*. 4, n. *Endi*.

Acclamation, n. *Tra'nzo*. 2, *Tra'nzo kon'zetu*. 3, *Tra'nzo gonze'tu*.

Accommodate, v. a. *Vo'ntikrost*. 2, *Vo'ntifai*.

Accompany, v. a. *Fo'nsinai*. 2, *Pus pontipi*, to be with. 3, *Tyool pre'ntisai* or *pe'ntisai*.

Accomplish, v. a. *To'ntivrost*. 2, *Ventivai*. 3, *De'ntivai*.

Accord, v. *To'nsifai*. 2, *Vo'ntiki*. 3, adv. *Fintu'ipu to'nza*. 4, adv. *To'nzum*. 5, *Vo'ndu*.

Accordingly, adv. *Vo'ndu*. 2, *Yun*, according as. 3, *Voo* or *vu*, prep. according to.

Accost, v. a. *Tin'tifrost*. 2, *Fa'n-sikrast*. 3, *Ta'nsikai*.

Accounting, n. *Ve'nda*. 2, v. *Go'n-sifai*.

Accoutered, part. *En'gunoo*. 2, *Re'ngunoo*.

Accrue, v. *Ro'ntifi*. 2, *E'ntiki*.

Accumulate, v. *V'insifrost*.

Accurate, adj. *To'nti*.

Accurse, v. a. *Tro'nsipai*.

Accuse, v. a. *Ta'ntipai*. 2, *Ka'n-tripai*. 3, *Da'ntrinai*.

Accustom, v. *Po'mprinai*. 2, *Dapi'n-tipai*, i. e. frequently to do.

Ace, n. *A'pin*. 2, *Pe'ndoo*, i. e. jot.

Acerbity, n. *Tri'mba*.

Ache, *Trombi*.

Achieve, v. a. *To'ntivai*. 2, *Ven-tivai*. 3, *Do'ntipai*.

Acid, n. *Ki'mba*.

Acknowledge, v. a. *To'nsifai*. 2, *Tri'ntisai*. 3, *Ti'ntisai*.

Aconite, n. *To'mvoo*.

Acorn, n. *Ko'ndo pumve'tu*.

Acquaint, v. *Bo'nsifrast*.

Acquaintance, n. *Ko'nza*.

Acquiesce, v. *Re'nsiki*. 2, *Tampivi*.

Acquire, v. a. *Pentikai*. 2, *Fentikai*.

Aquit, v. a. *T'entinai*, of debt. 2, *Da'ntrifai*.

Acre, n. *Teno'ndoo*.

Acrimony, n. Fri'mba.
Act, n. Do'ndoo. 2, Ti'ndo, i. e. act of a play. 3, To'ndra. 4, To'mbra. 5, Bo'ndo, i. e. actualness. 6, Do'ntipai. 7, To'n-trivai.
Action, n. Do'ndoo.
Action of God, n. On'zoo. 2, On'zoi. 3, On'zo. 4, On'za. 5, An'zi. 6, An'zoo. 7, A'nzoi. 8, An'zo. 9, A'mbroi, action at law. 10, A'uzis, gesture.
Active, adj. Gado'ntur. 2, Gaze'nti. 3, Go'mpu.
Actualness, n. Bo'ndo.
Acus Aristoteles, n. Ba'hjmoi.
Acute, adj. Gade'nsivai, apt to cut. 2, Gra'ntur. 3, Fo'mpa, sprightly. 4, Pa'mpi, sagacious.
Acute angle, n. Tre'ndo.
Acute sound, n. Pri'mbo.
Adage, n. Pri'ndi.
Adamant, n. Pu'nja, i. e. diamond.
Adapt, v. a. Teru'tikai. 2, Vo'n-tikrost.
Add, v. a. Nus pe'ntipai. 2, Tel-pe'ntipai. 3, Vra'ntigrost. 4, Fro'nsifai vran'do. 5, Ve'ntinai vran'do.
Adder, n. Dri'njis.
Adder's bolt, n. Don'ja. 2, Adder's tongue, Tro'mvoo.
Adz, n. U de'nsuvo fra'nzis. 2, U de'nsuvo pa'nzis.
Addict, v. a. Don'di po'nsimai. 2, A'mbu po'nsidai.
Addition, n. Va'ndis.
Addle, adj. Fro'mpu.
Address, v. a. Fa'nsikai.
Adequate, adj. Tet'a'ntur.
Adhere, v. a. Fe'ntifai.
Adherent, adj. Fe'ntufo, which adheres. 2, Gafe'ntufo. 3, Kra'hta.
Adjacent, adj. Nus da'nsuvo. 2, Nus ti'ntou.
Adjective, n. Tri'ndoi.
Adieu, v. Gra'nsikoz, i. e. farewell.
Adjoin, v. Nus pe'ntifai. 2, Sus kri'ntiti, to be at the margin. 3, Ti'ntifai, to approach.
Adjudge, v. Ba'mprifai.
Adjourn, v. Plintiprost, postpone. 2, Dri'ntifai, yoo'skru, bu'ndisin.
Adjunct, n. Pro'ndis.
Adjure, v. a. Bis ko'ntrigrast. 2, To'nsikai unde'di. 3, Po'nsikai unde'di.
Adjust, v. a. Ba'ntriprost. 2, Vo'n-tikrost. 3, Ve'ntinai, balance.
Adjutant, n. Ke'mbro.
Adjutant, n. Bo'ndoi.
Administer, v. a. Vo'mprinai, to officiate. 2, Dro'nsitai, to serve. 3, Ke'ntinai, to give.
Admiral, n. In'ru'fas. 2, Pi'ndri, Lord High Admiral. 3, Pi'mbri, Admiral of the Fleet. 4, Plin'dri, Vice-admiral. 5, Pilbri, Rear-admiral.

Admiration, n. Po'nzi.
Admit, v. Pe'ntinai mus pre'ntisai. 2, Pron'e'sikai mus pre'ntisai. 3, Tri'ntisai.
Admonish, v. a. Kro'nsikai.
Adolescence, n. Tu'ndinoo.
Adonis-flower, n. Ba'mvino.
Adoo, n. Ke'ndo.
Adopt, v. a. Fro'na'nsiprost.
Adore, v. Un'trinai.
Adorn, v. a. Va'ntikai.
Advance, v. a. Pre'ntisai gi'ndi. 2, Fe'ntisai. 3, Gentifrost. 4, Pinsipai, to lift. 5, Bi'ntitrost. 6, Bra'ntiprost. 7, Ka'ntifrost. 8, Bampifrost, to dignify.
Advantage, n. Brandoo. 2, Fe'ndi. 3, Kro'ndoi.
Advent, n. Pe'ndis.
Adventitious, adj. Tone'sunoo. 2, Dron'e'sutoo. 3, Kra'hta.
Adventure, n. Dro'ndi. 2, Flo'nzoo. 3, Kre'ndo. 4, Tro'ndi.
Adventure, the, n. Eno'nda, the commercial thing sent out.
At a venture, adv. Eno'ndu.
Adverb, n. Ki'ndoi, adverb derived. 2, Ti'ndoi, adverb underived.
Adverse, adj. To'ntus. 2, Bro'ntu. 3, Pro'nsa, inimical. 4, Fra'mpur.
Adversary, n. Pro'nza.
Adversity, n. Fra'mboo.
Advert, v. a. Pro'nsitai.
Advertise, v. a. Bo'nsifrast. 2, Kro'nsikai.
Advise, v. a. Ko'nsikai.
Advised, part. Ko'nsukoo. 2, Pa'm-punoo. 3, Fa'mpunoo.
Adulation, n. Dre'mba.
Adult, n. Tu'ntimoor.
Adulterate, v. a. Fro'ntivrost gron-do'ti. 2, Fro'ntivai.
Adultery, n. Fa'mbra.
Adumbrate, v. Fri'mpivai.
Advocate, n. Da'ndroo. 2, U fa'm-broo.
Advowson, n. On'o'ndra.
Adust, adj. Oo'ngupoo, which has been burnt.
Afar, adv. Tri'ndou.
Affable, adj. Tem'pus. 2, De'mpa.
Affair, n. U pi'ntupoon, a thing which is to be done hereafter. 2, E'ndo. 3, Fo'ndoo.
Affect, v. Tra'mpiti. 2, Tra'mpitai, to act conceitedly.
Affected, adj. Oo'nguloo, excited. 2, Do'nsunoo.
Affectation, n. Tra'mbo. 2, Twe'm-bo, an ambitious manner.
Affection, n. On'zil. 2, Bo'nzi. 3, To'nzi.
Affiance, n. To'nzifo. 2, Do'nzi.
Affidavit, n. Ko'ntrusoo dampru-pori. 2, Ko'ntrusoo (sub-species) oath in writing.
Affinity, n. On'zoi.
Affirmation, n. Fi'ndis.
Affix, v. a. Nus vrimpifrost. 2, Nus pe'ntipai.

Afflict, v. a. Fra'mpivai.
Affluence, n. Fra'ndoo.
Afford, v. Pre'ntinai bentipai. 2, Pe'ntinai. 3, Ke'ntinai. 4, To'n-trikai. 5, Tri'ntisai, to grant.
Afraid, adj. Vo'nsu.
Affront, v. Pa'mprinai.
Afresh, adv. Ti'ndur; 2, Ve'ndou. 3, Vool.
After, prep. Ce or ei. 2, Flin'dur. 3, Ve'ndus. 4, Vo'nda.
Afterbirth, n. Dro'ndis.
Afternoon, n. Blu'ndisil.
Aftertimes, in; adv. Plin'dupin.
Again, adv. Vool. 2, Ve'ndou, ve'nduso, like that which repeats.
Against, prep. Be or bi. 2, Ke or ki.
Agate, n. Pru'njoi.
Age, n. Undinoo. 2, Si u'meu undinoo'tas? what is thy age?
Age (under) adj. Kro'nsitu un'dinoo.
Age, (of full) adj. Un'kro'nsutoo un'dinoo. 2, Tuntinupil.
Age-middle, n. Ku'ndinoo.
Age-old, n. Bu'ndinoo.
Age (declining) n. Vu'ndinoo.
Agent, n. Do'ntupor. 2, Vis e'n-tuvor, i. e. the instead business person. 3, Vis entuvo'fas.
Aggravate, v. a. Yin prantiprost. 2, Yin gra'ntiprost.
Aggregate (an) n. Vran'do.
Agility, n. Go'mbi. 2, To'mbi.
Agitate, v. a. Daze'nsikai. Bre'ntisai. 3, Te'nsivai.
Agnus castus, n. Vri'mvoo.
Agony, n. Go'nzis. 2, Bekro'nzi.
Ago, adv. Plin'dur. 2, Beplin'dur.
Agree, v. Vo'ntiki. 2, On'trikai. 3, To'nsifai. 4, Tri'ntisai. 5, Tem'pini.
Agreable, adj. Vo'ntu. 2, Do'ntu.
Agriculture, n. In'zo.
Agrimony, n. Ta'mvinioi.
Aground, adv. Din'zo'ju. Fintou'tu din'zo'pu.
Aque, n. Pru'mboi.
Ah! Characteristic exclamation; Ha! Its meaning depends on the tone of the speaker's voice, signifying sometimes sorrow, sometimes pity, sometimes, &c. &c.
Aye, adv. Ti'ndur.
Aid, n. Bo'ndoi.
Ail, v. Fo'ntifai, to move, excite.
Aim, n. Fo'ndis. 2, Ve'ndoi.
Air, n. Un'zoi. 2, Pu'nzoi, what fills the spaces beyond the atmosphere. 3, Pru'nzoi. 4, Pantivis, the countenance. 5, v. Un'isifai, to air, i. e. warm.
Airy, adj. Un'zou. 2, Tro'mpa. 3, Tra'mpi.
Ache, v. Da'nsifai.
Acorn, n. Ko'ndo pimve'tn.
Alabaster, n. Pu'njoi.
Alacrity, n. Ta'mba.
Alarm, n. Tronde'dis. 2, Pentru-koldis.

Alas! int. Ula's! 2, Kronze'dis. 3, Dronzai'dis.

Alaternus, n. Ki'mva.

Albeit, } conj. Nool or nul.

Although, }

Alcoran, n. Pu'ndrai tu bu'nturpirz.

Aleyon, } n. Ti'ujo. 2. adj. Te'nti.

Haleyon, }

Alder, n. Tu'mvi. 2. Di'mvoi.

Alderman, n. Do'ntri'fas. 2, Do'n-
ontri'fas, Mayor. 3, Do'nantri'fas,
Recorder. 4, Do'nentri'fas, Town
Clerk. 5, Do'nintri'fas, Clerk of
the Peace. 6, Do'nuntri'fas, Ald-
erman. 7, Do'noltri'fas, Com-
mon Councillor; and 8, Do'nal-
tri'fas, Assessor.

Ale, n. De'nzoo, of any quality. 2,
Deno'nzoo, ale of the first quality.
3, Denah'zoo, ale of the second
quality. 4, Dene'nzoo, ale of the
third quality, &c. &c.

Ale-cost, n. Ka'mvoi.

Ale-hoof, n. Po'nviz.

Alehouse, n. Tontroo'tus denzoo'di.

Alembic, n. Vensai'tus.

Alexanders, } n. Ka'mva.

Alisander, }

Algebra, n. Vondoo'pas, the quan-
tityart. 2, Vondoo'bras, the quan-
tity science. 3, Yo'ntur bondoo'-
bras or bas.

Alien, n. Tro'nga.

Alienate, v. Fre'ntipai. 2, Tro'ngi-
most, to estrange.

Alight, v. Undensifai. 2, Um-
bensivai. 3, Tris pre'ntisai. 4,
Tris pe'ntisai.

Alike, adv. Pa'ndu. 2 Ba'ndur.

Aliment, adj. Vansurtis.

Alimony, n. Krono'ngis, allowance
to woman legally separated from
her husband.

Alive, adv. Da'nzur. 2, Unsupoo
fe'ngis, live coal.

Alkanet, n. Fo'mvino.

All, n. Andis tri'tu, the whole of
something. 2, Rou'u, all, plural.

At all, adv. Frai'tu.

All one, adj. Ba'tur.

Already, adv. Tro'su. 2, To'su.
3, To'cu.

Altogether, adv. Andus. 2, Vra'ndi.
3, To'ndi.

Always, adv. Ti'ndur. 2, Grou'usu.
3, Grou'utu. 4, Grou'usu to'nta

Alkay, v. Gla'ntipai. 2, Yil planti-
prost. 3, Yil gla'ntiprost.

Allege, v. a. Vi'tinai. 2, Ti'tinai.

Allegiance, n. Ve'mbi. 2, Be'mbi.

Allegory, n. Vri'no'ndo, a series of
metaphors, or tropes.

Alley, n. Frantou'danzoi, dranzo'twi.

All heal, n. Ga'mvinoi.

All heal, Hercules, Da'mva.

Alligator, n. Ti'ngis.

Alliance, n. Go'ndro. 2, On'zoi.

Alloy, n. Ono'ngi, metal mixed with
an inferior metal.

Allot, v. To'nsinai Yu'ndi. 2, To'n-
sinai ru'ndi. 3, Pe'ntinai yu'ndi,
runde'twi. 4, Kro'nsivai. 5, Ke'n-
tinai. 6, Pe'ntinai. 7, Tri'ntisai.
8, To'nsitai. 9, To'nsifai.

Allowance, n. To'nsunoo u'ndi, or
ru'ndi. 2, Pe'ntunoo u'ndi, run-
de'twi. 3, Ko'ngis.

Allude, v. Tri'ntinai.

Allure, v. Bo'nsikai.

Allusion, n. Tri'nda.

Almanack, n. Puno'ndis, a table of
the days of the week, and months
of the year.

Almsgiving, n. (the virtue) Be'mbo.
2, Be'mbiko.

Alms, n. Bembu'koo'ri.

Almicanter, n. Dri'ngis.

Almighty, adj. Vro'nti o'mpu.

Almoner, n. Bempuko'fas.

Almond, n. Pru'mva, the tree.
Pru'mva'sit the fruit. 3, Dandoi.
(glandule) 4, Tra'ndo, place of
almonds of the ear.

Almost adv. Sool.

Aloe, n. Pro'mvinoi. 2, Pu'mvinoi.

Aloft, adv. Ka'ndou.

Alone, adv. Fro'nzum. 2, Tyel.

Along, prep. Goo or gu. 2, De or
di. 3, Gloo.

All along, adv. Dra'nzus.

Aloof, adv. Tri'ndou.

Aloud, adv. Be'zimbi.

Alphabet, n. Pino'ndoo.

Also, conj. Kwel.

Altar, n. Kra'nzoi.

Alter, v. Vre'ntifai.

Altercation, n. Tve'mba.

Alternation, n. Do'ndis.

Althea, n. Da'mvino.

Altitude, n. Ka'ndoi.

Alum, n. Fu'ngi.

Am, entitive verb, (tabular) Po'n-
too. 2, Um; as au um, I am.

Amain, adv. Gra'ndur.

Amalgam, n. Una'ngi, metal mixed
with quicksilver.

Amaranth, n. Bra'hvoo, prince's
feather.

Amass, v. a. Vi'nsifrost.

Amaze, v. Gro'nsivrost. 2, Pro'm-
pifrost. 3, Bepo'nsikrost.

Ambages, n. Zis pa'nzoz. 2, Fri'nda.

Ambient, adj. Vri'no'nti. 2, Fe'ntitai,
to encircle.

Ambiguous, adj. Pri'nta. 2, Gabro'n-
sufoo, apt to be doubled.

Ambition, n. Tre'mbo.

Ambling, n. Fe'nzoi.

Ambidexter, n. Do'nontupo'ro, any
one treacherously acting for op-
posite parties, a double dealer.

Ambulatory, adj. Krape'nsifai.

Ambush, n. Te'mbroo.

Amen, v. Use's vro ! or Vro use's.

Amend, v. a. Tra'ntiprost.

Amends, n. Dre'ndoi. 2, Dre'ntisai,
to compensate.

Amerce, v. a. Dantrisai.

Amethyst, n. Vu'nja.

Amia, n. Pa'nja.

Amiable, adv. Gato'nsukoo.

Amicable, adj. Bipo'nsa.

Amis, adj. Tro'ndi. 2, Ge'ndi. 3,
Des, transcendental, signifying
corruptive.

Amity, n. Ponz'arit.

Ammi, n. Bishop's weed, Kra'mvi.

Ammunition, n. E'ndril.

Among, prep. Skoo and Sku.

Amorous, adj. Gato'nsuko.

Amort, adj. Dwakro'nsu, in a state
of impetuous grief.

Amount, n. Vrantusoo'ri.

Amphibious, adj. Rano'nsur.

Amphiboly, n. Pri'no'nda.

Amphitheatre, n. U pe'nti tontron'tus.

Ample, adj. Bi'ntou. 2, Pra'ntur. 3,
Fa'ntou.

Amplification, n. Fri'nda.

Amplify, v. Fri'ntinai.

Amulet, n. Rene'nga, a thing worn
to preserve from disease, witch-
craft, &c.

An, article, Y. 2. I. 3, We. 4, E.
(see Grammar §. 135.)

Anacardium, n. Gru'mva.

Anagram, n. Rino'ngi, a new word
formed from another.

Analem, n. Rino'ngis, a projection
of the sphere.

Analogy, n. Pa'noni, generic like-
ness betwixt or among things
which differ. 2, Ru'ndi.

Analysis, n. Preno'ndoi, the separa-
tion of a thing into its constituent
parts. 2, Prena'ndoi, the speaking
of, or considering those parts.

Anarchy, n. Ombri.

Anas Campestris Bellonii, n.
Kre'ngi.

Anathema, n. Bundri.

Anatomy, n. Rino'ngoo, art of dis-
secting bodies.

Ancestor, n. Po'nzoo,

Anchor, n. Ti'ndro.

Anchoret, n. Du'mbroi

Anchovy, n. Ba'mijo.

Ancient, adj. Tri'ntur. 2, Bu'ntimur.

3, Fe'ndro, ensign. 4, Di'mbro.

Ankle, n. Ba'ne'ndi.

And, conj. kw. 2, Kwi. 3, Kwe.

Andiron, n. Fe'no'ngis.

Anemone, n. Ta'mvino.

Aneurism, n. Gru'mbo.

Anew, adv. Ti'ndur. 2, Ve'ndou. 3,
Vool, again.

Angel, n. Pi'nzoo. 2, Fi'nzoo. 3,
Fri'nzoo. 4, Ba'ngi, seate.

Angelica, n. Ba'mva.

Anger, n. To'ngi. 2, Tw'e'mboo.

Angle, n. Fe'ndro. 2, Te'ndo, right
angle. 3, Tre'ndo, obtuse angle.

4, Tw'e'ndo, acute angle.

Angle, v. Dono'ntifai, to fish with
rod and line.

Anguish, n. Tra'mboo, anxiety. 2,
Betro'mbi, pain. 3, Bekro'ngi, in-

tense grief. 4, Bet'rendi, intense trouble.
Angular, adj. Fre'nti.
Any, Demonstrative, Rai, sing. 2, Rai'u, plural. 3, Kyoo'nu, whither. 4, Kyoo'tu.
Animadversion, n. Pro'nzo.
Animal, n. Ki'uzi.
Animate parts of the world, n. Iuziz.
Animate, v. Fo'nsisai.
Animosity, n. Ton'onzi, old anger. 2, Ten'anzi, perverse anger.
Anisced, n. Pa'mva.
Annals, n. Puno'ndaiz, chronological naming of facts.
Annals, n. To'ndro ge'ntunoo fon-dro'nu, kundroikwi.
Annex, v. Pe'ntifai nu.
Annihilate, v. a. Pro'hsipai.
Anniversary, n. Puna'ndai, annual solemnity.
Annoy, v. a. Pro'tinai. 2, Tre'ntikai.
Annotations, n. Vi'ndiz.
Annual, adj. Pu'ntai or pu'ntus.
Annuity, n. Pu'ntus ge'nda. 2, Pu'ntairi. 3, Bo'mprukori, rent. 4, Kronsusoori.
Annul, v. a. Plontiprost. 2, Pro'n-sipai. 3, Ump'itipai.
Annulet, n. Pe'fendi.
Annunciation, n. Ti'ndi.
Anoint, v. a. Vi'nsikai, to smear.
Anomalous, adj. Bisbi'nta.
Anon, adv. Flindur.
Anonymous, adj. Unko'ntupoo.
Another, demon. Roi, singular. 2, Roi'u, plural.
Answer, n. Pri'ndis.
Answerable, adj. Vo'ntu. 2, Ven-tunast, who will be made to reckon.
Ant, n. Bo'hja.
Ant-bear n. Bi'nji.
Antagonist, n. Pro'nza. 2, adj. Tro'ntus or tro'ntai.
Antarctic circle, n. Bi'nzis.
Antarctic pole, n. Pri'nti pre'ndoi.
Antecedent, adj. Fri'ntur.
Antedate, n. Cusbi'ntipai, or Bi'ntipai cu.
Anthem, n. Fu'mbra.
St. Anthony's Fire, n. Dru'mboi, Erysipelas.
Antichrist, n. Ru'ndoi.
Anticipate, v. a. Te'ntivai. 2, Kri'ntipi.
Antidote, n. Bla'mbri. 2, Bike'ntunoori.
Antelope, n. Fl'ijoi, goat with straight wreathed horns.
Antimony, n. Fu'zo.
Antipathy, n. Bro'zi.
Antipodes, n. Dri'zoi.
Antiquary, n. Tri'no'ndoo.
Antiquated, adj. Plontuprost in-doo'ti.
Antique, adj. Twi'ntur.

Antiquity, n. Twi'ndoo. 2, Bu'ndinoo, old age.
Antithesis, n. Trontairi.
Antitype, n. Trontufoori.
Anvil, n. Fla'uzis.
Anxiety, n. Tra'mboo.
Apace, adv. To'mbu.
Apart, adv. Vra'ndi.
Ape, n. Pri'ho.
Aper, n. Tra'nja.
Aphorism, n. U pra'ntou binda.
Aphua gobites, n. Ta'ho.
Apoeraphal, adj. Bronsou'tu vo'ndra.
Apologue, n. U tro'ntur ti'ndi.
Apology, n. Ta'mbroi.
Apothecne, n. U fa'mpus pri'ndo.
Apoplexy, n. Tru'mba.
Aporrhais, n. Tro'hjinoo.
Apostasy, n. Vumbro'rit.
Apostene, n. Vu'mboo.
Apostle n. Tu'ndroi.
Apothecary, n. Ri'nsairo, or Ri'nsaidis.
Appal, v. O'kai tra'nsa. 2, Bu'mpikai, to faint. 3, Vro'nsikai vronsiki'twi.
Apparel, n. En'za.
Appearance, n. Tre'ndoo. 2, Fa'mbroi, i. e. at law. 3, Fro'ndoo, ens apparens.
Apparent, adj. Fro'ntupo, which appears, or fro'ntur. 2, Te'ntur.
Apparition, n. Pomputoori insur. 2, Pomputoori.
Apparitor, Pantrufo'ro, or fo'fas summoning officer.
Apartment, n. Fa'zo. 2, Fan'otwis.
Appeal, n. Ga'mbroi. 2, v. Ga'mprifai, to appeal.
Appear, v. fro'ntipai. '2, To'ntipai. 3, Tro'ntipai. 4, Fa'mprifai, i. e. at law.
Appearing, Meteor, Unzil.
Appease, v. Unto'nsikai, to un-anger.
Appendage, n. U kranta'ri, an accessory thing.
Appertain, v. Ba'ntini, to be pertinent.
Appetite, n. Ko'mboi.
Applaud, v. Di'donsikai, to signify commendation. 2, Bego'nsikai, greatly to praise.
Apple, n. Puvoo'sit, i. e. the fruit of the apple; sit signifies fruit. 2, Pondo, fruit. 3, Dre'mvino, the thorn apple. 4, Fe'mvino, the apple of love. 5, Dru'mvoo, Adam's apple. 6, Fre'mvinoi, mad apple. 7, Fran'ondo, pupil of the eye.
Apply, v. Te'ntifai. 2, Pe'ntipai.
Appoint, v. To'nsimai, to intend. 2, Pe'ntivai, to design. 3, Po'nsikai, to command.
Apposite, adj. Bo'ntu, congruous. 2, Ba'nta, pertinent.
Apprehend, v. Po'mpivai, to understand. 2, Po'mpifai, to perceive.

3, Vro'nsifai, to be of opinion, think. 4, Pa'mprifai, to arrest.
Apprentice, n. Tonsuto'ro, a learner. 2, Tonanguto'ro, learner of a trade.
Approach, v. Ti'ntivai.
Approbation, n. To'ngo.
Appropriate, Fe'ntipai, to put to your own use.
Appropriate, adj. Va'ntimost.
Approve, v. To'nsimai.
Appurtenance, n. Ba'nda. 2, Kra'nda.
Apricot, n. Fu'mvoi.
April, n. Kun'endis (see months).
Apron, n. Vano'nda, a vest hanging before the belly.
Aptitude, n. Bo'ndi, congruity. 2, Fa'mbo, sagacity. 3, Ta'mba, alacrity. 4, Tonzo'rit, the essence of a learner.
Apt, adj. Gas or ga, the trans. particle, as Gaton'sitai, apt to teach. 2, the tabular adj. Bo'ntu. 3, Ra'mpukoo, disposed.
Aquarius, n. Ukwat'reus, a proper name.
Aqueduct, n. Gre'nzoi.
Aquila, n. Pra'njoi.
Aquosity, n. Unzo'rit, wateriness.
Array, n. Fa'ndi, order.
Arbalist, n. Ke'mpuro.
Arbitrary, adj. Go'nsa, dependent wholly on the will.
Arbitrator, n. Fa'ndroo.
Arbitrate, v. Fa'ntipai.
Arbor, n. Tuzumviz, house of trees.
Arbutus, n. Ki'mvo, strawberry tree.
Arch, n. Vro'ngo.
Arch, n. Dwe'fendo, part of circle.
Archangel, n. Kanta pin'zoo. 2, Da'mvinoi, dead nettle.
Archbishop, n. Vu'ndroi.
Archdeacon, n. Vumbrois vronta'ro.
Archer, n. Kentruk'o'ro, the bowing person.
Architecture, n. Anzo'rubas.
Architrave, n. Kanta bran'zo, chief beam.
Archives, n. Keno'ntukis, store place for ancient writings.
Arctic, adj. Fi'nti, i. e. northern.
Arctic circle, n. Bi'nzis.
Artic pole, n. Bi'nsou pre'ndoi, north pole.
Ardent, adj. Unsur, fiery. 2, Bep-rimpu. 3, Po'nsus or po'nsai, zealous.
Area, n. Te'ndoo.
Argent, n. Funsu'rtu imboi, of silvery color.
Argue, v. Vi'ntinai.
Argument, n. Do'ndoi, the matter. 2, Fo'ndis, the object. 3, Vin-tunohi.
Arid, adj. Fl'impu.
Aries, n. A'reez, a proper name.
Aright, n. Fo'ndi. 2, Des, trans. denoting perfection.
Arise, v. Pa'nsivai. 2, Pi'pansivai, to rise like the sun.

Aristocracy, n. Tonondroo.
Arithmetic, n. Runtupobas, the numbering art.
Ark, n. Fēluzi, box.
Arm human, n. Paṇḍi.
Arm of the sea, n. Kīnza.
Arm of tree, n. Toṇḍoo.
Arm, v. Pēntikai pēndriz.
Armada, n. Penḍra vindroo'tuz.
Armadillo n. Brīñji.
Armament, n. Reñza.
Army, n. Peṇdra.
Armor, n. Peṇbri.
Armorer, n. Tapēndriz, i. e. mechanic of arms.
Armory, n. Kinpeṇdriz.
Arms generally, n. Peṇdriz.
Arms offensive, n. Peṇbriz.
Arms defensive, n. Peṇbriz.
Arms (man at), n. Toṇḍi pentrukoo'ro.
Arms (family arms), Ondroo'udis, i. e. the rank or degrees sign.
Aromatic, n. Keṇson.
Arquebus, n. Beveṇḍri.
Arraign, v. Taṇtrifai, to indict.
Arrant, adj. De'kaṇpou, notorious in a bad sense.
Arras, n. Flaṇzo.
Arrogance, n. Freṇbi, pride. 2, Gleṇba, magisterialness. 3, Treṇbis, superciliousness.
Arrogate, v. Teṇtipai, to claim.
Arrow, n. Beṇbri.
Arrowhead, n. Preṇvis.
Arse, n. Vaṇda.
Arsenal, n. Kizēndril.
Arsenic, n. Kruñjis.
Arsesmart, n. Vaṇvinoi.
Arsesmart (codded), n. Teṇvinoi.
Art, n. Taṇbis or taṇbai.
Artery, n. Kraṇdoi. 2, Praṇdis, the windpipe.
Artichoke, n. Praṇvo.
Article, n. Friṇḍo, section. 2, Ombris, contract. 3, Tiṇtraṇtur. 4, Griṇdoi, the article *a* or *the*.
Articulate, v. Triṇpitai, to utter, mention, or pronounce, syllables or words.
Artificer, n. Boṇmbroi.
Artificial, adj. Taṇpus, pertaining to art. 2, Droṇti, factitious, i. e. made.
Artillery, n. Dwinveṇbri.
Artist, n. Tappaṇro.
Artizan, n. Boṇmbroi.
As, adv. of equality, Yun : as, yun paṇpur, as happy ; yun faṇpus, as wise, &c.
As, conj. *Ful*, (as followed by so) ; as *Ful* friṇzoo pansivo, *fil* priṇboo draṇsipo.
As, conj. incorporated with the tabular, as follows :—Triṇtifai, as far ; triṇtifas, so far : praṇtupa, as great ; praṇtupas, so great ; faṇpusa, as wise ; faṇpusas, so wise, &c. &c.

As for, prep. Fe'os, as for me, fe'as ; as for thee ; pondro'fi, as for truth : i. e. concerning me, thee ; concerning truth.
As for example, conj. Del.
As if, } conj. vel.
As though, }
Asarabaca, n. Voṇvis.
Ascarides, n. Toṇjoo.
Ascend, v. Trus Eṇtisai.
Ascertain, v. Voṇsifrost, make certain.
Ascribe, v. Brintifai.
Ash, n. Buṇvis or buṇvai.
Ash-color, n. Bituṇsa. 2, Tuṇsa iṇboi.
Ashamed, adj. Froṇsus, in a state of shame. 2, Froṇsivai, to feel shame.
Ashes, n. Tuṇza.
Ashore, adv. Vinḍo'ju.
Aside, adv. Preṇdufoo, in a separated state. 2, Froṇzun, alone.
Aside, as lay aside, v. Vroṇsinai, i. e. to desist from. 2, Diṇtifrest, to cause to be discontinued.
Asilus, n. Kroṇjoo.
Ask, v. Pintisai, to enquire. 2, Fuṇprimai, to petition. 3, Freṇtinai, to demand. 4, Goṇtikrost. 5, Doṇtikrost. 6, Toṇsikai. 7, Goṇmpipai, to beg.
Askew, adv. Geṇḍou.
Asleep, adv. Tran'zon, in a state of sleep. 2, Proṇpou, benumbed.
Aslope, adj. Geṇḍou. 2, adv. Geṇḍou.
Asp, n. Drīñjis, viper. 2, Druṇvis, white poplar tree.
Asparagus, n. Voṇvino.
Aspect, n. Paṇḍovis, countenance ; face-manner.
Asperity, n. Fiṇmbis, roughness. 2, Greṇbis, austereness.
Aspersio, n. Daṇdra, calumny.
Asphodel, n. Poṇvi, king's-spear.
Aspiration, n. Dwafenzō, violent breathing.
Aspire, v. Treṇpitai, to be ambitious.
Asquint, adj. Genoṇti, in a state of oblique vision.
Ass, n. Fiṇjoo.
Assay, v. Kreṇtivai, to essay. 2, Keṇtivai, to endeavour.
Assail, v. Teṇtrinai, to assault.
Assassin, n. Kaṇdro, murderer. 2, Kaṇdro undroo'di, murderer for religion.
Assault, n. Teṇdroo.
Assemble, v. Ontrivai.
Assent, v. Toṇsifai.
Assentation, n. Greṇba, fawning.
Assertion, n. Fiṇdis.
Assess, v. Toṇmprikai, to tax. 2, Ruṇdu toṇmprikai.
Assessor, n. Paṇbroo, assistant judge. 2, Tompurko'fas, taxing officer.
Asseveration, n. Beṇḍis, solemn assertion.
Assiduity, n. Baṇba, diligence.

Assign, v. Poṇtrikai, to transfer a right.
Assimilate, v. Paṇtikrost, to cause to be like.
Assist, v. Boṇtifai. 2, Paṇprivai, to act as assessor.
Assizes, n. Konondro, the County Court ; specially the Court of Assizes—a law term. 2, Toṇtra uṇdi, a legal measure. 3, Voṇtrunoo uṇdi, authorised measure.
Associate, v. Foṇsimost, to cause to be a companion.
Assoil, v. Daṇtrifai, to acquit.
Assume, v. Keṇtipai. 2, Beṇtiprast, to cause to possess or have.
Assure, v. Voṇsifrost, to make certain. 2, Voṇsitai, to assure.
Assuage, v. Glaṇtipai.
Asterisk, n. Vreṇda.
Asthma, n. Fuṇbi.
Astonish, v. Poṇsikrast, to cause to wonder. 2, Groṇsivrost, to cause to be in a state of extasy. 3, Proṇpifrost ponze'ti. 4, Proṇpifrost vroṇze'ti.
Astray, adj. Trentuso. 2, Geṇtupo, erring.
Astride, adj. Treṇsou. 2, v. Treṇsifai, to stride.
Astringent, adj. Reṇsa, constipative. 2, Triṇba, harsh taste.
Astrolabe, n. Pinoṇzoi.
Astrology, n. Dronoṇzoi, from dr'on-zoi, conjecture.
Astronomy, n. Inoṇzoi, from iṇzoi, heaven.
Asunder, adj. Preṇton, in a state of separation. 2, adv. Preṇḍou, separately.
At, prep. Soo or su.
At all, adv. Jirai'tu, in any degree. 2, Vrai'tu, in any manner. 3, Jirai'tuno, not in any degree. 4, Vrai'tuno, not in any manner.
At length, adv. Vloo, at last.
At last, adv. Kriṇḍupous.
At least, adv. Plaṇḍupous.
At most, adv. Praṇḍupous.
At once, adv. A'pon (see numbers), a'fon, twice ; a'ton, thrice ; a'kou ; four times, &c.
Achieve, v. Doṇtipai, to act. 2, Veṇtivai, to perform. 3, Toṇtivrost, to perfect.
Atheism, n. Ruṇbroo.
Atmosphere, n. Pruṇzoi.
Atom, n. Floṇdoo, a thing so small as to be indivisible.
Atone, v. Umproṇsinai, to reconcile, i. e. unenemy. 2, Poṇsimost, to cause to be a friend.
Attack, v. Keṇtripai, to besiege. 2, Temprivai, to assault.
Attach, v. Faṇtrifai, to arrest.
Attagen, n. Triṇjoi.
Attain, v. Pēntikai, to obtain.
Attaint, v. Taṇtripai, to accuse. 2,

Unto'ntriprest, to cause to be unnobled.
Attempt, v. Krehtivai, to essay.
Attend, v. Trasdo'nsitai, to continue expecting. 2, Pla'nsikai, to wait. 3, T'wasfo'mpitai. 4, Pro'nsitai, to attend to, observe, &c.
Attention, n. Fa'mba, heedfulness. 2, Ba'mba, diligence.
Attenuate, v. Twi'mpikrost, to rarify.
Attest, v. Da'mprivai, to witness. 2, To'mprisai, to protest.
Attire, n. En'za, clothing. 2, v. En'sinai, to clothe.
Attorney, n. Dono'ndoo, one person appointed to act for another. 2, F'ondroi.
Attract, v. Ki'nsipai, to draw, pull, &c.
Attribute, n. Bri'ndoi. 2, v. Brin'tifai, to ascribe, attribute.
Attrition, v. Gi'nsikai. 2, Fi'nsinai, to grind upon a body. 3, Pi'nsivai, to grind between bodies. 4, Krono'mpikai, to decay, or waste, or wear away, by use.
Avail, v. Bo'ntifai, to help, aid, &c. 2, Po'ntini, to be profitable.
Avaunt! v. imperative. Pre'ntisoz!
Avarice, n. Ple'mbo.
Audacity, n. Go'nzi, boldness.
Audible, adj. Ga'fomputo, apt to hear.
Audience, n. To'mbo, hearing. 2, Ono'ndro, convention for hearing. 3, Fomputo'dwas, the hearing aggregate. 4, Fomputo'rz, the hearers.
Audit, n. Ona'ndro. 2, v. Fe'ntimai, to reckon.

B A C

Babble, v. Bre'mpinai.
Babe, n. Puntinurdis, infant person.
Bauble, n. Bro'ntari.
Baboon, n. Pinjo.
Bachelor, n. Pon'sufurdis.
Bachelor of Arts, n. Ko'mbroo.
Bachelor's button, n. Fe'mvi, champion.
Back, n. Gri'ndo, back part of the body. 2, Ta'nda, i. e. of animal.
Back, adv. Un (a prefixed syllable), as unpintipai, to undo. 2, Droo or dru, as droo pre'ntisai, to go back.
Back, prep. Ne or ni, from.
Back, v. Krahtimai. 2, Fo'nsisai. 3, Bo'nsifai.
Back, v. Vre'ntikai, i. e. to abstain. 2, Drus ve'ntipai, to hold one back. 3, Fre'ntifai. 4, Bro'ntifai.
Back-door, n. Fano'nza.
Back-friend, n. Ponza'des, friend in a bad sense.
Backbite, v. Dra'ncinai.
Backslide, v. Vu'mpilai to apostatise.

Auditor, n. Fo'mputor. 2, Ventuno'fas, the reckoning officer.
Auditory, (see audience).
Avenge, v. Tre'nsikai, to revenge.
Avens, v. Pra'mvino.
Avenue, n. Dra'nzoi noo, the way to.
Aver, v. Fi'ntisai, to affirm.
Aversation, n. Bro'nzi.
Aversion, n. Pro'nza, the opposite to inclination.
Avert, v. Fre'ntisai ne.
Augur, n. Betinsuno'tus, great boring instrument.
Augment, v. Dra'ntipai, to increase. 2, Pra'ntiprost, to make great. 3, Gra'ntiprost, to make intense. 4, Yin pra'ntiprost, to make greater. 5, Yin gra'ntiprost, to make more intense.
Augury, n. Puno'mprifai, to foretell by the flight or chattering of birds.
August, n. Kuna'dis, the eighth month.
Aunt, n. To'zipet, or to'zipun.
Avocetta, n. Ple'njino.
Avoid, v. Dre'ntisai. 2, Bro'nsinai, to detest.
Avouch, v. Bef'ntisai. 2, Tro'ndus f'ntisai.
Aurelia, n. Vro'ndi.
Auricular, adj. Fra'nti, pertaining to the ear.
Auspicious, adj. Fa'mpur, prosperous.
Austerity, n. Timba, harshness of taste. 2, Gre'mbis, sternness.
Authentic, adj. Vo'ntra.
Author, n. Po'ndoi.

B

B A I

Backward, adj. Bro'nsu. 2, Pe'pro'nsa, disinclined.
Bacon, n. Vano'ndoi, condited hog's flesh.
Bad, adj. Fro'nti.
Badge, n. Bo'ndis, sign.
Badger, n. Fri'nji. 2, Debo'ndroi, fensurto vo'ndo.
Bag, n. Pen'zi.
Bagpipe, n. Pen'o'nzi.
Baggage, n. Embril.
Bay tree, n. Bu'mvo, laurel.
Bay color, n. Biku'mfa. 2, Ku'mfa imboi.
Bay, n. Ki'nza. 2, Ra'nzo.
Bay, v. Pino'neikai, to bark at.
Bail, n. Fa'ndroi.
Bailiff, n. Po'ndroo. 2, Pandroi'fas, summoning officer. 3, Pambroi'fas, arresting officer. 4, Insi dro'uzo.
Bait, v. Pe'nsipai, to take a meal. 2, Ge'ntikai, to refresh (ones-self) 3, Bonsikai, enzooti. 4, Fe'ntipai, to provoke.

Authority, n. Vo'ndra. 2, Vlo'mbra, i. e. credible testimony.
Autumn, n. Tu'ndai.
Auxiliary, adj. Bo'ntufo, which helps.
Awe, n. Vro'nzi. 2, Te'mbi, reverence. 3, adj. Gavro'nsikrost, awful.
Away, adv. Nis, i. e. from some place. 2, Seni or sini, from off opposed to on. 3, Pri'ntou, absent, as he is away. 4, Go, imperative; as Away to the mountains! i. e. go to, &c. 5, Denoted also by off, as off with you, i. e. away with you.
Awake, v. Ka'nsifai. 2, Untra'nsipai, to unsleep.
Award, n. Bra'hjoi fandroo'tuz.
Aware, adj. Cusbo'usufo, knowing before. 2, Fa'mpa, heedful.
Awkward, adj. Tame'pus, not skilful. 2, Gro'mpu. 3, Pro'mpa, perverse.
Awl, n. Tinsuno'tus, boring instrument. 2, Tim'o'nza, a small steel boring instrument.
Awry, adj. Ge'ntou. 2, Pre'nti.
Axe, n. Keno'nzis, a carpenter's axe. 2, Fe'ndri, battle axe. 3, Bren'o'nzis, a pickaxe.
Axiom, n. Prio'ndo, a self-evident assertion. 2, Bi'nda, an authorised principle.
Axis, n. Bre'ndoi. 2, Vra'nzi, axle-tree.
Azimuth, n. Kri'nzis
Azure, adj. Tri'mpon.
Azure, n. Tra'njoi, the lazul.

B A L

Bake, n. Bre'nsitai.
Baker, n. Brensuto'fas, or Bre'nsutor. 3, Brensuto'fas.
Ballad, n. Bo'ntrur banutoo'ri. 2, Bun'ondroo, ballad.
Balance, n. Finsupo'twus. 2, Fi'nsipai. 3, Ba'ntipi, to equal. 4, Ba'ntiprost, to make equal. 5, Vre'ntimai, to balance accounts.
Ballast, n. Vno'mbis, heavy matter in a ship to steady it.
Balcony, n. Frano'nza, a projection before the window of a house to stand on.
Bald, adj. Umpantus, destitute of hair. 2, Umva'ntukoo, unadorned. 3, Vone'tu, not congruous.
Bale, n. Bino'nzoi, a heap bound together. 2, Vrano'ndo, an aggregate bound together.
Balk, v. Gre'ntivai, to omit. 2, Fro'nsisai, to discourage.
Ball, n. Krensuko'ri, to ball with.

B A R

2, *Pebe'ndō*, a small sphere. 3, *Ondro benze'di*.
Ballotting, n. *Tōno'zoi*. 2. v. *Tōno'sisai*, to vote.
Balm, n. *Fa'mvinoo*, a herb. 2, *Ta'mvinoo*, Assyrian balm. 3, *Dro'ndoo*, balsam.
Balsam, n. *Dro'ndoo*. 2, *Remvinoo*, male balsam. 3, *Pimvo*, true balsam. 4, *Tru'mvinoi*, balsamum peruvianum.
Ban, n. *Tro'nzoo*. 2, *Dre'nda*, ban-
 role, i. e. flag.
Band or bond, n. *Pinsufō'ri*. 2, *Ondris*, obligation. 3, *Bo'ndris*, deed. 4, *Tendra*, a military party.
Bandy, v. *Dōndus fensivai*, mutually to east—as bandy words.
Bandit, n. *Untohtrumoor*, unlawed person. 2, *Dantruvor*, robber.
Bandog, n. *Bepinji*.
Bane, n. *Bamprukō'ri*, poison. 2, *Kro'nzoo*. 3, *Kra'hjis*, rat's-bane.
Bans, n. *Bandi vundrinetun*. 2, *Vu'ndra*, bans of marriage.
Bang, v. *Kensivai*.
Banish, v. *Bantrisai*.
Bank, n. *Blinzo*, high ground. 2, *De'ndi*, ridge. 3, *Vinza*, shore. 4, *Brinzo*, shelf. 5, *Dwirundil*, money aggregate.
Banker, n. *Ru'ndil*.
Banquet, n. *Pre'nzoi*.
Bankrupt, n. *Grentunor*. 2, *Grenōnda*, one unable to pay just debts.
Banner, n. *Fentri'ri*, colours of foot soldiers. 2, *Fempri'ri*, colours of horse-soldiers.
Baptism, n. *Vu'ndris*.
Bar, n. *Benza*, bolt. 2, *Veno'ndō*, bar of wood. 3, *Vena'ndō*, of iron. 4, *Vrene'ndō*, a prism of, &c 6, *Brontouri*. 7, *Dantrurkis*.
Bar, v. *Bro'ntifai*, to impede. 2, *Pro'nsikai*, to forbid.
Barb, v. *Pa'non'isai*, to dress the hair. 2, *Pinsinai*, to dress the beard.
Barbarous, adj. *Re'mba*. 2, *Trempa*, rustic. 3, *Kro'mpa*, fierce. 4, *Brempur*.
Barber, n. *Pano'ndis*.
Barberry, n. *Kri'mvoo*.
Barbel, n. *Ga'hjino*.
Bard, n. *Kono'mbroi*, ancient kind of poets and singers among the Celts.
Bare, adj. *En'e'sunoo*, not clothed. 2, *Bro'mpu*, lean. 3, *Fla'ntur*.
Bare, v. *Un'e'sinai*, to unclothe.
Bargain, v. *O'ntrilai*. 2, *Go'ndri*, the thing bargained for.
Barge, n. *Pimbroo*.
Bark, n. *Bo'ndoo*, rind. 2, *Indroo*, naval vessel.
Bark, v. *Umbō'ntipai*, to unpeel. 2, *Pino'nginai*, to bark as a dog. 3, *Prino'ncinai*, to bark as a fox.
Barley, n. *To'mvoi*. 2, *Kro'mvo*, wild barley.

B A T

Barm, n. *Brinsuvō'ri*, the fermenting thing.
Barn, n. *Pre'honzai'tus*, straw-house.
Barnacle, n. *To'hjinoi*. 2, *Pre'honjino*, a kind of goose.
Baron, n. *Tonu'ndroo*.
Baron, n. *Pa'ndroo tw eksce'kur*.
Baronet, n. *Tono'mbroo*, gentleman of the first degree.
Barrel, n. *Ten'zi*, vessel. 2, *Du'ndō*, a measure.
Barrenness, n. *Tro'mbis*.
Barrenwort, n. *Demvis*.
Barrator, n. *Ano'mbroi*, one who illegally promotes suits at law.
Barricade, n. *Brono'ndoi*, a fortification made in haste of trees, waggons, &c &c.
Barricade, v. *Brono'ntifai*, to stop up any way.
Barrier, n. *Brono'ndoi* (see barricade).
Barrister, n. *Da'ndroo*.
Barrow, n. *Ginō'hjoi*, an untied hog. 2, *Tre'nzai*.
Base, n. *Dri'ndō banzo'tu*.
Base, n. (in music), *Pli'mbo*, grave.
Base, adj. *Kra'ntou*. 2, *Tome'ur*, not noble. 3, *Dōntrur*, vulgar. 4, *Go'ntrur*, without dignity. 5, *Kra'nti*, spurious. 6, *Rempur*, vicious. 7, *Gle'mpi*, pusillanimous. 8, *Kle'mpi*, sordid.
Bashful, adj. *Pafro'nsus*, habitual shame. 2, *Tre'mpi*.
Basil, n. *Ba'mvinoo*. 2, *Ba'mvinoo*, stone basil. 3, *Ve'mvi*, cow basil.
Basilisk, n. *Vino'hjis*, serpent killing by seeing.
Basket, n. *Fre'nzai*.
Bason, n. *Ken'zi*, deep dish.
Bass, n. *Dran'zis fronvo'tuz*.
Bastard, adj. *Kra'nti*, spurious. 2, *Kra'nti*, begotten of unmarried parents.
Baste, v. *Fa'ntrisai*, to whip. 2, *Fa'mprisai*, to cudgel. 3, *Vo'nsisai*, to correct. 4, *De'nsitai*, to baste or moisten meat.
Baston, or Batoon, n. *Ko'ndoo*. 2, *Fendri*, a club.
Bastinade, n. *Fa'mprisai*.
Bat, n. *Fē'dri*. 2, *Dwi'uzo*, flying mouse.
Batting, n. *Dono'ndroi*, hunting birds by night.
Batch, n. *Feno'nzoo*, one baking of bread.
Bath, n. *Bra'nzoi*.
Bathing, n. *Brinzo*.
Battalia, n. *Fa'ndō gembroo'tu*.
Battle axe, n. *Gembroo*. 2, *Feno'ndri*, cutting club. 3, *Fla'nonzis*, cutting hammer.
Batter, v. *Prinza kenzai'ti*, bruise by striking. 2, *Prinza krenzai'ti*.
Battery, n. *De'ndroo vembre'tuz*.
Battledore, n. *U kende'tus kenzai'di*.
Battlements, n. *Tre'nda*. 2, *Gano'nzō*, battlement of building.

B E C

Bawd, n. *Fandra'das*, fornication-merchant.
Bawdy, adj. *Dre'mpou*.
Bawl, v. *Tran'sitai*.
Bedellium, n. *Du'mvinoi*.
Beach, *Fri'mva*.
Beacon, n. *Unzook'lis*, the fire-signal. 2, *Bino'ndō*, bored sphere.
Bead, n. *Brino'ndō*, bored cube.
Bede-tree, n. *Tru'mvo*.
Beadle, n. *Coopēnsufor*. 2, *Pa'ntrufor*. 3, *Pa'ntrufor*. 4, *Pa'ntrufor*.
Beagle, n. *Pina'hji*, a dog hunting by the smell.
Beak, n. *Ko'ndi*, beak of bird.
Beaker, n. *Tre'nzai*.
Beam, n. *Bra'nzō*. 2, *Bre'nzai*. 3, *Fino'nzoo*, beam of a balance. 4, *Fino'nzai*, weaver's beam. 5, *Ku'nzoo*, sunbeam.
Beam-tree, (white), n. *Tri'mvoi*.
Bean, n. *Tem'vo*. 2, *Pem'voi tu Franse*. 3, *Fem'voi*, bean of the ancients. 4, *Vimva*, binding bean tree.
Bear, n. *Pri'hja*.
Bear's foot (sea), n. *Fō'hjis*. 2, *Gemvinoi*, bear's-breech. 3, *Femvinoi*, bear's-ear. 4, *Temvinoi*, bear's-ear sanicle.
Bear, v. *Pre'nsivai*. 2, *Pensivai*, to carry. 3, *Ta'nsipai*, to bring forth. 4, *Dro'ntipai*, to suffer. 5, *Gempivi*, to be patient. 6, *Trisda'nsivrost*, to bear down. 7, *Twadro'ntipai*, to endeavour to bear. 8, *To'ntikrost*, to bear out. 9, *Trasdro'ntipai*, to bear up against. 10, *Traste'mprivai*, to continue resisting.
Bear-with, n. *Gempivai*, to be patient. 2, *Fem'pisai*, to condescend.
Bear ones self, v. *Ansilai'urkwen* to demean.
Beard, n. *Ko'ndis*, i. e. of animal. 2, *Tro'ndoi*, i. e. of corn.
Bearded creeper, n. *Ba'mvo*.
Beast, n. *Inji*.
Beastly, adj. *Pizi'neu*, metaphorically like a beast.
Beat, v. *Kre'nsivai*, to knock. 2, *Kre'nsivai*, to strike. 3, *Pem'prisai*, to overcome. 4, *Droo bre'ntisai*, to beat back. 5, *Droo-pe'ntipai*. 6, *Droode'ntripai*.
Beating down the price, n. *Pō'mbris*, i. e. treating.
Beatitude, n. *Pa'mboo*. 2, *To'nzoo*.
Beaver, n. *Gi'hja*, castor.
Beauty, n. *Vo'mbi*.
Becalm, v. *Tentikai*.
Because, conj. *Vre or vri*.
Beccafigo, n. *Vinji*.
Beckon, v. *Ano'ntitai*, to beckon.
Become, v. *Okai*, as *o'ko*, it becomes. *o'kel*, it became; *o'ken*, it will become, &c. 2, *Tapo'ntoo*, it begins to be, &c. 3, *Dōntipoo*,

it is done. 4, Poⁿtifoo, it is made. 5, Foⁿti, it is decent.

Bed, n. Draⁿzi. 2, Daⁿzi, bedstead. 3, Draⁿoⁿsikai, unable to get out of bed. 4, Teⁿdo^o dinzoⁱtu, bed of earth.

Ladies bed-straw, n. Vro^mvin^o.

Bedaub, v. Draⁿtikai.

Bedding, n. Draⁿsutiz, i. e. bed things.

Bedewed, v. Traⁿsitrest, to cause to be covered with dew. 2, Pitruⁿsitrest, to be metap. be-dewed.

Bedlam, n. Puno^mba, the prison for mad people.

Bee, n. Poⁿja. 2, Proⁿja, humble bee. 3, Toⁿja, bee-like fly. 4, Tiⁿjo. 5, Go^mva, orchis, bee-flower.

Be, v. poⁿtipi, to be.

Beech, n. Kru^mva.

Beef, n. Pin^oujoi, flesh of kine.

Being n. Poⁿdoo. 2, conj. Fre or or fri, as being.

Beer, n. Denoⁿzoo, denaⁿzoo, i. e. ale of an inferior quality, (see ale).

Bier, n. Dranoⁿzoo, sedan to carry the dead.

Beastings, n. Twaⁿdoo, first milk after parturition.

Beet, n. Da^mvo.

Beetle, n. Onji. 2, Koⁿji, common beetle. 3, Kroⁿji, dung insect. 4, Troⁿji, knobbed horned beetle.

Beetle, n. Bekreⁿdis rondoo^otu.

Befall, v. Entilai, to happen.

Befool v. Pro^mpivrost, to cause to be a fool.

Before, Co^o or eu, in place. 2, Yiⁿkyu, more than; as yiⁿkyu ba^sin, more than fifty. 3, adv. Friⁿdur, preceeding.

Before hand, adj. Feⁿtukoo, gained. 2, Feⁿtuvo, prepared. 3, Teⁿtukoo, prevented.

Beg, v. Go^mprapai. 2, Be^toⁿsikai, to entreat much.

Beggar, n. Go^mbroo.

Beget, v. Paⁿsipai. 2, Poⁿtifai, to make.

Begin, v. Tentivai. 2, Trans. tas; as tabaⁿsitai, to begin to sing.

Beginning, n. Tiⁿdo.

Beguile, v. Kaⁿtrinai.

Behave, v. Rempikai, to converse with. 2, Ansilai, to demean himself.

Behead, v. Paⁿtrikai.

Behind, prep. Ce or ci, i. e. after. 2, adv. Griⁿdi, i. e. at the hinder part. 3, Dreⁿdun, i. e. in arrears. 4, adj. Blaⁿtur, inferior. 5, Fraiⁿtuko, having lost. 6, Faineⁿtuvoo, not having prepared. 7, Teⁿtukoo, having been prevented.

Behold, v. Faⁿtitali, to eye. 2, Po^mpitai, to see. 3, Proⁿsitai, to observe.

Beholden, Groiⁿsuto, i. e. having received benefits.

Beholding, v. Dreⁿtinai, to owe thanks.

Behove, v. Voⁿtiki, to be expedient.

Behoved, v. Toⁿtin, it is the duty; as, tos toⁿtin, it is the duty of me; tas toⁿtin, it is the duty of thee; tes toⁿtin, it is the duty of it &c.

Bell, n. Fimputo^tus.

Belfry, n. Faⁿzo tu fimputo^rz.

Bell flower, n. Tra^mvinoo.

Belching, n. Feⁿza.

Beldame, n. Vuⁿondiⁿupun, i. e. a hag, or ugly old female.

Beleaguer, v. Keⁿtripai, to besiege.

Bely, v. Daⁿtrinai, calumniate.

Believe, v. Koⁿsifai.

Belly, n. Vaⁿda. 2, Proⁿja, belly worm.

Bellis, n. Tra^mvoi, daisy.

Bellow, v. Paⁿncifai.

Bellows, n. kunsufo^tus, the blowing instrument.

Belong, v. Baⁿtin, to pertain.

Beloved, adj. Toⁿsukoo. 2, Be^toⁿsukoo.

Below, prep. Dre or dri.

Below, adj. Blaⁿtur, inferior.

Belt, n. Ren^onza, a weapon belt. 2, Piusufoⁿbas, a binding armament.

Bemoaning, n. Ino^mbo, expressing intense grief with the voice.

Bench, n. Bansu^votwus, a seat or sitting jugament. 2, Pantru^rkis, the place of the judge. 3, Pandro^dwis, the aggregate of judge.

Bencher, n. Danoⁿdroo, an inner barrister.

Bend, v. Diⁿsipai. 2, Preⁿtitrost, to make crooked. 3, Taⁿsivai, to shrink. 4, Transivai, to crumple. 5, Geⁿtifrost, to make oblique. 6, Tan^ontifrost, to make a fist, infold the hand.

Beneath, adj. Blaⁿtur. 2, Dre, or dri.

Benediction, n. Toⁿzoo.

Benefactor, n. Goⁿzo.

Benefice, n. Kiduⁿdroi, place of presbyter.

Beneficence, n. Ke^mboo, goodness. 2, Goⁿzito, the acting beneficently.

Beneficial, adj. Goⁿsi.

Beneficiary, n. Groⁿzo.

Benefit, n. Gonsuko^ri.

Benevolence, n. Foⁿzi.

Benjamin, n. Bru^mvinoi.

Benighted, adj. Vruⁿtgrost, to be caused to be in the night.

Benignity, n. Foⁿzi favor. 2, De^mba. 3, Pe^mbis, graciousness.

Bent, adj. Diⁿsupoo. 2, Toiⁿsuno, having purposed. 3, Kroⁿdoi, trinze^tu.

Benumb, v. Pro^mpifai.

Bequeath, v. Foⁿtrikai.

Bewray, v. Draⁿtikai, to defile.

Barberry, n. Ki^mvo.

Berry, n. Frondo, one berry. 2, Bremvino, herb, true love.

Beseech, v. Toⁿsikai.

Besiege, v. Keⁿtripai.

Beseem, adj. Foⁿtu, decent.

Beset, v. Glis veⁿtrivai. 2, Keⁿtripai, besiege.

Beshrew, v. imperative, Toⁿsikooz! be accursed!

Beside, prep. De or di. 2, Noⁿu, not to. 3, Noⁿsu, not at.

Beside the mark, adj. Geⁿtuvo, erring. 2, Treⁿtuso, wandering.

Beside himself, adj. Pru^mpa, mad.

Besides, conj. Krc or kri.

Besmeat, v. Draⁿtikai, to defile.

Besom, n. Tinsuko^tus, sweeping instrument.

Besot, v. Fro^mpifrost. 2, Froⁿo^mpifrost, to besot with love. 2, Froⁿampifrost, to besot with drunkenness.

Bespawl, v. Dranoⁿtikai, to defile with spitting upon.

Bespeak, v. Poⁿtrisai.

Besprinkle, n. Punoⁿsitai.

Bespue, v. Jus teⁿsina, to vomit upon.

Best, adj. sup. Froⁿtuvo^s. 2, n. Paⁿdis, best part.

Best (to do one's) v. Win keⁿtivai.

Bestiality, n. Vaⁿdro.

Bestir, v. Bezeⁿsikai. 2, Keⁿtivai. 3, Ba^mpina, to act diligently.

Bestow, v. Keⁿtinai. 2, Beⁿtinai, to disburse. 3, Treⁿtikai, to spend.

Bet, v. Go^mprisa.

Betake, v. Nus preⁿtisai, to go to; 2, Nus eⁿtisai, to pass to.

Bethink, v. Poⁿsifai. 2, Foⁿsitai, to consider.

Betide, v. Entilai.

Betime, adv. Kiⁿdur. 2, Duⁿdu.

Betoken, v. Coob^ontisai.

Betony, n. Baⁿvinoo.

Betray, v. Fle^mpikai. 2, Vrempikai, to act perfidiously. 3, Faⁿtrivai, to act treasonably. 4, Geⁿtipai, to shew. 5, Teⁿtipai, to manifest.

Betroth, v. Toⁿsifai.

Better, adj. Foⁿtuvo^s. 2, Braⁿtu^pou, superior.

Betters, n. Onzo.

Between, prep. Koo or ku.

Between themselves, adv. Baⁿdu, privately. 2, Tiⁿdotu.

Bever, n. Preⁿzoo. 2, Giⁿja, castor. 3, Pen^ombri, head armour.

Beverage, n. Vreⁿzo.

Bevey, n. Vaⁿdo.

Bewail, v. Kroⁿoⁿsikai, loudly to express grief.

Beware, v. Fa^mpina.

Bewitch, v. Paⁿtrifrest, to cause to be witched.

B I S

Bewray, v. *Gentipai*. 2, *Trentipai*.
Beyond, prep. *Ge* or *gi*. 2, *Brañtur*.
Bezoar, n. *Bisbambri*, antidote.
By the bye, v. *Trintikai* *lul*, to digress.
 2, *Krantinlul*, to be accessory.
 3, *Kan'eta*, not principal. 4, *Ban'eta*, not pertinent. 5, *Ban'etu*, not public. 6, *Tan'etu*, not ordinary.
By, prep. *Doo* or *du*, denoting the efficient. 2, *Te* or *ti*, by, or by means of. 3, *De* or *di*, for, by reason of. 4, *Coo*, before, as by or before God. 5, *Pentikai*, to obtain, come by. 6, *Pegoci*, by and by. 7, *Griñdu*, digressively. 8, *Vrañdi*, aggregately. 9, *Vañdi*, segregately. 10, *Fronzum*, solitarily. 11, *Bundaitwis*, day by day. 12, *Panzoitwis*, house by house. 13, *Pundaitwis*, year by year.
Bib, n. *Fanda'fus*. 2, *Fransifaildas*, v. to drink frequently.
Bible, n. *Puñdris*.
Bicker, n. *Pedañdoo*, a little fight, 2, *Twe'mpinai*, to contend.
Bil, v. *Ponsikai*. 2, *Pansikai*, to invite. 3, *Vuon'trinai*, to publish the baus. 4, *Buon'trinai*, to publish a feast, &c.
Bid a price, v. *Fon'trisai*.
Biennial, adj. *Doo a'fin puñdaiz*. 2, *Droopen'tisai*, ou'ju a'fin puñdaiz.
Big, adj. *Prantur*. 2, *Fa'nsur*, pregnant. 3, *Tonsikai*. 4, *Frem'pikai*.
Bigamy, n. *Beñtupo a'fin kon'zifunz*.
Bilberry, n. *Fimvoi*.
Bile, n. *Trumbo*.
Bill, n. *Koñdi*, bill of bird. 2, *Gen'onda*, cutting hook. 3, *Drañdo*, catalogue. 4, *Tañdroi*, bill of indictment. 5, *Boñdris ombriltu*, bill of exchange.
Billet, n. *Kudeñzis*, sheet of paper. 2, *Bekoñdoo feñzaidi*.
Billow, n. *Beprinza*.
Bin, n. *Fen'i*.
Bind, v. *Pisñsifai*. 2, *Ka'mprisai*. 3, *Reñsimost*. 4, *On'trisai*. 5, *Boñ'trisai*. 6, *Drenoñ'sisai*, to bind book.
Bindweed, n. *Vemvinoo*. 2, *Troñvis*. 3, *Tra'mvoo*. 4, *De'mvino*.
Biographer, n. *Tineñturo*.
Bipartite, adj. *Tw a'fin rañdaiz*, of parts.
Birch, n. *Du'mvis*.
Birdlime, n. *Krimpa'iri kendo'di anje'tuz*. 2, *Gi'mvoi*, bird's cherry. 3, *Frem'vinoi*, bird's eye. 4, *Tem'vo*, bird's foot. 5, *Do'mvi*, bird's nest.
Birth, n. *Pongupoo'rit*, extraction. 2, *Ta'nzipoo*, nativity. 3, *Ta'nzipo*, child-bearing. 4, *Droñdis*, after-birth.
Birthwort, n. *Be'mvinoi*.
Biscuit, n. *Fenañzoo*, hard baked bread, for keeping.

B L O

Bishop, n. *Vuñmbroi*.
Bismuth, n. *Tuñzo*.
Bissextile, n. *Puñon'dis*.
Bistort, n. *To'mvinoo*, snake weed.
Bit, n. *Perañdis*.
Bit, n. *Pinjoo'bus frondo'di*, horse armament for restraining.
Bitch, n. *Piñjitun*.
Biting, n. *Krañdito*. 2, v. *Krañ'ti-tai*, to bite. 3, n. *Frimba*.
Bitter, adj. *Tri'mpa*. 2, *Grem'pus*, austere.
Bittern, n. *Bañjinioi*. 2, *Brañjinioi*.
Bitumen, n. *Guñji*.
Blab, v. *Brem'pinai*.
Black, adj. *Plimpon*. 2, *Pañdro*, black-art. 3, *Froñdo prim'voo'tu*, black-berry. 4, *Veñjo*, blackbird.
Black-and-blue, adj. *Imboi prinza'tu*.
Black-thorn, n. *Vru'mvoo*.
Bladder, n. *Drañdis*. 2, *Bonda*, swimming bladder. 3, *Dru'mva*, bladder nut.
Blade, n. *Kendi*. 2, *Broñdoi*, blade of plant. 3, *Pranoñdi*, shoulderblade.
Blain, n. *Trumbo*.
Blame, v. *Brintifai geñdo*. 2, *Brintifai greñdo*. 3, *Brintifai froñdito*.
Blameless, adj. *Vañtron*.
Blanch, v. *Prim'pivrost*.
Blandishment, adj. *Dre'mbino*, fawning.
Blank, adj. *Jusdang'sutoo*.
Blanket, v. *Drañañzis*.
Blaspheme, v. *Panoñ'sitai*, to speak evil of God.
Blast, v. *Kro'mpikrast*. 2, *Buñ'sisai*, to blast. 3, *Dwakun'sifai*.
Blaze, v. *Puñsipai*.
Blazing star, n. *Fuñzoo*, meteor.
Blazon, v. *Bantikrost*. 2, *Onon'tri-prost*, to make a coat of arms. 3, *Kiñtinai*, wonoñdoo.
Bleak, n. *Dañjino*, a small river fish. 2, *Grañtur plimbi*.
Bleared, adj. *Kru'mboo fandotuz*.
Bleat, v. *Kefññifai*, to make the sheep voice. 2, *Kefññifai*, to make the goat voice.
Bleed, v. *Bañtipai*, as, he bleeds. 2, *Veñsinai*, opening a blood vessel by cutting.
Blemish, v. *Brim'pivrost*.
Blend, v. *Groñtival*.
Blem, n. *Kañmijo*, a fish.
Blessedness, n. *Pañmboo*.
Blessing, n. *Toñzoo*.
Blight, v. *Buñ'sisai*. 2, *Kro'mpikrast*.
Blind, adj. *Pr'ompi*.
Blinking, n. *Brañza fandotuz*.
Bliss, n. *Pañmboo*.
Blissom, *Bañsifai*, to lust; caterwall, applied to sheep.
Blister, n. *Deñza*.
Blite, n. *Bañvoo*, a herb.
Blithe, adj. *Koñsu*, in a state of joy.
Block, n. *Foñdoo*, stock. 2, *Bevañdis*, rondoo'tu.
Blockhead, n. *Prampiro*.

B O G

Blockhouse, n. *Fembris*.
Block up, v. *Ken'tripai trin'dou*.
Bloom, n. *Poñdoi*.
Blossom, n. *Poñdoi*.
Blot, n. *Brim'purik*, a spotted thing.
Blot out, v. *Kroñsipai dan'zo*. 2, *Plon'tiprost*.
Bloated, v. *Ten'tunost*, swelled.
Blood, n. *Bañdoo*. 2, *Vañdoo*.
Bloodhound, n. *Pinoñji*, a dog which hunts by scent.
Bloodshot, adj. *Brim'pur bandoo'ti*.
Bloodstone, n. *Tuñjo*.
Bloodthirsty, adj. *Gabañtrivai*. 2, *Gadran'siprast*.
Blood, (*to let*), *Veñsinai*.
Blood, n. *Fiproñzoo*, one of the same blood. 2, *On'zoo*, a relation by blood.
Blood, (*one of the whole by both parents*), n. *Fonoñzoo*.
Blood, (*one of the half blood*) n. *Fonañzoo*.
Bloody flux, *Vru'mbis*.
Blow, n. *Ken'zis*, a stroke. 2, *Kreñzis*, a knock.
Blow, v. *Ten'sitai*, i. e. with the breath.
Blow, v. *Kuñ'sivai*, as the wind.
Blow a horn, v. *Impikrast vooon'dis*.
Blow the nose, v. *Kreñsinai*.
Blow, v. *Pon'tifai*, i. e. to flower.
Blubber, n. *Boñjino*, fat of whale.
Blubber, v. *Frim'piki trañzapi*, to be wet with weeping.
Blue, n. *Tri'mpon*. 2, *Fañmvo*, blue-bottle.
Blunder, v. *Tra'mpisi*. 2, *Datreñ'sitai*. 3, *Frañtikrost*.
Blunt, adj. *Fro'mpa*, dull. 2, *Twe'mpa*, rustic. 3, *Gavene'sivai*, not apt to cut. 4, *Treñti*, obtuse.
Blur, n. *Brim'purik*, spotted thing.
Blur, v. *Brim'pivrest*, to cause to be spotted.
Blush, v. *Tañsinai*.
Blush, (*at the first*), adv. *Soo a'prin froñdoo*. 2, *Soo a'prin po'mbitoo*.
Bluster, v. *Bekuñ'sifai*.
Boar, n. *Giñjifur*, male hog.
Board, n. *Ruñdookus*.
Board, v. *Voñ'sitai*, to act as a host, i. e. to entertain.
Boarder, n. *Vroñzo*, guest.
Boast, v. *Proñ'sivai*, to glory. 2, *Prem'pinai*, to oversay.
Boat, n. *Piñdoo*.
Boatswain, n. *Vindri*.
Bob, v. *Pekuñ'sivai tande'pu*. 2, *Petañ'mprinai*.
Bode, v. *Gentipai*, to shew. 2, *Cus-gentipai*, to foreshew. 3, *Cus-boñ'tisai*.
Body, n. *Rinzoo*. 2, *Ken'doo*, solid body. 3, *Rañdo*, opposite to the head. 4, *Anda*, the trunk. 5, *Fon'doo*, stock of tree.
Bodkin, *Tinsuno'tus*.
Bog, n. *Tañzoo*.

Boy, n. Fundinipur.
Boil, v. Fensitai. 2, n. Tra'mbo.
Boisterous, adj. Drinsus. 2, Krompa. 3, Devo'mpa.
Boldness, n. Gohnzi. 2, Vo'mba. 3, Demboo, fortitude.
Bole, n. Ka'ndis.
Bolster, n. Pedra'nzis ando'di.
Bolster up, v. Pre'nsivai. 2, Fon'gisai.
Bolt, n. Ba'nza, bar.
Bolt, (to shoot one's), v. Pibe'mprikai, the active of bolt, to declare one's opinions.
Boli upright, adj. Gre'nton, direct. 2, Tegre'ntou, perfectly upright.
Bolt, v. Pri'nsivai, to sift.
Bombast, n. Tra'mpi indoiz.
Bond, n. Bo'ndris, obligation.
Bonds, n. Ka'mbraiz.
Bondage, n. Tombroo'rit, slavery.
Bondman, n. To'mbroo.
Bone, n. Pa'ndoi.
Bonfire, n. Unon'zoo.
Bonnet, n. U kra'ntou ando'fus.
Bonnet of sail, n. Vi'mbro.
Book, n. Dre'nzis.
Book (without), adv. To'mbon.
Bookbinder, n. Drenzai'tas.
Bookseller, n. Drenzai'das.
Book, n. Tri'ndo.
Boon, n. Fumprunoo'ri, the petitioned thing.
Boops, n. Fra'miji.
Boot, n. Bano'ndi, leather vest for leg and foot.
Boots it, what? Sli'mgai po'ntinai? what does it profit?
Booth, n. Pra'nzoi.
Booty, n. Behmbroi. 2, v. Kentipai bembroidi.
Borax, n. Vru'hji.
Bordel, n. Frantra'tus, brothel.
Border, n. Krindo, margin.
Born, adj. Ta'nsupoo.
Borne, part. Pre'nsuvoo.
Borough, n. Fo'mbro. 2, To'mbro.
Borrow, v. Ko'mprikai.
Bore, v. Ti'nsinai.
Bosom, n. Fa'nda, the breast. 2, Fano'nda, space betwixt the clothes and the breast. 3, Fana'nda, space betwixt the dugs.
Boss, n. Te'nda, protuberance.
Botanic, n. Fi'nsu, of plants.
Botany, n. Brafi'uzi, science of plants.
Botargo, n. Tre'nsutoo gro'nda vanja'tu.
Botch, n. Umputoo du'mboo, swollen ulcer. 2, v. Tra'mbus tentifai. 3, Tra'mpisi, to be unskilful.
Both, n. Kwifin.
Both, adj. Ki'fin: as, kwifin os, a'kwii; both me and thee.
Both, adj. (all three), Kwit'in: as, "both when thou risest, when high noon hast gained, and when thou fallest,"—*Milton*. The Philosophy extends this principle to any number of things, as kwifin, kwil-

tin, kwikin, kwibin, kwivin, &c.
 All the two, the three, the four, the five, the six, &c.
Bots, n. Tro'njoo.
Bottle, n. Bre'nzi.
Bottle, v. Bre'nzikai. 2, part. Bre'n-sukoo.
Bottle-form, n. Fe'ndis.
Bottom, n. Drindo, lowest part. 2, Kan'zo. 3, De'ndis denza'tu.
Budget, n. U fe'nsa Pepe'nzai.
Bough, n. To'ndoo.
Bought, v. To'mprikel.
Bought, part. To'mprukoo.
Bowl, n. Vre'ndis. 2, Kensuko'tus, a bowling instrument.
Bounce, v. Dwakre'nsivai. 2, Dwa-zimpitai.
Bound, adj. Pinsufoo. 2, Fintinai, to limit.
Bounds, n. Krindo. 2, Trinti'kis. 3, Trinti'tis. 4, Trinti'dis.
Bound, v. Te'ntifoi, to be reflected.
Bounty, n. Pe'mbo, liberality.
Bourn, n. Fi'nda, limit.
Burn, n. (Scotch), Pedi'nza.
Bout, n. Do'ndis, turn.
Bow, v. Drinsipai, to bend. 2, Pre'ntitrost, to crook.
Bow, n. Kendri. 2, Kembri, cross bow.
Bow-figure, n. Te'ndi.
Bowel, n. Kra'ndis, gut.
Bower, n. Pra'nzoi brondo'ituz, tondookwiz.
Bowl, n. Vre'ndis, figure.
Bowl, v. Kensikai.
Bowl, n. U fa'ntou tre'nzi.
Bowline, n. Di'mbra.
Bowesprit, n. Ki'ndro.
Bowyer, n. Ken'rutas, bowmechanic.
Box, n. Du'mvo, tree. 2, Fe'ni.
Box, v. Ke'nsivai kyentupu ta'ndi.
Brabble, v. Twe'mpinai, to contend.
Brace, v. Tyool fi'nsifai. 2, Pe'ntifai a'lin kro'ndooz, fondootwiz.
Braces of a ship, n. Ki'ndra.
Bracelet, n. Tranon'di, a wrist ornament.
Brach, n. Pina'njikun.
Brachygraphy, n. Pra'ntou danzo'bas.
Bracket, n. Trusprensuvori.
Brackishness, n. Bi'mba.
Brag, v. Pro'nsivai, boast.
Bray, v. Bensivai, to pound.
Bray, v. Kefincipai, as an ass.
Braid, v. Fi'nsikai dande'tiz.
Brail, n. Vindra.
Brain, n. Ga'ndoo.
Brainpan, n. Gano'ndoo.
Brainsick, n. Umputo'fomboi, diseased fancy. 2, Vefo'mboi. 3, Pru'mba, madness.
Brake, n. Ko'mvoo. 2, Veko'mvoo, a great quantity of fern.
Bramble, n. Pri'mvoo.
Brambling, n. Dre'njis, a bird.
Bras, n. Tonon'doi, husk of corn.
Branch, n. To'ndoo.

Brand, n. Unsur ro'ndoo, fire-wood.
Brand, n. Vambrai'dis.
Brand, v. Vamprisai.
Brandy, n. Dre'nzoi.
Brandish, v. Te'nsivai.
Brangle, n. Twembakes, a contentious voice. 2, Twe'mpinai.
Brank, n. Ta'mvoo.
Brankursine, n. Ge'mvinoi, bear's breech.
Brant goose, n. Prenon'hjino.
Brasil, n. Bu'mvinoo.
Brass, n. Pu'nzoi.
Bravado, n. Pronon'zis, boasting of future achievements.
Brave, adj. Bekra'ntur, very excellent. 2, Gohnsu. 3, De'mpur. 4, Kemp'i. 5, Beva'ntu, magnificent.
Brawl, v. Twe'mpinai.
Brawn, n. Vran'an'loi, hard muscle part. 2, Vanu'ndoi, hard flesh part. 3, Gino'hjoi.
Brase, v. Ki'nsinai punzo'iti.
Brazier, n. Pu'nzoi'tas, brass mechanic.
Bread, n. Fe'nzoo.
Breadth, n. Fa'ndoi.
Break, v. Ve'nsivai.
Break one's neck, v. Ta'mprikai.
Break on the wheel, v. Ta'mprikai.
Break, to tear, v. Vre'nsivai.
Break one's wind, v. Fu'mpikrost, to cause to be asthmatic.
Break (the law), v. Vre'ntivai (to'ndra.)
Break (a horse), v. Unkra'mpikrest u pinjoo, to cause to be unrieced.
Break, (as a trader), v. Gre'ntinai, fail.
Break up (as the constitution), n. Kro'mpikai, decay. 2, Kro'mpikai mndino'oti, kronze'twi.
Break up land, v. Pinsitai, prinsi-taitwi ahzoo.
Break out, v. Fro'ntipai, appear.
Break wind, v. Fre'nsinai, to fart.
Breakfast, n. Penon'zoo, first meal.
Bream, n. Ta'hjino. 2, Panji, sea-bream.
Breast, n. Fa'nda. Fra'nda, dug.
Breast plate, n. Fanda'vus.
Breath, n. Fensuto'ri, the breathed thing.
Breech, n. Ka'nda, the loins. 2, Kanda'fus, breeches.
Breed, v. Pansipai. 2, On'sisai, to educate.
Breed, n. Oldoo. 2, Dwipro'h'zoo, aggregate of descendants.
Brief, adj. Pra'ntou. 2, Dintukoo, epitomized.
Brief, n. To'ndra, law. 2, To'mbra, edict. 3, Ko'mbra, commission.
Breez, n. Onji.
Breeze, n. Vu'nzis, gentle gale.
Bret, n. Tra'hjinoo.
Breve, n. Bino'mbo, the assumed musical integer of length of sound, according to the following

scale: 2, Breve, Bino'mbo. 3, Semibreve, Bina'mbo. 4, Minim, Bine'mbo. 5, Crotchet, Bini'mbo. 6, Quaver, Binu'mbo. 7, Semi-quaver, Bino'lbo. 8, Demi semi-quaver, Bina'lbo.

Breviary, n. Dindī, epitome.

Breviature, n. Prahdifo, shortening. 2, Ta'nziso, shrinking.

Brevity, n. Pra'ndoi.

Brew, v. Densiprost, to make ale or beer. 2, Gro'ntivai, to mingle.

Bribe, v. Va'ntrinai.

Brick, n. Pru'njoo.

Bride, n. Vu'ntruno'et, the female now being in the course of marrying. 2, Vu'ntrunoo'et, the new married female.

Bridegroom, n. Vu'ntruno'ed. 2, Vu'ntrunoo'ed.

Bridemaid, n. Fro'nzinet vu'ntrunou'ntu.

Brideman, n. Fro'nzined vu'ntrunou'rtu.

Bridal, n. Vu'ntra tro'ndis.

Bridewell, n. Ba'ntu vunsai'tus.

Bridge, n. Va'nzoi.

Brille, n. Ta'nzi.

Bridle, v. Fro'ntifai.

Brier, n. Frimvoo.

Brigade, n. Fe'ndra.

Brightness, n. Timboo.

Brim, n. Krindo, margin.

Brimstone, n. Ku'nji.

Brine, n. Finsuvoo pu'nji.

Briny taste, n. Bi'mba.

Bring, v. Preno'ntisai, to cause to go with. 2, Peno'ntisai, to cause to come with. 3, Pensivai, to carry. 4, Bre'ntisai, to drive. 5, Be'ntisai, to lead. 6, Po'ntiprost, to cause to be. 7, Pre'ntigrost, to cause to go. 8, Pentigrost, to cause to come.

Bring down, v. Kra'ntifrost, to abase. 2, Yin kra'ntifrost, to make lower.

Bring forth, v. Ta'nsipai.

Bring to nought, v. Ra'nsifrest, to cause to be ruined. 2, Kro'nsipai, to cause to be destroyed. 3, Pro'nsipai.

Bring to pass, v. Ontifai. 2, Po'ntifai, to make.

Bring under, v. Pe'mprifai, to overcome. 2, De'mprifai, to conquer.

Bring up, v. Onsaisai, educate.

Bring in the way, v. Fo'nsinai ten-dai'tu.

Bring to bed, v. Bo'ntifai tanzipo'tu.

Bring word, v. Pentisai timde'pu, to come with narration.

Brink, n. Krindo.

Briony (white), n. Ve'mvino. 2, Vre'mvino, black briony.

Brisk, adj. Fo'mpa.

Bristle, n. Fo'ndis.

Bristle, v. Fonotigrast, to cause bristles to become direct.

Bristow non-such, n. Kre'mvi.

Brittleness, n. Bli'mbis.

Broach, (a spit), n. U tensuto'tus.

Broach, v. Ta'sunte'nsisai, to begin to unbarrel.

Broad, adj. Fa'ntou.

Broad awake, adj. Tekah'sou.

Badger, n. Fri'nji.

Brocket, n. Trino'njoi, a hart two years old.

Broil, v. Kre'sitai.

Broils, n. Twe'mbaz. 2, Tre'ndiz.

Broken-winded, adj. Fu'npukrost.

Broker, n. Visbo'ndroi. 2, Bon'o'ndroi, merchant of old things.

Brooch, n. Vano'ndi, a gemmed ornament.

Brood, n. Dwifro'nzoo. 2, Vran-do'twes.

Brood, v. Juskah'sipai.

Brook, n. Pedin'za.

Brooklime, n. De'mvis.

Brook, v. Gempivai. 2, Vege'mpivai, to be excessively patient.

Broom, n. Gi'mva.

Butcher's broom, n. Gi'mvo. 2, Frim'va, thorny broom. 3, Go'mvi, broomrape.

Broom, n. U tinsuko'tus, brush.

Brooming, n. Fi'ndris.

Broth, n. Be'nzoo.

Brothel, n. Fantra'tus.

Brother, n. Ko'nzipur. 2, Kro'nzipur, half brother.

Brother in law, n. Ko'nzipur onzo'iti, brother by affinity.

Brotherhood, n. abstract, Konzoo'rit. 2, Do'ndro, corporation.

Brow, n. Va'ndo. 2, Pra'nza, moving the brows. 3, Te'nda prinzo'tu.

Brown, adj. Peplimpur. 2, Peplimpou.

Browning, n. Be'nzito tondoo'tuz.

Bruise, v. Pri'nsinai.

Bruise, n. Pru'mboo.

Brunt, n. Gro'ndis, impetuosity.

Brushwood, n. Peto'ndooz.

Brush, n. Tinsuko'tus.

Brush, v. Ti'nsikai.

Brute, n. Tinzi.

Bruit, n. Tri'ndi, rumour.

Brutish, n. Bizineu, beastlike.

Bubble, n. Pru'nzo.

Bubble, v. Pru'nsitai.

Buck, n. Ki'njoi.

Buck, n. Grinzis, liquor in which clothes are washed. 2, Grino'nzis, the clothes soaked or washed.

Buckshorn, n. Fro'mvinoi.

Buckthorn, n. Di'mvoo.

Buckmast, n. Ko'ndo krumva'tu.

Bucket, n. Trenon'zi, tub apt to be carried by the handle.

Buckle, n. Grenza.

Buckler, n. Te'ndri, shield.

Bucksome, adj. Ko'mpu vipa'ndo.

Bud, n. Bo'ndoi.

Buckram, n. Kenon'za vli'mpukoo.

Budget, n. Pepe'nzis fenza'tu. 2, Pepe'nzis.

Budge, v. peze'nsikai.

Buff, n. Ta'ndoi pincho'itū, skin of buffalo.

Buffet, v. Ke'nsivai tano'ndipu, to strike with the fist.

Buffoon, n. Trempa'ro.

Bug, n. Two'njoi.

Bug bear, n. Tro'no'ndoo, a fictitious thing apt to terrify.

Buggery, n. Bran'jo.

Bugle, n. Kru'neon beno'ndo. 2, Vo'ndis imbito'di. 3, Vra'nvinoo.

Bugloss, n. Fro'mvino. 2, Fro'mvino.

Buy, v. To'mprikai.

Building, n. Ah'zoi. 2, Ah'noz, greater parts of building. 3, Ah'zaz, less parts of buildings.

Build upon, v. Dro'nsitai, expect. 2, Do'nsikai.

Bulbonach, n. Fe'mvis.

Bulbous, n. Om'va.

Bullfinch, n. Ten'ja.

Bulge, v. Twentifai trinzipodi.

Bulk, n. Ple'ndis. 2, Andis. 3, 3, Vra'ndo.

Bull, n. Pinjifur.

Bull, n. Tombra kundroi'tu, the edict of the Pope.

Bull-fly-beetle, n. Fro'nji.

Bullhead, n. Fami'jino.

Bulbrush, n. Befro'nvo.

Bullace, n. Kumvoo'sit, fruit of blackthorn.

Bullet, n. Gendri.

Bullion, n. Rune'tubrost pu'nzoo, uncoined gold.

Bullock, n. Pin'injoi, gelded kine.

Bulwark, n. Te'ndris.

Bunch, n. Te'nda. 2, Ko'ndoi.

Bundle, n. Vrant'i'ri finsufoo tel.

Bung, n. Bedren'zi, large stopper.

Bunghole or tap, n. Teno'nzi.

Bungling, n. Tra'mbis.

Buntline, n. Vi'mbra.

Bunting, n. Pe'nja.

Buoy, n. Be'ndis. 2, Tindro'dis.

Bur, n. Ka'nta dra'ndoi frando'tu.

Butter reed, n. Bro'nvo.

Bur, (great), n. Fo'mvis.

Bur, (little), n. Fro'mvis.

Burden, n. Ra'nzi. 2, Ra'nsikai, to burden some one.

Burgeon, n. Bo'ndoi.

Burgess, n. Vo'ndroo.

Burglary, n. Ga'mbro.

Bury, v. Tu'ntrinai. 2, Va'mprikai, to bury alive.

Burly, adj. Bi'ntou, ample. 2, Be-bo'mpi, fat.

Burnet, n. Ka'mvinoi.

Burnet, (thorny), n. Pri'mvo.

Burning, n. Unzipo. 2, Da'ndro, house burning. 3, Da'mbri, burning alive. 4, Va'ndriso tande'tu. 5, Pu'mboi, burning fever. 6, Dezi'mpufoo frinze'ti.

Burnish, v. Timpi'vrost, to make bright. 2, Fri'mpigrost, to make smooth.

B U S

Burrage, n. Po'mvino.
Burrow, n. Trenda dinzoi'tu. 2, Kinjo'tus.
Burser, n. Benda'fas.
Burt, n. Fa'ji.
Bush, n. Imve'dwis, aggregate of shrubs. 2, Pondai'dwis.
Bush, (silver), n. Vrimvis.
Bushell, n. Kuno'ndo. 2, A'gin ku'n-doz.
Busy, adj. Enti. 2, Bra'mpa.
Busybody, n. De'bampa'ro.
Business, n. Endo.
Busk, n. U ken'di yoo'di bi'nzikurs fanda'fus.

B U T

Buskin, n. Bando'fus.
Bustard, n. Ka'hoi.
But, conj. Bel, bil.
But, adv. Tyol: as, tyol pa'nsitai, only to speak.
But, (the), n. Ba'ntou tildo. 2, Ba'ntou tildo fondoo'tu.
But, (to), v. Kre'sivai krinsupo. 2, Kre'sivai krinsupo ando'ti.
Butcher, n. Pensuto'tas.
Butchering, n. Penzo.
Butcher bird, n. Tre'njoo.
Butcher's broom, n. Gimvo.
Butler, n. Enzifas pransufoo'ditis.
Butter, n. Tenzoo.

B U Z

Buttermilk, n. Teno'nzoo, milk left after making butter.
Butter-bur, n. Pro'mvis.
Butterfly, n. To'nja.
Butterfly, (hawk), n. Do'nja.
Buttery, n. Franzoidus.
Buttock, n. Ga'nda.
Button, n. Fe'ndis.
Button hole, n. Fre'ndi.
Button fish, n. Fo'hjinoi.
Batchelor's-button, n. Femvi.
Buttress, n. Dra'nzo.
Buz, n. Ponjakes. 2. v. Kepo'neimai, to buz.
Buzzard, n. Fre'njoo.

C

C A L

Cabala, n. Pu'mbris.
Cabbage, n. Vemva.
Cabbage tree, n. Gu'mvino.
Cabin, n. Pefa'nzo. 2, Pefa'nzoo indroo'tu.
Cabinet, n. Fe'nzi, box. 2, Feno'nzi, box for precious things.
Cable, n. Gi'dra.
Chocolate, n. Du'mva, the chocolate tree. 2, Dumva'sit, the cake compound, chiefly of the ground kernels of the cacao nut.
Cackling, n. Enjekes. 2, v. Keze'n-ekai, to cackle.
Cacochymia, n. Tru'mboo.
Caded, adj. Kinsupoo. 2, Kinsupoo finjoitwes.
Cudence, n. Tri'ntuto imbo, ending sound.
Cadet, n. To'nzo, dependent.
Cudew, n. Kro'hjo.
Cage, n. Kantruso'tus, specially for birds.
Cayman, n. Tinjis, crocodile.
Cajole, v. Fo'nsikai frambaiti. 2, Fo'nsikai drembaiti.
Caitiff, n. Rampulor, a wicked person. 2, Prampuvor, a miserable person.
Cake, n. Ke'ntu fe'nzoo, flat bread.
Calaminaris, n. Dr'unjoi.
Calamint, n. Framvino.
Calamity, n. Pramboo.
Calcine, v. Ginsivai.
Calculate, v. Ventinai.
Calendar, n. Da'nondo, almanac.
Calender, v. Frimpisai, specially to smooth cloth.
Calender, n. Frimpusot'as.
Calends, n. Ya'pirin bu'ndaiz ku'n-dai'tu.
Calenture, n. Bepu'mboi, fever.
Calf, n. Punjoitwes.
Calf's snout, n. Vemvinoi.
Calf, n. Trinjifur ya'pirin pu'ndis, male hart of the first year.
Calf, (sea) n. Trinji.

C A N

Calf, (of the leg), n. Bana'ndi.
Caliph, n. Vontairo tu Mahomet.
Calk, v. Pintrisi.
Call, v. Impitai, to invoke. 2, Ko'ntipai, to call by name. 3, Pa'ntrifai, to summon. 4, Reto'm-pifai, to call to mind. 5, Dampi-vrast, to call to witness.
Call in, v. Umba'ntikai. 2, Ko'ntipai, call upon. 3, n. Ondroi, calling, i. e. profession.
Callous, adj. Plimpus, hard. 2, Brimpus, tough.
Callosity, n. Plimbis, hardness. 2, Brimbis, toughness.
Callow, adj. Fro'ntus. 2, Umpo'ntus, unfeathered.
Calm, adj. Vru'nsus. 2, Tempa, peaceable. 3, Tempur, meek.
Calo, n. Gembro.
Caltrops, n. Twe'mbri, a military instrument consisting of four sharp points, to wound the feet of horses.
Land caltrops, n. Tre'mbo.
Water caltrops, n. Gro'mvino.
Calumny, n. Da'ndra.
Camel, n. Tinjoo.
Camel's hay, n. Pro'vo.
Cameleopard, n. Dinjoi.
Camerade, n. Fa'nsi fo'nza.
Cammock, n. Kenvo.
Camomile, n. Gamvoi.
Camp, n. Pendris.
Camp-master, n. Pendrai'fas.
Campaign, n. Eno'ndroo, the whole period of employment out of winter quarters.
Camphor tree, n. Vu'mvinoi.
Camphor tree, (gum of), n. Vo'ndoo vumvinoitu.
Campion, n. Femvo.
Can, v. Au pin, pinu, priu, I can, now; could, heretofore; can, hereafter.
Can, n. U trenzi yoo'pi va'ndi.
Canary, n. Vre'nja.

C A P

Canary-grass, n. Po'mvo.
Cancel, v. Pro'nsipai. 2, Tre'ndoi, spoiling.
Cancer, n. Ku'mbo, ulcer. 2, Vo'njis, the constellation. 3, Bil'nis, the tropic of Cancer.
Candy, n. Trehsutoo te'nzoi.
Candid, adj. Tempur.
Candidate, n. Ko'mbroo.
Candle, n. Te'nzis.
Candlestick, n. Tenon'nis.
Candor, n. Temboo.
Cane, n. To'no.
Cannel tree, n. Gu'mvinoi.
Cannibal, n. Kron'ondoo, a man eater, i. e. eater of persons.
Canis major, n. Pra'ntupou pinji.
Canis minor, n. Pla'ntupou pinji.
Canker, n. Du'mboo ta'ndotu. 2, Bu'nza punzoi'tu.
Canker worm, n. Vo'hjo, caterpillar.
Cannon, n. Bevembri.
Canons, n. Pam'brooz vumbroitu.
Canons, n. Untru to'ndraz.
Canonize, v. Buntrivrost, to make a saint. 2, Bamprifai, di yoo'tum bu'ndro. 3, Ba'ntikai di yoo'tum bu'ndro.
Canoe, n. U pin'droo foo a'pin u'mvi.
Canopy, n. U frimpurik ando'dru. 2, U Kinsufori ando'dru.
Canorous, v. Gabansitai.
Cantharides, n. To'nji.
Cantharus, n. Fa'nji.
Canticle, n. Bansutoo'ri. 2, Peban-sutoo'ri, a little song.
Cante, n. Brandis.
Canto, n. Primbo yoo'tu bansutoo'ri.
Cantonize, v. Ta'ntisai prantu'ru o'ndriz.
Canvas, n. Tri'mpus te'nza.
Canvas, v. Fo'nsifai tononzoidi, to sue for a vote. 2, Twempinai tononzoidi. 3, Befonsifai, diligently to examine.
Cap, n. Ando'fas, head vest. 2, v. Unc'nsinai ando.

Cap-a-pie, adv. Ando'ni vande'nu.
Capable, adj. Katrentisai, able to receive. 2, Kake'ntifai, able to contain. Ompu, able; as, able to judge.
Capacity, n. Kankentifai, ability to contain. 2, n. Ke'ndoi, comprehension. 3, n. Trentina'kas, able to receive. 4, Pontipikas, ability to be or to do. 5, Drontipikas, passive ability; that is ability to suffer.
Caparison, n. U kinsufori ganze'di. 2, U vahtukoo'ri ganze'di.
Cape of cloak, n. Panta'fus, (see kinds of dress).
Cape, n. Kin'zo, promontory. 2, Bindri, Cape merchant.
Caper, v. Bensipai, to leap.
Caper, n. Fimva'sit, fruit of the caper.
Capital, adj. Ahti.
Capital, adj. Kara'mpivoo danzoo'ti.
Capital, adj. Ka'nta, chief.
Capitulate, v. Pomprisai kondo'fiz.
Capon, n. Penohjoi, untesticled cock.
Capra saltans, n. Bu'nzoo.
Capricious, adj. Detompou.
Capricorn, (tropic of), n. Bin'zis.
Cipriscus, n. Ta'nja.
Capstain, n. Ti'ndroi.
Captain of foot, n. Tentra'fas.
Captain of horse, n. Twentra'fas.
Captain of ship, n. Introofas.
Captious, adj. Trempur. 2, Gattwempa. 3, Gadrohsunoo.
Captive, v. Vemprifai, i. e. capture.
Captive, n. Vemprufoo'ro.
Caput mort, n. Tranon'dis, sediment of distilled thing.
Car, n. Fra'zi, cart.
Caraguya, n. (semivulpes), Vin'ji.
Caramosel, n. Ki'ndroo.
Carama, n. Bumvithoi.
Caravan, n. Bona'ndroi, a traveling company of merchants.
Caravel, n. Fizi'ndroo.
Caraway, n. Dal'mvi.
Carbine, n. Venon'dri, a large horseman's gun.
Carbonado, adj. Kre'nsutoo.
Caruncle, n. Krumbo. 2, Befunja.
Card, n. Denon'zis, thick stiff paper. 2, Denon'zis rimze'di, card for play.
Card, v. Umfrinsifai trinze'ti.
Cardialgia, n. Pa'mbis.
Cardinal, adj. Ka'nta.
Cardinal, n. Kumbroi, chief clergy of Rome.
Cardinal points, n. Pin'do, pri'ndo, findo, frindo'kwi.
Care, n. Bepon'zoi.
Carefulness, n. Fa'mba. 2, Fa'mba trende'pu. 3, Fa'mba frambo'pu. 4, Ba'mba.
Carelessness, n. Fla'mba. 2, Vro'mba. 3, Kre'mboi.
Caressing, n. Trempuvo'dis tonze'tu.

Cargo, n. Indroos bontrufoo'ri.
Carine, v. Ki'ntisai.
Cark, n. Fra'mba.
Carikanet, n. Unjo'dwiz.
Carcase, n. Dra'nsupi rin'zoo.
Carnal, adj. Vahtou. 2, Do'nti, natural. 3, Di'nsur. 4, Ba'nsou. 5, Ra'mpu.
Carnation, adj. Vahtou imboi. 2, Bivahtou, fleshlike.
Carnosity, n. Vando'rit, fleshiness. 2, U vahtou ro'ndo.
Carob, n. Puh'mvis.
Carol, n. Kohnsu bansutoo'ri.
Carouse, v. Befrahsifai.
Carp, n. Da'njing.
Carp, v. Veplahtripai, to criticise excessively. 2, Trampivi, to be censorious. 3, Da'ntrina, calumniate.
Carpenter, n. Rondootas.
Carpet, n. Kranzofas.
Carraway, n. Dal'mvi.
Career, n. Dwapren'zoi, impetuous running.
Carrot, n. Va'mvi.
Carrot (wild), n. Vra'mvi.
Carry, v. Pensivai.
Carrier, n. Gombroi.
Carriage, n. A'zhi. 2, Re'mbi. 3, Pre'zhi.
Carrick, n. Ki'ndroo.
Carriion, n. Drahsur rin'zoo. 2, Fro'mpu rin'zoo.
Cart, n. Fra'zi. 2, Kra'zi.
Cartilage, n. Pra'ndoi, gristle.
Carve, v. Vinsinai en'zoo. 2, Unra'ntikai, to unjoint. 3, Prentifai a'ndiz.
Case, n. We'ndi, an event. 2, Konon'dis, the question, or state of facts. 3, Ombroi, the suit in court. 4, Kon'dis, state.
Casement, n. Fahza franza'tu.
Cash, n. Ru'nda bentupoo, money in possession.
Cash keeper, n. Ru'nda ventupoo'ro. 2, Runda ventupoo'fas.
Cashier, v. Unohtrivai ra'mbur, to unsoldier penally. 2, Ga'mprisai, specially a soldier.
Cask, n. En'zi, vessel. 2, specially Ten'zi, barrel.
Casket, n. Pezen'zi. 2, Fen'zi bedo'n-trutu.
Cassowary, n. Tren'joi.
Cassia, n. Fu'mvis, tree. 2, Pri'nvai, shrub.
Cassidony, n. Bra'mvis.
Cassock, n. U binti finto'ufas.
Cast, v. Fensivai.
Cast metal, v. Brihsinai. 2, Dal'mprifai, to condemn.
Cast about, v. Ponsifai, think. 2, Fonsitai, consider. 3, Donsitai, contrive.
Cast down, adj. Kro'nsu, sorrowful. 2, Kro'nsukrost. 3, Tagro'nsikrost, to make despondent.

Cast in one's teeth, v. Ga'mprinai.
Cast into sleep, v. Transifrast.
Cast off, v. Brohsikai, reject. 2, Tre'ntipai, abandon. 3, Fre'ntifai, abandon. 4, Brohsipai, abandon by God.
Cast up, v. Vinsifrost, heap. 2, Vra'ntigrost, to sun.
Cast clothes, n. Vene'tukoon angum'oriz.
Cast dice, v. Pensikai.
Cast lots, v. Pensikai.
Cast the skin, v. Vre'ntipai ta'ndoi. 2, Vre'ntifai ta'ndoi.
Cast water, v. Ka'mprifai un'zo.
Cast young, v. Tra'nsipai, bring forth prematurely.
Castle, n. Fran'zoo.
Castor, n. Gi'nja.
Castrate, v. Ungra'ntisai, to geld.
Casual, adj. Flonsur.
Casulist, n, U brihtusor emp'rtu bronzoiz. 2, Tohsutor, a teacher of morality.
Cat, n. Ki'nja. 2, Ki'nja, civet cat. 3, Tro'mvoi, cat's tail.
Catalogue, n. Dra'ndo.
Catamite, n. Va'mprutoor.
Catapasm, n. Kre'nzis.
Cataract, n. Dinoh'za, direct fall of river.
Cataract, n. Kmo'hjoi, opacity of the crystalline lens.
Catarrh, n. Kumba.
Catastrophe, n. Trinti'endi, final event.
Catch, v. Kenoh'tipai, to take with the hand suddenly. 2, Frensivai. 3, Pa'mprifai, arrest.
Catch-pole, n. Pamprufas. 2, Vandroo.
Catch fire, v. Tazu'nsipai.
Catch infection, v. Pu'mpivai, to be infected. 2, Kentipai, take.
Catch at, v. Twapentikai. 2, Twakentipai. 3, Twafrensivai. 4, Bonsikai pentikai. 5, Kentipai. 6, Frensivai'twi. 7, Fensinai pentikai. 8, Kentipai frensivai'twi. 9, Vre'ntisai.
Cates, n. En'zoiz.
Catechizing, n. Tu'mbra.
Category, n. Ron'di.
Categorical, adj. Rontu.
Cater, (to), Tomprika en'ziz.
Caterpillar, n. Von'jo.
Caterpillar, n. Fren'vo, herb.
Cathedral, n. Kano'ngoi, temple of bishop's jurisdiction.
Catholic, n. Fundro.
Catmint, n. Pra'mvinoo.
Cattle, n. Injiz. 2, Injoiz, cloven footed beasts.
Cavalry, n. Pembro'fis. 2, Pembro'dwis.
Cauldle, n. Beh'zoo u'mpuro'diz, broth for the sick.
Cave, n. Pre'ndis dinzoi'tu, room under ground. 2, Fa'nzoo dinzoi'ji.

3, Pa'nzoi dinzoi'ji. 4, Tre'nda dinzoi'ji.
Caviere, n. Tre'nsutoo gro'nda anje'tuz.
Caveat, n. Fampa'dis, caution sign.
Cavern, n. (see cave).
Caught, adj. Fre'nsuvoo.
Carils, n. Pebi'ndaiz, frivolous objections. 2, Twem'pa bi'ndaiz, contentious objections. 3, Twem'ba'des, disputes which ought not to exist.
Cavity, n. Prentai'kis.
Caul, n. Vrandis.
Caul (for the head), n. Ando'fus.
Cauldron, n. Beven'zi, great kettle.
Cause, n. Ondoi. 2, Po'ndoi, the efficient. 3, Fo'ndoi, the impulsive. 4, Kro'ndoi, the occasion. 5, Vo'ndoi, the end or final cause.
Cause or reason, n. Vintun'o'ri, the arguing thing.
Cause of suit, n. A'mbroi.
Causeway or Causeway, n. Dra'nonzoi, a raised foot path.
Caustic, n. Unsupo tontrou'ri, burning medicine. 2, Tinsuvo tontrou'ri, corroding medicine.
Cautelousness, n. Fa'mba.
Caution money, n. Vo'ntrusoo ru'nda cusge'ntunoo, stipulated money pre-paid.
Cautiousness, n. Fa'mba.
Cease, v. Drint'ifai, to discontinue. 2, Vro'nsinai, to desist.
Cedar, n. Ku'mvi.
Cell, n. Fanzo'pes. 2, Gundroidus, Regular or monk's room.
Celandine, n. Dre'mva.
Celebrate, v. Tro'ntisai.
Celebs, n. Po'nzoi. 2, Po'nzifur, bachelor. 3, Po'nzifun, virgin.
Celerity, n. To'mbi, swiftmess. 2, Bendo, despatch.
Celestial, n. Puson.
Celebrate, n. Po'nzoi'rit.
Cellar, n. E'nsudus dinzoi'ji, specially for ale, wine, &c.
Cement, n. Kri'nsun'o'ri unje'tuz.
Censor, n. Unsupo'dus timdri'stu.
Censorious, adj. Tre'mpur.
Censor, n. Pla'ndoo, judge literary and moral.
Censure, v. Pa'ntripai, to adjudge. 2, Ba'mprifai, to sentence. 3, Pla'ntripai, to criticise. 4, Tu'ntrikai, ecclesiastically to censure.
Centaur, n. Tro'ntur re'ndo, randis binzipur randi'skwi pinjoo.
Centre, n. Pe'ndoi.
Center fish, n. Pro'njinioi.
Centon, n. Vrano'ndo, an aggregate consisting of the parts of other things.
Centory, (greater), n. Tra'nvoo.
Centory, (less), n. Be'mvi.
Century, n. Pe'sindwis. 2, Pe'sin pu'ndaiz.

Centurion, n. Tendra'fas.
Cere cloth, n. E'nsun'o'ri krondoo'diz tu'ntrunoon.
Ceremony, n. To'ndis. 2, Tro'ndis.
Certain, adj. Vo'nson.
Certify, v. Vo'nsifrost. 2, Bo'nsifrast.
Ceruse, n. Bru'na.
Cess, n. To'mbri ru'ntur.
Cessation, n. Dri'ndoi. 2, Vro'nza.
Chaff, n. Pra'ndis brinsutoo'tu vo'ndo. 2, To'ndoiz brinsutoo'tu vro'ndo.
Chafe, v. Pri'mpikai ginze'ti.
Chaffer, (goat), n. To'nji. 2, Bro'nji, green goat chafer.
Chaffer, v. Po'mprisai dondre'fi. 2, O'mprikai, to exchange.
Chaffinch, n. De'nja.
Chain, n. Udren'za frende'tuz.
Chair, n. Va'nzis.
Chalcedony, n. Vu'nji.
Chalces, n. Fa'mijo, subspecies.
Chalbron, n. Te'vin kuno'ndoz.
Challenge, v. Te'ntipai. 2, Fe'ntripai. 3, Ta'ntripai.
Chalice, n. Va'ntukoo fransou'dus.
Chalk, n. Pu'njis.
Chama, n. Vo'njinioi.
Chamber, n. Transun'o'dus.
Chamberlain, n. Vompra'ro tu transun'o'dus, 2, To'mpri runta'fas.
Chameleon, n. Kri'njis.
Chamfer, n. Pev'rendi.
Chamomile, n. Ga'mvoi.
Champ, v. Be'nsitai, masticate.
Champaign, n. Pinzo.
Champion, n. Vispentrupo'ro, an instead of—fighting person.
Chance, n. Flo'nzoo.
Chancel, n. Ka'nta duka'nzoi, chief room of the temple.
Chancellor, n. Pa'ndroo femboo'tu.
Chancery, n. La'mbri femboo'tu.
Chandler, n. Tenzaitas. 2, Tenzaidas.
Chanel, n. Bri'nza.
Change, n. Pre'ntipai, alter.
Change of the moon, n. Vreno'ndoi ginzo'tu. 2, Ombri, exchange.
Changeable, adj. Gavre'utufai. 2, Brimpou, of divers colors.
Changeling, n. Vispentupoo'ro. 2, Prompu'rpro, idiotic person.
Channa, n. Fa'miji.
Chant, v. Ba'nsitai.
Chanter, n. Ka'nta bansuto'ro.
Chantry, n. Untru bansuto'kis.
Chaos, n. Rene'tutoo ri'nzoo.
Chap, n. Ta'ndo, jaw.
Chap, n. Kre'ndi.
Chape, n. Vrentupo'ri fembre'tu.
Chaplain, n. O'nsu du'ndroi, family presbyter. 2, Bra'utu du'ndroi, private presbyter.
Chaplet, n. U brinsukoo'ri, a curled thing. 2, U pinsukoo'ri, a twisted thing.
Chapman, n. Tompruko'ro, a buying person.

Chapel, n. Peka'nzoi kra'nta.
Chapter, n. Ti'ndo, of book. 2, Vu'mbrois pa'mbrooz, Bishop's assessors. 3, Ondro'tu Vu'mbrois pa'mbrooz.
Chapter-house, n. Ondro'kis tu vu'mbrois pa'mbrooz.
Chapter of pillar, n. Di'ndo banzo'tu.
Character, n. Trinda, description.
Characteristic, n. Trino'nda kro' tri'ntinai. 2, Kro' po'ntifo trinda.
Charcoal, n. Dinsuvoo ro'ndoo.
Char, n. Kro'ntou ihzi.
Charge, v. Ra'nsivai, to load. 2, E'ntikrest, to cause to be ammunitioned. 3, O'nsikai. 4, Po'mprikai, to entrust. 5, Po'mprikoi, to be entrusted.
Charge, n. Trentukoo'ri. 2, Do'ndri.
Charge, v. Ta'ntripai.
Charge, n. Pendroo.
Charger, n. Be'kenzi.
Chary, adj. Pempus. 2, Dre'mpus. 3, Disfampa. 4, Bo'nsu ou'e'tifai tro'mbi.
Chariot, n. Fa'zi.
Charity, n. Va'mbi.
Chark, v. Di'nsivai.
Charles wain, n. Pinzoi'dwis.
Charlock, n. Tre'mva.
Charm, n. Pa'ndrito, bewitching. 2, pa'mbrito, bewizarding. 3, Pi'pa'mpritai, metaphorically to charm.
Charnel, adj. Kenontuf'okis, containing dead bodies: as, kenontufu pa'nzoi, fanzo'twi.
Charr, n. Tra'njino.
Charring, n. Din'ziso.
Charter, n. Ko'ndra ke'ntung o'n-draz.
Chase, n. Unomvi, a treecy country for deer. 2, Fra'nzoo.
Chase, v. Do'ntrifai. 2, Bre'ntisai. 3, Te'mprifai, pursue.
Chasm, n. Drinsuf'ikis, an empty place. 2, Bu'uzi.
Chaste, adj. Dempou.
Chaste-tree, n. Pimvi.
Chastise, v. Vo'nsisai.
Chat, n. Bre'mba.
Chattels, n. Ano'nziz, uninhabitable possessions.
Chattering, n. Panje'kes, swallow's voice. 2, Genjoo'kes. 3, Bra'mba.
Cheap, adj. Podo'ntra. 2, Pezu'nta. 3, Kla'ntur, sorry.
Cheapen, v. Po'mprisai dondre'fi.
Cheat, v. Ka'ntrinai, to defraud.
Check, v. Dwadrin'tifai enzi. 2, Bro'ntifai. 3, Fro'ntifai. 4, Dro'n-sikai.
Chequered, adj. Di'mpon.
Chief, adj. Ka'nta.
Cheek, n. Da'ndo. 2, Ki'ndo, side.
Cheer, n. Vo'ndoo enzoo'tu. 2, E'n-ziz.
Cheer, v. Fo'nsisai. 2, Ko'nsikrost. 3, Tampimost.

Cheese n. Tre'nzoo.
Cheeslip, n. To'hja.
Cheese-running, n. Vro'mvino.
Cherish, v. Kansipai. 2, Dre'mbus k'onsipai.
Cherry, n. Tu'mvoi. 2, Bi'mvoi. 3, Ge'mvino. 4, Bri'mvoi.
Cherub, n. Pinzoi. 2, Be'pinzoi.
Cheril, n. Gra'mvi.
Chisel, n. Vre'ndo densuv'o'di. 2, Vre'ndo vinsuv'o'di.
Chess, (to play at) v. Te'nsikai.
Chest, n. Fe'nzi. 2, A'nda, chest of the human body, especially the cavity of it.
Chestnut, n. Ku'mva.
Cherrel, n. Fe'nza tu frinjoit'wes.
Cheveron, n. Bikra'nti fe'ndooz.
Cher'in, n. Gra'njino, club.
Chew, v. Bensitai.
Chew the cud, v. Bre'nsitai.
Chickling, n. Be'mvoi. 2, De'mvoi, under-ground chickling.
Chick, n. Panjoit'wes.
Chickweed, n. Tre'mvi.
Chickweed, (bastard), n. De'mvi.
Chickweed, (berrybearing), n. Gre'mving.
Chide, v. Bedro'nzi.
Chill, adj. Pri'mpu.
Chilblain, n. Dumbo.
Child, n. Fro'nzoo.
Child, (to be with), v. Fra'nsipai.
Child, (in the womb), n. Do'ndis.
Childbirth, n. Tanzoo.
Child, (foster), n. Fo'nzo.
Child, (godchild), n. Pro'nzo.
Child, (a ward), n. Kro'nzo.
Child, (an infant), n. Pu'ntunur.
Child, (a lad), n. Fu'ntunur.
Childhood, n. Pu'ndino. 2, Fu'ndino, boy's age.
Childish, adj. Bipu'ntunur.
Childless, adj. Fro'ng'sur, having no child. 2, Um'fro'ng'sur, unchilded.
Chime, n. Vi'mbo pu fimputo'tus. 2, Fi'mbotwimp', melodious ringing.
Chimera, n. Trontu'tis.
Chemist, n. Insaitas.
Chimney, n. Tre'nzo.
Chin, n. Gra'ndo.
Chine, n. Pa'ndoi tанда'tu.
Chin-cough, n. Wu'mbi.
Chink, (chap) n. Kri'ndi.
Chip, n. Ba'ndis.
Chip, v. De'suvai ba'ndaiz. 2, De'n-sivai vrindo'ni.
Chirp, v. Bra'nsitai. 2, Ti'mbo'anje'tuz. 3, Tan'akes.
Chirurgian, (surgeon), n. To'mbroi.
Chit, n. Kinja'twes.
Chitterling, n. Kla'ndaiz, smallest guts.
Chivalry, n. Embe'pas, art of war. 2, Embe'pas p'empri, especially of horsemen.
Chocolate, n. Du'mva.
Choice, n. Fo'ndra, election. 2, O'n-do. 3, Pa'nti ontitu o'ldooz vro'n-

do'otuz, unda'twiz. 4, adj. kra'ntur, excellent.
Choke, v. Go'ntrikai.
Choler, n. Vra'ndoo.
Choleric, adj. Vra'ntur. 2, v. Ga'to'h-sinai.
Choose, v. Bo'nsinai, i. e. to choose to do something. 2, Fo'nttrinai, to elect to an office.
Choose, (may), v. Go'nsin, is free.
Choose, (cannot but act), v. Gro'nsi-noo do'ntipai.
Chop, v. Vre'n'sitai, mince.
Chopping knife, n. Vrensuto'tus.
Chop, n. o'mbri.
Chord, n. Vre'ndoi.
Chorister, n. Bansuto'fas.
Chorus, n. Ban'hozo.
Chough, n. Vra'njoo.
Chiasm, n. Vri'nzi.
Christ, n. Krist, a proper name. 2, Un'doi, the second person in the holy Trinity. 3, Vri'nsukoo'ro, the anointed.
Christen, v. Vu'ntrisi.
Christendom, n. Dinzoi tu kuntru'proz.
Christianity, n. Ku'ndroo.
Christmas, n. Bu'ndra, the festival of the birth of Christ.
Christmas day, n. Bu'ndra bu'ndis
Chromis, n. Da'nji.
Chronicle, n. Tin'ldi, narrative of facts, in their natural order.
Chronology, n. Tindi indoo'tuz.
Chronology, n. Venda'vas indoo'tuz, the art of reckoning the times of events.
Chrysolite, n. Vra'ndi.
Chub, n. Gra'njino.
Chuckle, v. Beta'nsinai. 2, Be'tan-sinai vi'ndi.
Church, n. Undre'dwis. 2, Ka'nzoi, temple.
Churchwarden, n. Kanzo'ifas.
Churchyard, n. Tanzo kanzo'itu.
Churching, n. Vu'ndra.
Churl, n. Twempa'ro, churlish person. 2, Dwempa'ro, morose person. 3, Blempa'ro, one who is not accustomed to give alms.
Churn, v. Dare'nsikai do'ndus, frequently and alternately to move.
Churn, v. Ten'o'nsipai, to agitate cream and produce butter.
Chur-worm, n. Fro'njoi.
Chyle, n. Ta'ndoo.
Chymical operation, n. Inzis.
Cicada, n. Vo'nja.
Cicada aquatica, n. Kro'njoi.
Cicely, (sweet), n. Ta'mva.
Cicely, (wild) n. Tra'mva.
Cider, n. Ve'nzoi tu punvoo'sidz, wine of apples.
Cimex, n. Vro'njoi.
Cimex sylvestris, n. To'hjoi.
Cinders, n. Unsa. Tu'nza.
Cinnabar, n. Bu'izo.
Cinnamon, n. Gu'mvino.

Cipher, n. Gre'ntup' pri'ndooz. 2, Umba'ntukoo, pri'ndooz.
Cipher, n. Plondoo'dis, the sign of nothing.
Cinquefoil, n. Fa'mvino.
Cipher, v. Ba'ru'ntipai, to practice the numbering art, i. e. to cipher.
Cypress, n. Vu'mvi.
Circle, n. Fe'ndo. 2, Inz'is, circle by which the world is divided; as, horizon, equator, &c.
Circuit, n. Rinzo. 2, Kri'ndo fen-d'otu, margin of circle.
Circular, adj. Fe'nti.
Circulate, v. Glife'ntitai, to go round a circle.
Circumcision, n. Ba'ndris.
Circumference, n. Kri'ndo fen'd'otu.
Circumlocution, n. Fri'nda, amplification. 2, Brindi, paraphrase.
Circumscribe, v. Tusken'tiai findaz.
Circumspect, adj. Fa'mpa.
Circumstance, n. To'ndis.
Circumvent, v. Ka'nttrinai, defraud.
Cistern, n. um'hozo, a vessel for preserving water.
Citadel, n. Fe'nzoi.
Citation, n. Pa'ndroi. 2, Ti'nda.
City, n. To'mbro.
Citizen, n. Vo'ndroo.
Citrine, n. Imboi tu gumvoo'sit.
Citrinella, n. Fa'njis.
Citron, n. Gu'mvoo.
Citrus, (pumpkin), n. Fre'mvino.
Cithern, n. Timp'itus.
Citysus, n. Vri'mvoi.
Clives, n. Dro'mva.
Civet, n. Kri'no'nja perfume of the Civet cat.
Civet cat, n. Kri'nja.
Civil, adj. De'mpa. 2, Ge'mpa.
Civil, adj. To'mpri, pertaining to city. 2, Ontu, political social.
Civil lawyer, n. Fo'ndroi.
Civil war, n. Eno'ndri, war betwixt men of the same community.
Civility, n. De'mba. 2, Ge'mba.
Clack, v. Imbo ne krinzai'das, sound from frequent knocking.
Clack, n. krinsaid'wus.
Clad, part. En'sunoo.
Clay, n. Kinza.
Claim, n. Te'ndoo.
Clamber, v. Vei'sifai krond'pu. 2, Vensifai'des, to climb badly.
Clamminess, n. Kri'mbis.
Clamor, n. Tra'nzo. 2, Beta'nzo.
Clandestine, adj. Gre'ntur, secret.
Clapping, n. Ba'nzi.
Clap up, n. Dwadentivai. 2, Ka'n-trisai, to imprison. 3, Dwaka'n-trisai.
Clap of thunder, n. Dwazi'mbo trun-zoo'tu.
Clapper, n. Kensuv'o'dwes tu fimputo'tus.
Claret, n. Fimpu ve'nzoi tu Frans.
Clary, n. Da'mvino. 2, Dra'mvino, wild clary.

Clarify, v. Dahtikrost.
Clash, v. Bika'nsivai. 2, Dro'ndus bika'nsivai. 3, T'wempinai.
Clasper, n. Dro'ndoi.
Clasp, v. Geht'inaí. 2, Va'nsikai, to embrace.
Class, n. Do'ndo, series. 2, Oldoo, kind.
Classic, n. Dra'honsuto^{ro}, an author of the first rank. 2, U tri'ntur, to'nsutoo Ro'man twi Grek da'h-suto^{ro}.
Clatter, n. Twimbo.
Clause, n. Pindo.
Claw, n. Bro'ndis, nail. 2, To'udi, claw. 3, Do'nda, claw of shell fish. 4, Vra'nsifai, to claw or scratch.
Clean, adj. Dantu.
Clean, adv. To'ndi. 2, Tes, the transcendental; as, Teprentu'soo, clean gone.
Cleanliness, n. Vemboi.
Cleanse, v. Dahtikrost. 2, Vahtri-frost. 3, Vahpikrost.
Cleat, adj. Antus, whole, entire.
Clearly, adv. Andus, wholly. 2, adj. Gohti, clear, not mixed with other things. 3, Dantu, clear.
Clear, adj. Tohti, perfect; as, te-po'mboo, clear understanding; te-po'mbo, clear sight.
Clear weather, n. Pu'nzis.
Clear, (unspotted), adj. Bimpur.
Clear sound, n. Dimbo.
Clear from debt, adj. Tinta.
Clear from guilt, adj. Dahtrou.
Clear, adj. Tinti, plain.
Clear, adj. Tentur, manifest.
Cleaver, n. Tinsufotus.
Cleavers, n. Tro'mvino.
Cleave, v. Fentifai, to adhere.
Cleave, (to) v. Krimpisi, to be clammy.
Chapped, adj. Krehtikoo, to be in rucks or chinks.
Chop, v. Tisupai.
Cleft, adj. Krehtukoo.
Clematis, n. Dimvi.
Clemency, n. Gembis.
Clergy, n. Undroi.
Clerk, n. Dansuto'fas tw undre'twis.
Clerk, n. Untrou'ro, clerical person.
Clerk, n. Du'ndrois blantur'fas.
Clew, n. De'ndis, bottom.
Click, n. Bitwa'nsus imbo, watchlike sound.
Clicket, n. Ba'nzoi, lust, specially of rabbits.
Client, n. Tro'nzo, dependent.
Client, n. Dantrupoo'ro.
Cliff, n. Tri'uzo.
Climacteric, n. Vren'andoi.
Climate, n. U rinzo yootu kahti oldoo o'ntu'vo ro'ini.
Climb, v. Be'nsifai.
Climber of Virginia, n. Gimvi.
Clinch, v. Rekren'o'nsivai.
Clinch the fist, v. K'insifai ta'ndi. 2, Tusbinsikai, ta'ndi.

Clink, v. Impitai drenouza'bruz, to sound like chains.
Cling, v. Ta'nsivai.
Clip, v. Kri'nsikai, cutting cloth. 2, Va'nsikai.
Clock, n. Tra'nzis. 2, Petra'nzis or Twa'nzis, watch. 3, Slum'eai tra'nzai'vu, what is it according to the clock?
Clo'd, n. Ka'ndis, lump.
Clog, v. Bro'ntifai.
Cloy, v. Okai tra'ntur. 2, Pro'nsi-krast fra'ndooti, to cause to loathe from abundance.
Cloister, n. Tu'ndroi, house of monk or nun.
Cloister, n. Ga'nsutoo pensufo'kis.
Cloke, n. Fa'ntou vrinti'fus.
Cloke, v. K'insifai.
Cloke, n. T'entupro'stik, the making to seem, pretence.
Cloke, v. Grehtipai.
Cloke bag, v. Fenzi f'insufoo gauze'ei.
Closeness, n. Ti'ndoi randai'tuz fon-dootuz. 2, Tyoo pi'm enoitisoo, impenetrability. 3, Kro'ndi enon-dai'tu, difficulty of penetration.
Close, adj. Tisufoo. 2, Fintou, in contact.
Closet, n. Fa'ngo di bra'ntu vendi.
Cloth, n. Ensunori. 2, Kre'nza, cotton. 3, Pre'nza, hair. 4, Ken-za, linen. 5, Pe'nza, woollen. 6, Ensuno'ritas, clothworker.
Clothe, v. E'nsimai.
Clothing, n. Enza.
Clotter, v. Fri'nsivai.
Clotted, adj. Fri'nsuvoo.
Cloud, n. Funzo.
Clove, n. Omva, bulb.
Clove-tree, n. Tu'mvo.
Clout, n. Wenonsunori, a cloth used for mean purposes. 2, U bra'ndis tu ensunori.
Clout, v. Trahtipai riti va'ndis. 2, Do'mpikai riti va'ndis.
Clown, n. Twempa'ro.
Clownishness, n. Twemba.
Clew, n. De'ndis.
Club, n. Fe'ndri. 2, Ombro.
Cluck, v. Penancifai, to call as a hen.
Cling, v. Ta'nsivai. 2, Frehtifai.
Cluster, n. Kohdoi. 2, Vrantu'vori.
Clutch, v. Tohtikai. 2, Tahtikai. 3, Ventipai. 4, Tusbinsitai. 5, Ventipaides, to hold clumsily.
Clutter, n. Fra'ntu enzi. 2, Fra'ntu imbo.
Clyster, n. Vrimo'nzoo, a clyster; injection into the anus.
Coach, n. Panzi.
Coachman, n. Panzo'fas.
Coachbox, n. Bamsuvookis panzi-fastu.
Coaction, n. Tro'nza, compulsion.
Coadjutor, n. Pibontuforo.
Coagulation, n. Fri'nzis.
Coalition, n. Pendis, junction. 2, Vra'ndito.

Coarctation, n. Tyel tro'nsinai, to force together. 2, Tah'zis.
Coast, n. Renza. 2, Vinzo, sea-coast.
Coat, n. Enouza.
Coat of mail, n. Finsukoo pe'mbri.
Coat of arms, n. Ono'mbroo.
Cottage, n. Pepa'nzoi. 2, U twempa pepa'nzoi.
Cobble, v. Detrahtipai, to mend badly. 2, Tra'mpisi, to act unskilfully.
Cobbler, n. Enenza'tas.
Cobweb, n. Bonon'joi, spider's web.
Cock or hen, n. Pen'joi. 2, Pen'jifur, male. 3, Pen'jifun, female.
Cock's comb, n. Demvinoi.
Cock's head, n. Bre'mvo.
Cock, (heath), n. Bre'njoi.
Cock, (sea), n. Vro'njis.
Cockroaches, n. Dro'njooz.
Cock, (winged), n. Tro'njoi.
Cock of dial, n. Pe'nda tu f'ino'mboo.
Cock-weather, n. Kumo'nzoi.
Cockboat, n. Pepi'ndroo.
Cocker, v. Kansipai, tenderly to nurse. 2, Dre'mpisi.
Cocket, n. Dansuto'ri trende'tu.
Cockle, n. Bro'njinoi. 2, Vre'mvi.
Cocoa, n. Vumva.
Cocothraustes, n. Kanja.
Cocothraustes Cristabes, n. Kra'nja.
Cod, n. Panjo. 2, Bro'ndo.
Codicil, n. Vantusoo danzo.
Coequal, adj. Bahtur.
Coerce, v. Frohtifai.
Coessential, adj. Bentupo rohti dro'ndoi.
Coetaneous, adj. Rontitu u'ndinoo.
Coeternal, adj. Tyel t'ingur.
Coexistent, adj. Tyel plontur.
Coffee, n. Drumva'sit, the fruit of the coffee-tree.
Coffin, n. Fenzi dansur'diz. 2, Rai trentunodus.
Cog, n. Kra'ndo trende'tu.
Cog, v. Dre'mpinai, fawn. 2, Krahtinai, to defraud.
Cogitation, n. Ponzo.
Cognition of things, n. Tro'ndis.
Cognizance, n. Anru pro'nzo. 2, Androi. 3, Dronsil'dis, service sign.
Coheir, n. Tyel fontru'koro.
Coherent, adj. Tyel frehtufo. 2, Tyel pehtufo. 3, Vontu.
Cause cohibitive, n. Fro'ndoi.
Cohobation, n. Revinzo.
Cohort, n. Tendra.
Coy, adj. Gabronsa.
Coif, n. U tintou antifus.
Coil, n. Fra'ntu enzi. 2, Fra'ntu imbo.
Coil, v. T'entitai.
Coin, n. Flen'do, external angle of a wall. 2, Fre'ndo, internal of a room.
Coin, n. Runda.
Coin, v. Ruhtimost, to cause to be money.

Coin, v. Kamprinai, to forge.
Coincident, adj. Penontur. 2, Rintu'to oinu v'ondoi.
Coincidence, n. Penohndoo, the falling on the same point or line. 2, Rindo oinu v'ondoi.
Coit, n. Kendi gafensuvoo.
Coition, n. Bra'nzoi.
Colander, n. Kinsuvo'dus.
Coal, n. Tru'nzis, mineral. 2, Twu'njis, charcoal.
Coal, (live), n. Unsupoo tru'nzis.
Coal-black, adj. Beplimpon.
Coalrake, n. Trunzai'dus.
Coalmouse, n. Dra'nzis.
Colwort, n. V'emva, cabbage.
Cold, adj. Plimpu.
Cold, n. Umbi plimbeti.
Colet of a ring, n. Unjo'kis, gem place. 2, Krindo'kis, concave place.
Colic, n. Bu'mbis.
Collar, n. Eninza.
Collateral, adj. Kane'ta, not principal. 2, Plo'nur, of lateral descent.
Collation, n. Ke'nda. 3, Keno'nda, the right to give. 3, Pre'nzoo, repast. 4, Be'ndoi, comparison.
Collect, n. Vrintu pu'ndra.
Collection, n. Binzoi. 2, Binsufo'ri.
Collective, adj. Tye'bi'sufo. 2, Vran'ti, aggregate.
Collector, n. Binsufo'ro. 2, Binsufo'fas.
College, n. Do'mbro, specially of scholar.
Colleague, n. Fo'nza. 2, Tye'lontruvo'o'ro. 3, Tye'lontruvo'o'ro. 4, Tye'lontruvo'o'ro.
Collier, n. Fenzai'das. 2, Fenzaitas.
Cauliflower, n. Venomva, a cabbage having a delicate white flower.
Collision, n. Tye'ke'nzis. 2, Dro'nus ke'nzis.
Collogue, v. Dre'upinai.
Collup, n. Bandis. 2, Vengutoo'dwes, sliced part.
Colloquy, n. Tye'ititikai.
Collusion, n. To'nzoi ka'ntrinai.
Colon, n. Gra'nta kra'ndis. 2, Vin'doo, a point.
Colonel, n. Fembra'fas.
Colony, n. Po'mbro.
Coloquintida, n. Ke'mvinoo.
Colour, n. Imboi. 2, Trentupo'ri, a seeming thing.
Colours, n. Fentiri, ensign-thing. 2, Fentiri, cornet-thing.
Collossé, } n. Begrenzis, a great
Colossus, } image.
Colt, n. Pinjootwes. 2, Finjootwes.
Coltsfoot, n. Po'mvis. 2, To'mvis, mountain coltsfoot.
Columbine, n. Fro'mvoo.
Column, n. Ba'nzo.
Colure, n. Ki'nzis, meridian.
Comb, n. Trinsuko'tus.
Comb, v. Trinsikai.

Comb, (crest), n. Do'ndi.
Cocomb, n. Flampai'ro. 2, Vrem-pai'ro.
Comb, (honey), n. Pohjas fa'nzoz.
Combat, v. De'ndroo.
Cumber, v. Ran'sinai. 2, Trehtikai. 3, Brontifai.
Combine, v. Tye'penti'fai. 2, Tye'lontrivai. 3, Tye'lontrivai.
Combustion, n. Unzipo. 2, Twemba. 3, Tambro.
Come, v. Pen'tisai. 2, Spupe'ntisai. 3, Nuspe'ntisai. 4, Ventisai, come after. 5, Droope'ntisai, come again. 6, Pentikai, come at. 7, Pentikai, come by. 8, Okai kapo'mputoo. 9, Okai bo'nusfoo. 10, Tentipoi. 11, Fentisai, come forward. 12, Dra'ntipoi. 13, Pre'n'tinai, come in. 14, Entikoi, come off. 15, Pen'trifai, to come off on equal terms. 16, Pemprifai, to come off victorious. 17, Ple'mprifai, to come off loser. 18, Fentisai, come on. 19, Vun'trivai, come over, to be proselyted. 20, Kantrina'ed, come over a person. 21, Okai kapo'mputoo, come out. 22, Okai kabo'nusfoo. 23, Tentipoi.
Comedy, n. Tonohndroi.
Comely, adj. Fon'tu. 2, Vompu.
Comet, n. Trin'zoi.
Comfit, n. Tre'nsutoo'ri trenzo'iti.
Comfort, v. To'n'sisai.
Comfrey, n. Ko'mvino.
Comical, adj. Tonoh'trou. 2, Ko'nsu.
Comity, n. De'mba.
Comma, n. Bindoo.
Command, v. Po'n'sikai. 2, Do'n'sitai, Pon'tripai.
Commanded party, n. Vendra.
Commander, n. Pensuko'ro. 2, Po'n-suko'fas.
Commemorate, v. Reto'mpifrast, to cause to be remembered. 2, Tro'nus, solemnly.
Commence, v. Tentivai. 2, Po'ntipraust kwonohndroo, to be caused to be a graduate of the highest or first degree.
Commence an action, v. Amprifai.
Commend, v. Do'n'sikai. 2, Go'n'sikai. 3, Pomprikai, to entrust.
Commensurate, adj. Tye'lontrivai. 2, Tanon'tus, reducible to the same common measure.
Comment, n. Vindis.
Commentary, n. Vindis.
Commerce, n. E'nda.
Commination, n. Vro'nzi, threat.
Commiserate, v. Dra'n'sivai.
Commissary, n. Vompai'ro. 2, Vis untru pa'ndroo. 3, En'tru chusufas.
Commissioner, n. Komprai'ro.
Commit, v. Pintipai. 2, Pinoh'tipai, to commit a fault. 3, Kan'tri-grest, to cause to be imprisoned.

Committee, n. Vontra'dwiroz. 2, Pebo'mbro.
Commodious, adj. Vo'ntu. 2, Do'ntu. 3, Po'nta.
Commodity, n. O'nda, convenience. 2, Po'nda. 3, Tontruko'ri.
Common, adj. Rou, all. 2, Ou, every. 3, Pa'nti. 4, Vra'nta. 5, Ba'ntu. 6, Bu'ntrur.
Commonwealth, n. Ontrutis. 2, Vra'nta fa'mboo.
Commonwealth, n. Pondroo'rit bondroo'ti.
Common, adj. Vintou. 2, Dintur. 3, Pompra. 4, Pung'tru, not consecrated.
Commonality, n. Fibohndroo.
Commons, (House of), n. Pana'nzoi.
Commons, (victuals), n. Ru'ntukoo enzoo. 2, Ru'ntukoo enziz.
Commons, (for cattle), n. Vra'nta bah'zoo. 2, Bo'ndroos bah'zoo.
Commotion, n. Eluzi. 2, Tambro. 3, Trendi.
Commune, v. Dra'n'sikai, to confer.
Communicate, v. Vra'ntimost. 2, Bo'n'simost. 3, Bonsifrest.
Communication, n. Rembi. 2, Dra'nzi. 3, Indi.
Communion, n. Tye'lontrivai. 2, Tye'lontrivai.
Communion, n. Vumbris, the Lord's supper.
Community, n. Vra'nta be'ndoo.
Commutation, n. E'nda. 2, Ambri, exchange.
Compact, adj. Bepentufoo. 2, Befintou, very close. 3, n. Ombris. 4, Tye'lontruvo'o.
Company, n. Tye'lontrivai. 2, Tye'lontrivai. 3, Tye'lontrivai. 4, Vran'tiro. 5, Ombro. 6, O'ndro. 7, Do'ndro. 8, Te'ndra.
Companion, n. Fo'nza. 2, Kranta'ro. 4, Tempai'ro.
Compare, v. Bentifai.
Compass, v. Zispre'ntisai. 2, Glispre'ntisai. 3, Pre'ntisai plendi, fetch a circuit. 4, Ziskentrisai. 5, Fentivai. 6, Fenoh'ndoo. 7, Dunjoit'wus. 8, Dunjoit'wus.
Compasses, n. Fenoh'ndoo.
Compass, v. Kentifai, comprehend. 2, Pentikai, to obtain.
Compassion, n. Dro'nzis.
Compatible, adj. Tye'lontrivai.
Compeer, n. Fon'za.
Compel, v. Tro'n'sinai.
Compellation, n. Ko'ndoo.
Compendious, adj. Pra'ntou. 2, Vrintu, of the nature of an epitome.
Compendium, n. Vrinti.
Compensate, v. Drehtifai.
Competent, adj. Tahtur.
Competitor, n. Fro'nzoi.
Compile, v. Tye'lontrivai. 2, Dre'n-sigrost.
Complacence, n. Do'nza. 2, Gamba, civility.

Complain, v. Diskrohsikai. 2, Ta'n-tripai.
Complaisance, n. Ge'mba.
Complimenting, n. Da'nti.
Complete, adj. To'nti. 2, Tentuvoo.
Complexion, n. Rino'nzoo. 2, Vra'ndo. 3, Ombi.
Comply, v. Vo'ntiki. 2, Ve'ntisai. 3, Grentifai.
Complicated, adj. Tyel vrahtuvoo. 2, Fri'usufoo. 3, Gro'nti.
Complices, n. Tyel go'ntuvoo'roz. 2, Fo'nzaz. 3, Kranta'roz.
Comportment, n. An'zis. 2, An'zi. 3, Rembe'vis, conversation manner.
Compose, v. Tyel pentipai.
Compose, v. i.e. make: as, compose a book, Dre'nsigrost. 2, Tefa'ntikai, perfectly to arrange. 3, Umfrantikai, to unconfuse. 4, Tem'pimost, to cause to agree. 5, Tentikrost, to cause to be quiet.
Compound, v. Tyel pentipai. 2, Tyel pentifai. 3, Klo'ntiprost ontiriz, to make one thing out of several. 4, Gro'ntikai, to mix. 5, Ompri-sai ge'ntinai yil'kyu tou pempur dre'ntariz.
Compression, n. Tri'nzoo.
Comprehend, v. Ke'ntifai. 2, Po'm-pitai rou'u, to understand all. 3, Po'mpitai to'ndi. 4, Po'mpitai a'ndus.
Comprise, v. (vide comprehend).
Compromise, v. Pre'ntinai tandroo'murit, to submit to arbitration.
Compulsion, n. Tro'nza.
Compunction, n. Ko'nzis. 2, Takro'n-zis.
Compurgation, n. Diva'ntrifai dam-broo'ti.
Computation, n. Ve'nda. 2, Ru'h'dipo.
Con-over, v. Da'ventifai.
Concatenation, n. Tyel dre'no'nzino.
Concave, adj. Kle'nti.
Conceal, v. Grentipai.
Conceit, n. Fo'mboi, fancy. 2, Vro'n-zoi, opinion. 3, Fompou'ri.
Concededness, n. Twa'mbo.
Conceiving, n. Po'mboi, common sense. 2, Fo'mboi, fancy. 3, Po'm-bo, understanding. 4, Po'nzoi, thought.
Conceiving, (a child), n. Fra'nzoo.
Concentrate, v. Peno'ntifai, to put in the same centre.
Conception, n. Fra'nzoo.
Concern, v. Ba'ntini, pertinent. 2, Va'ntini, proper. 3, Po'ntini, profitable.
Concerning, adj. Ba'nta.
Concerning, prep. Fe or fi.
Concession, n. Tri'ndis.
Conciliator, n. Umpronsuno'ro, an unenemizing person. 2, U'nti-vempuno'ro, an uncontention-making person. 3, U tempumo's-turo.
Concise, adj. Pra'ntou.

Concitation, n. Fondo'rit.
Conclave, n. Fa'ngo gre'ntur. 2, Ondro gre'ntur.
Conclude, v. Tri'ntitai. 2, De'ntivai, to finish. 3, Gro'nsinai, to make up one's mind. 4, Vri'ntinai, to infer.
Concoct, v. Bi'nsivai, to digest.
Concomitant, adj. F'nti. 2, Tyel po'ntur.
Concord, n. To'nzoi. 2, Gimbo, symphony.
Concordance, n. Drono'ndo, catalogue of words. 2, Drona'ndo, catalogue of things.
Concorporate, v. Tyel ri'nsipai.
Concourse, n. Tyel pen'dis. 2, Bezoh-dro, great convention.
Concrete, adj. Frintou.
Concrete, n. Fri'ndoi.
Concubine, n. Fentupoo fantrung'ret. 2, Visko'hzifet.
Concupiscence, n. Ko'mboi. 2, Bo'nzi. 3, Ba'nzoi. 4, Dedo'ndo. 5, Pa'nta fro'ndito, original sin.
Concur, v. Ve'ntisai, to meet. 2, Tyel po'ntipi. 3, Tyel pentisai.
Concussion, n. Tren'zis, shaking.
Condemn, v. Damprifai, to sentence. 2, Ta'ntripai. 3, Tro'nsitai.
Condense, v. Tri'mpikrost.
Condescend, v. Fe'mpisai. 2, Prone'sikai, not to forbid. 3, Brone'tifai, not to hinder. 4, Pentina, to yield. 5, Gomprinai, to exempt from doing.
Condescension, n. Fe'mbis.
Condign, adj. Vo'nta, worthy, deserving.
Conditio, n. Tren'zo.
Condition, n. Ko'ndoi. 2, Vo'ndoo. 3, Rambi. 4, Ke'ndoi, capacity or comprehension. 5, Ko'ndis, state. 6, Ti'ndis, supposition. 7, Ombis, covenant.
Condole, v. Tyel kro'nsikai.
Conduce, v. Bo'ntifai, to help.
Conduct, v. Be'ntisai. 2, Vo'mprinai, to officiate.
Conduct, (safe), n. Ton'ondi, a safe conduct through an enemy's country.
Conduit, n. Gra'nzoi.
Cone, n. De'ndo. 2, Bo'ndo, fruit.
Confection, n. Fren'zoi.
Confederacy, n. Go'ndro.
Confer, v. Ke'ntinai. 2, Be'ntifai. 3, Dra'nsikai.
Confess, v. Tri'ndis, conditional owning the truth. 2, Ti'ntisai, renunciation of error.
Confessor, n. Funo'ndroi, the priest who hears the confession. 2, Tu'ndro.
Confidence, n. Do'nzi. 2, Vo'nzo.
Confident, adj. Do'nsu.
Confident, (one's), n. Ko'nguko po'n-za. 2, Po'mprukoo po'nza.
Confines, n. Kri'ndoz rinzo'tuz.

Confine, v. Vo'ntivai, to limit. 2, Fro'ntifai. 3, Ka'ntisai.
Confirm, v. Do'mpikai. 2, Yindo'm-pikai. 3, Yinvo'nsitai. 4, Dam-prisai.
Confirmation, n. Vri'ndis. 2, Guh-dra, religious rite.
Confiscation, n. Dambris.
Conflict, v. De'ntripai. 2, Twe'mpi-nai, to contend.
Confluence, n. Bependis tyel. 2, Tyel oh'drito.
Conform, v. Vo'ndu pi'ntipai. 2, Vrotu pi'ntipai. 3, De'mpikai.
Confound, v. Fra'ntikrost. 2, Gro'n-tivai, to mix. 3, Fro'nsigrest, to cause to be ashamed. 4, Gi'ntisai. 5, Kro'nsipai.
Confraternity, n. Do'mbro, college. 2, Do'ndro, corporation. 3, Gumbro'idwis, aggregate of penitents.
Confront, v. Pano'ntitai, to face.
Confused, adj. Fra'ntu.
Confusion, n. Fra'ndi. 2, Befro'nzis. 3, Kro'nzoo.
Confutation, n. Di'ndis.
Confute, v. Di'ntisai.
Congel, v. Fri'nsivai, to coagulate. 2, Bre'nsiprost, jellyfy. 3, Ku'nsi-trost, to convert into ice.
Conjee, n. Ka'nti.
Conger, n. Pa'njis.
Conglutinate, v. Tyel kri'nsimost. 2, Tyel pentifai.
Congratulate, v. Vo'nsivai.
Congregation, n. Ondro.
Congruous, adj. Vo'ntu.
Conic, adj. De'nti.
Conjecture, v. Dro'nsifai.
Conjugal, adj. Vu'ntra, matrimonial.
Conjugate, v. Tyel pra'ntinai.
Conjugation, n. Tro'ndoz kindoi'tuz, patterns of verbs.
Connection, n. Vipe'ndoi, joining manner.
Connive, v. Grendur to'ntrinai. 2, Brone'tifai. 3, Rame'pivai.
Conquer, v. De'mprifai.
Consanguinity, n. Onzoo.
Conscience, n. To'mboo. 2, Tr'om-bo, stupidity of conscience.
Conscientious, adj. Teto'mpur.
Conscionable, adj. Tomboo'vu. 2, Fempur, equitable.
Conscious, adj. Bo'uson, in a state of knowledge. 2, Kra'nta.
Consecration, n. Pa'ndri.
Consecration of Bishop, v. Vu'mbri-krost.
Consecrate Bishop, v. Vu'mprikrost.
Consecratory, n. Va'ntus vri'nda. 2, Kra'nta vri'nda.
Consent, v. Tyel to'nsifai.
Consequence, n. Vri'nda. 2, Bo'nda. 3, Bo'ndinin, specially of future importance.
Consequent, n. Vri'nda.
Conserve, n. Fre'uzoi.
Conserve, v. Ko'nsipai.

Consider, v. P^honsifai. 2, Dreⁿtifai.
Considering, n. F^honzo.
Considering that, (*whereas*), conj. Gool.
Considerable, adj. Boⁿta.
Considerateness, n. Paⁿmba.
Consideration, n. Foⁿdoi. 2, Keⁿmbi, 3, Dreⁿdoi.
Consign, v. Poⁿtrikai.
Consist, v. Fiⁿtiprost. 2, Oⁿmpisai, to agree.
Consistence, n. Biⁿbi.
Consistory, n. Boⁿmbro. 2, Boⁿmbroⁿkis. 3, specially, Unⁿtru bombroⁿkis. 4, specially, Bombroⁿkis vumbroⁿtuz.
Consolation, n. Toⁿzis.
Consolidate, v. Aⁿtigrost. 2, Fiⁿtiⁿfrost, to put in close contiguity.
Consonant, adj. Voⁿtn.
Consonant, n. Friⁿdo.
Consort, n. Foⁿza. 2, Tiⁿmba. 3, Vrⁿimbo.
Conspicuous, adj. Gaⁿpoⁿputoo. 2, Beⁿtentur, very manifest.
Conspiracy, n. Goⁿmbro.
Conspire, v. Goⁿmpitai.
Constable, n. Tembaⁿfas, a peace officer: or, petempaⁿfas, a subordinate peace officer.
Constancy, n. Daⁿmba. 2, v. Daⁿmpinai, to persevere.
Constellation, n. Piⁿzoⁿdwi.
Consternation, n. Beⁿvroⁿzi. 2, Groⁿzis. 3, specially, Groⁿzis vroⁿzeⁿti.
Constipation, n. Tyel kriⁿzoo. 2, adj. Beⁿfiⁿton.
Constitute, v. Poⁿtifai. 2, Oⁿtifai.
Constitution, n. Poⁿdifo. 2, Tuⁿziⁿno. 3, Toⁿdra. 4, Toⁿmbra. 5, Groⁿdo. 6, Raⁿmba. 7, Oⁿmba, temper of mind. 8, Oⁿmbil, temper of body.
Constrain, v. Troⁿsinai.
Construction, n. Poⁿdifo. 2, Kiⁿdi.
Consul, n. Poⁿndroo, an officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge betwixt the merchants of his own nation.
Consult, v. Tyel paⁿmpinai. 2, Tyel koⁿsikai. 3, Freⁿtinai koⁿzi. 4, Peⁿtikai koⁿzi.
Consume, v. Kroⁿmpikrast. 2, Dwaⁿtipai. 3, Twaⁿtipai. 4, Kroⁿsiⁿpai. 5, Praⁿsiⁿpai.
Consumption, n. Kroⁿmbikrost. 2, 2, Dwaⁿdipo. 3, Twaⁿdipo. 4, Kroⁿzipo. 5, Praⁿzipo.
Consumption, n. Fruⁿmbi, wasting. Tuⁿmbi, disease of the lungs.
Consummate, v. Toⁿtivai, to perfect. Deⁿtivai, to finish.
Contact, n. Poⁿmba, touch. 2, Fiⁿdoi.
Contagion, n. Puⁿmba.
Contaminate, v. Draⁿtikai, to defile.
Contain, v. Keⁿtifai. 2, Koⁿsipai deⁿmbi.
Contemn, v. Groⁿsifai.

Contemplate, v. Proⁿsifai.
Contemporary, adj. Fiⁿtur.
Contentible, adj. Gaⁿroⁿsufoo.
Contend, v. Twaⁿmpinai.
Content, adj. Tamⁿpur.
Content, n. Ruⁿdoi. 2, Taⁿmba. 3, Boⁿzo, satisfaction.
Contentiousness, n. Twaⁿmba.
Contest, n. Twaⁿmba indoiⁿtuz.
Contexture, n. Tyel fiⁿzik. 2, Tyel peⁿdifo.
Contignation, n. Tyel peⁿdifo kraⁿzoⁿtuz.
Contiguity, n. Fiⁿdoi.
Continence, n. Deⁿmbi.
Continent, adj. Deⁿmpou. 2, Fiⁿzo.
Contingent, adj. Groⁿtu.
Continue, v. Viⁿtipai. 2, Ruⁿtilai, to endure. 3, Reⁿtisai, to stay. 4, Aⁿmbi, continued quantity.
Continual, adj. Viⁿtur. 2, Giⁿtur.
Continuance, n. Diⁿdoi, continuance of things in place. 2, Viⁿdo, continuance in time.
Contraband, adj. Proⁿoⁿsukoo, forbidden to be imported.
Contract, v. Tyel kiⁿsipai. 2, Oⁿtrilai, to bargain. 3, Toⁿsifai, betroth. 4, Peⁿtikai, obtain.
Contract a disease, v. Oⁿkai uⁿmpukoo.
Contradiction, n. Kiⁿdis.
Contradictory, adj. Kiⁿtus or kiⁿntai.
Contrary, adj. Vroⁿtu.
Contribution, n. Keⁿda. 2, Keⁿda ruⁿdu. 3, Toⁿzum keⁿtinai. 4, Toⁿmpikai.
Contribution, n. Koⁿzis, remorse.
Contrive, v. Doⁿsitai.
Controul, v. Proⁿsitai froⁿditoz. 2, Taⁿtrifai froⁿditotuz, accuse of faults. 3, Droⁿsikai, to reprehend. 4, Froⁿtifai, cohibit.
Controversy, n. Viⁿda, argumentation. 2, Oⁿmbi, suit.
Continuance, n. Draⁿmba, pertinacity. 2, Greⁿmbi.
Contumely, n. Paⁿmba.
Contusion, n. Priⁿza. 2, Pruⁿmba, bruise.
Convey, v. Beⁿtisai, lead. 2, Peⁿsiⁿvai, carry. 3, Keⁿtisai, send.
Conveyance, n. Aⁿza, carriage. 2, Keⁿdis, sending. 3, Doⁿzo. 4, Freⁿtur boⁿdis, deed of alienation.
Convene, v. Paⁿtrifai. 2, Oⁿtrivo, to convene.
Convenience, n. Roⁿda, agreeableness. 2, Voⁿdi, congruity. 3, Doⁿdi, expedience.
Convenient, adj. Voⁿtu. 2, Doⁿtu.
Conventicle, n. Degreⁿtur oⁿdro.
Convention, n. Oⁿdro.
Convergence, n. Dreⁿdoi.
Conversant, adj. Reⁿpu. 2, Poⁿbravu. 3, Kampus, expert.
Conversation, n. Reⁿbi.
Conver, adj. Kreⁿti.

Conversation, (*qualification for*), n. Eⁿmba.
Convert, v. Teⁿtifai, apply. 2, Vuⁿtrivrost. 3, Vuⁿmpifai. 4, Doⁿgisai.
Conviction, n. Giⁿdis. 2, Vaⁿmbrifoo, found guilty (at law).
Convocation, n. Unⁿtru oⁿdro.
Convoy, n. Teⁿtuso veⁿdro.
Convulsion, n. Duⁿmba.
Cook, n. Preⁿsutotas.
Cookery, n. Preⁿzo.
Cool, adj. Peⁿlipur, a little cold. 2, v. Piⁿmpikrost, to cool.
Coop, v. Kaⁿtrisai, imprison. 2, Gliⁿpoⁿtipai, to be about. 3, Gliⁿpoⁿtipai, to put about.
Cooper, n. Teⁿzitas, barrel mechanic.
Cooperate, v. Tyel iⁿsikai.
Coordinate, adj. Kaⁿtufa, as high. 2, Oⁿtrupa, of equal rank.
Coot, n. Gaⁿjimoi.
Copal, n. Kruⁿvinoi.
Copartner, n. Boⁿza, partner. 2, Kraⁿda, accessory.
Cope, n. Anⁿfas, head vest. 2, Deⁿtripai, to fight.
Copy, n. Toⁿdoi, precedent; original. 2, Troⁿdoi, transcript.
Copy, v. Toⁿtifai, to set a copy.
Copy out, v. Troⁿtifai.
Copyhold, n. Onⁿdra danⁿzoⁿdu. 2, Bomⁿprukooⁿri danⁿzoⁿdu.
Copious, adj. Fraⁿtur, abundant.
Copped, adj. Twenⁿdi diⁿtutoo. 2, Peⁿtipoo.
Copper, n. Kuⁿzoo. 2, Veⁿzi, kettle. 3, Venⁿzi, a kettle in-built.
Copperas, n. Fruⁿji, vitriol.
Coppice, n. Umⁿveⁿkis.
Copula, n. Viⁿdoi.
Copulation, n. Braⁿzoi.
Copulative, adj. Peⁿtuso.
Coracinus, n. Faⁿja.
Coral, n. Vuⁿjoi.
Cord, n. Dreⁿza.
Cordage, n. Fiⁿrenza.
Cordial, adj. Faⁿtus.
Cordial, n. Faⁿoⁿdis, a medicine strengthening the heart.
Cordial, adj. Kaⁿpa, sincere.
Cordylis, n. Kiⁿoⁿjis, a creature of the lizard kind, having a tail annulated with scales.
Core, 2, n. Biⁿfaⁿtaiⁿdwes. 2, Tiⁿtiⁿdwes. 3, Wiⁿplimⁿpaiⁿdwes.
Coriander, n. Praⁿva.
Cork, n. Fruⁿvi, a tree. 2, Tinsuⁿfoⁿgus fruⁿvetu. 3, Fruⁿmfutu roⁿdo.
Cormorant, n. Baⁿjimoi.
Corn, n. Fiⁿoⁿzi.
Corn, (*standing*), n. Poⁿvoi kringⁿsuto.
Cornfield, n. Faⁿzoo piⁿvoitu.
Corn-flag, n. Vroⁿmba.
Corn, n. Voⁿdo, seed for bread.
Corn, v. Kraⁿtisai, to pulverize. 2, Dreⁿsitai punⁿjeⁿti.

Corn, (on the toe), n. Vru'mbo.
Cornel tree, n. Tru'mvoi.
Cornelian, n. Tuhjo, sardius.
Corner, n. Fre'ndo, internal angle.
 Fle'ndo, external angle. 3, Fe'n-da, tooth. 4, Fre'nda, notch.
Corner, n. Grentu'rkis.
Cornet, n. Fe'mbro. 2, Plimbitwe'ndi.
Corollary, n. Va'ntus vri'nda.
Coronation, n. Fon'o'dripo'rest.
Coroner, n. Fon'o'sufo'las, the officer enquiring into the cause of death.
Coronet, n. Tono'ndroo.
Corporal, n. Vempri'fas. 2, Fimbri.
Corporation, n. Do'ndro.
Corporeal, adj. Ri'nsur.
Corpse, n. Ri'nsur dra'nsur.
Corps du gard, n. Vembro'dwis.
Corpulent, adj. Berin'sur, having a great body. 2, Bo'mpu. 3, Be-bo'mpu.
Correct, v. Te'ntifai, repair. 2, To'nta, due; as it ought to be. 3, Tra'ntipai, mend. 4, Do'nsisai, reform. 5, Dro'nsikai, reprehend. 6, Ra'mpivai, punish. 7, Vo'nsisai, chastise.
Correlative, adj. Dro'ndus go'ntur.
Correspond, v. Vo'ntiki, to be congruous. 2, Dro'ntisi, to be reciprocal. 3, Dro'ndas vo'ntiki. 4, Dro'ndus po'nsa. 5, Dro'ndus bo'nsifrest, mutually to be made known.
Corrival, n. To'nzoi.
Corroborate, v. Yin do'mpikrost, to strengthen. 2, Vo'nsitrost, make sure. 3, Yin vo'nsitrost, make more sure.
Corrode, v. Ti'nsivai.
Corrosive, adj. Gati'nsuvo.
Corrupt, v. Fro'ntivrost, make evil. 2, Yin fro'ntivrost, make worse; or Twa'ntiprost. 3, Dra'ntikrost, make impure. 4, Kro'nsipai, destroy. 5, Tre'ntifrost, spoil. 6, Pu'mpivai, infect. 7, Kro'mpikrost, to cause to decay.
Corrupt, adj. Fra'mpu, unholy. 2, Pre'mpur, unjust. 3, Dre'mpou, unchaste.
Corruption, n. Va'ndra, bribery.
Corslet, n. An'tuvus.
Coruscation, n. Punzoo'dwas. 2, Timboo, brightness. 3, Bra'nsa pu'nzoo, trembling flame.
Cosmography, n. Inze'bras, science of the universe.
Cost, n. Be'nda, disbursement. 2, Do'ndri, price.
Costive, adj. Bi'nsufoo.
Costly, adj. Betre'ntu, very expensive.
Costmary, n. Ka'mvoi.
Cottage, n. Pepa'nzoi. 2 Twa'mpa pa'nzoi.
Cotton tree, n. Gu'mva.
Cotton cloth, n. Kre'nza.
Cotton weed, n. Bra'mvoi.
Couch, v. Vra'nsivai, to lie. 2, Ta'n-sivai, shrink.

Couch, n. Vren'zis.
Covenant, n. Om'bris.
Coventry-bell, n. De'mvinoo.
Convent, n. Tundroi'tus.
Cover, v. Unto'mpitrest, cause to be unseen. 2, Kinsivai, cover. 3, E'nsinai, clothe. 4, Bra'nsifai, copulate with. 5, Umpro'mpitrest, cause to be unseen. 6, Gre'ntipai.
Coverlet, n. Binti kinsufo'ri dranzai'tu. 2, Binti'fus dranzai'tu.
Covert, n. Kempusok'is, protection place. 2, Grentupo'kis, concealing place. 3, Pempupok'is, defending place.
Coverture, n. Pembroo. 2, Ke'mbis.
Covert, v. Bo'nsikai, desire.
Covetousness, n. Ple'mbo.
Cough, v. Be'nsinai.
Covey, n. Anje'dwis.
Cowl, n. Tu'ndrifurs ando'fus.
Could, v. Pi'u, can; pi'u, could, pi'u, can hereafter.
Coulter, n. Prino'nzo, coulter of plough.
Council, n. Bembro.
Counsel, n. Kro'nzi. 2, v. Be'mpini, keep counsel, be taciturn.
Count, n. Tono'ndroo, earl, 4th degree of nobility.
Count, v. Go'nsifai, esteem. 2, Ven'tinai, reckon. 3, Vra'tinai, sum.
Countenance, n. Pando'pas, face habit. 2, Pando'vis, face manner.
Countenance, (out of), adj. Befron-suvoo, greatly ashamed. 2, Gin-suvoo, posed. 3, Fro'nsuvoo.
Countenance, v. Fo'nsisai. 2, Ka'm-pifrest, cause to be reputed.
Counter, n. Biru'nda, imitation of money. 2, Kantruso'tus.
Counter, adv. Vro'ndu.
Counterfeit, v. Pantikrost, to liken. 2, Gre'ntifai, imitate. 3, Ka'ndrun gre'ntifai. 4, Tre'ntiprost, cause to seem. 5, Tro'ntiprai, feign. 6, Ka'mprinai, forge. 7, Kra'mpinai, to act hypocritically.
Countermand, v. Po'nsikai tro'ndis, command the contrary.
Countermine, v. Be'mprivai.
Counterpane, n. (see coverlet).
Counterpart, n. Roi ton'doi, other precedent. 2, Roi tro'ndoi, other copy.
Counterpoise, v. Gro'ndus ru'ntinai, oppositely to weigh.
Counter tenor, n. Pri'mbo.
Countervail, v. Dre'ntifai, compensate. 2, Tedre'ntifai, perfectly to compensate.
Countess, n. Toni'ndripun.
County, n. Ko'ndro, shire.
Country, n. Fo'mbro, not the town. 2, Ri'nzo. 3, Po'ndro, nation.
Countryman, n. Fompri'ro, one residing in the country.
Couple, n. Afindwis, an aggregate of two.
Courage, n. De'mboo, fortitude.

Couple, v. Pentifai afin fo'ndooz, to join two things. 2, Bra'nsifai, to copulate.
Courier, n. Keno'ndis bendo'di, messenger for despatch.
Course, n. Dra'nzoi, way. 2, Di'nza, water course. 3, Te'ndis, journey. 4, Pre'nzoi, running. 5, Do'ndroi, hunting. 6, Te'mbroi, pursuit. 7, Fa'ndi, order. 8, Da'ndo, series. 9, Do'ndis, turn.
Course of life, n. Danzoo'vis, manner of life. 2, Dondoo'vis, course of action.
Coarse, adj. Twi'mpus. 2, Kla'nter, sorry.
Courser, n. Pino'njoo, horse for running.
Courses, n. Kra'ndoo.
Court yard, n. Tan'zo.
Court, n. Bo'ndro, king's family. 2, Fo'ndroos pa'nzoi. 3, An'tru'kis, place where justice is administered. 4, An'tru o'ndro, judicial convention.
Court days, n. Bu'ndaiz an'tru'tu o'ndro.
Court, v. Fo'nsifai, to court.
Courteous, adj. De'mpa.
Courtesan, n. Fahtrumun vra'nta. 2, Vra'nta fahtrumun.
Courtesy, n. De'mba. 2, Te'mbis, affability. 3, Gons'i'ri, act of benefactor. 4, Kra'nzi, salutation.
Courtier, n. Fo'ndroos bro'nzo, king's domestic. 2, Bedempa'ro. 3, Beda'nsuro, a very complimentary person.
Courtliness, n. abs. Danze'rit.
Courtship, n. Fo'nsifai, to act as a suitor.
Cousin, (generally), n. Bro'nzo.
Cousin, (first), n. Bo'nzoo.
Cozen, v. Kan'trinai.
Cow, n. Pi'njifun.
Cow, (with calf), n. Fansur pi'njifun.
Cowherd, n. Pi'njoofas.
Cow, v. Dwe'mpivrost.
Cowardice, n. Dwe'mboo.
Cucumber, n. Te'mvinoo.
Cucumber, (wild), n. Kre'mvinoo.
Cowering, n. Ka'nzis.
Cowslip, n. Pre'mvinoi.
Cow-wheat, n. Gre'mvinoi.
Coxcomb, n. Vrempa'ro.
Crab fish, n. Von'jis.
Crab, (molluca), n. Dro'njis.
Crab louse, n. Von'o'njis.
Crab tree, n. Puno'mvoo, sour apple tree.
Crabbed, n. Grembai'vis, austere manner.
Crabbed, adj. Dwe'mpa. 2, Kro'ntu, difficult.
Crack, v. Tate'ntivai, begin to break.
Crack, n. Kren'di, clink.
Crack, v. Ino'mbo, sound like breaking. 2, Pro'nsivai, glory, boast.

C R E

Crack-brained, adj. Pepru'mpa.
Crackle, v. Ina'mpifai, to sound like a number of little breakings.
Cradle, n. Drano'nzis.
Cray fish, (*cray fish*), n. To'ujis.
Craft, n. Frambis, cunning.
Craft, n. Tata'mbis.
Crag, n. U fi'impus pri'nzo. 2, Prin-on'zo, the rugged protuberances of rocks.
Cram, v. Di'nsifai, fill. 2, Bedi'nsifai krin'zooti.
Cramp, n. Dru'mba, a disease.
Cramp fish, n. Ka'ujoi.
Cramp iron, n. Geno'nda, iron hooks for joining bodies together.
Crane, n. Pe'ujinoi, a bird.
Crane fly, n. Go'nja.
Crane's bill, n. Be'm'voo.
Crane, n. Be'pinsupo'dwus, great lifting machine.
Crank, adj. Ko'mpu, vigorous. 2, Ko'nsu, joyful.
Cranny, n. Kre'ndi, chink.
Crash, v. Ve'nsivai. 2, Ino'mpitai, sound like breaking.
Crassitude, n. Ba'ndoi, thickness. 2, Tri'mbi. 3, Tri'mbis.
Cratch, n. Pine'zo, the palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.
Crave, v. Bo'nsinai, desire. 2, Ton-sikai, entreat. 3, Fu'mprivai, petition.
Craven, n. Dwempu'kro, a coward.
Cravingness, n. Ple'mbo, covetousness. 2, Fre'mbo, scrapingness.
Craw, n. Ka'ndis, stomach of bird.
Crawling, n. Ve'nzoo, creeping. 2, Vren'zoo, wriggling.
Craze, v. Pri'nsinai.
Crazy, adj. Kro'mpu, in a state of decay. 2, Tre'ntufoo, spoiled. 3, Ra'nsou, in a state of ruin.
Creak, v. Ine'mpifai, to make an acute sound like that of solid unlubricated bodies mutually rubbing together.
Cream, n. Pa'ndis, the best part of anything.
Cream, n. Twa'ndoo, cream, best part of milk.
Create, v. Po'nsipai. 2, Po'ntifai, make.
Creature, n. Ponsupoo'ri, created thing.
Credence, n. Ko'nzoi.
Credible, adj. Kak'o'nsufoo, able to be believed.
Credit, v. Ko'nsifai, believe.
Credit, n. Go'nzoi. 2, Ka'mboi, reputation. 3, Kon'zo, trust.
Creditor, n. De'nda.
Credulity, n. Fra'mbo.
Credulity in religion, n. Kra'mbi.
Creed, n. Konsufoo'ri. 2, Kon'onzoi, epitome of what Christians ought to believe.
Creek, n. Pekin'za, a little bay.

F

C R O

Creep, v. Ve'nsipai. 2, Vre'nsipai, wriggle. 3, Pive'nsipai, metaphorically to creep like ivy. 4, Dre'mpinai, to fawn.
Creep in, v. Musprentisai gre'ndur, to get in secretly. 2, Gro'ndus.
Crescent, adj. Dra'ntur.
Crescent, n. Gli'nzoi, the figure of the moon, in her early increasing state.
Cresses, n. Be'mvis, garden cress. 2, Fo'nvis, Indian cress. 3, Bre'mvis, sciatia-cress. 4, Vremvis, swine's cress. 5, Be'nva, water cress. 6, Dre'mva, winter cress.
Crescet, n. Tan'onzoi, a great light set on a beacon, lighthouse, or watch-tower.
Crest, n. Do'ndi, comb on bird's head.
Crest fallen, adj. Befro'nsusoo. 2, Pen'o'mbri, the plume of feathers on the top of a helmet. 3, Pena'mbri, the ornament, the helmet, in heraldry. 4, Kro'ndis, mane.
Crevis, n. Kra'ndi, chink. 2, Ton'jis.
Crew, n. Fonzad'wis, aggregate of companions.
Cruet, n. Ungube'nzi.
Cry, n. Kro'nzi, grief. 2, Tra'nza, weeping.
Cry out, v. Ta'nsitai, exclaim. 2, Tan'tripai ba'ndu. 3, Gro'n'sikai ta'ndu.
Cry mercy, v. To'nsitai bambroo'di.
Cry, v. Ba'mpripai or ba'mprivai, to proclaim.
Crib, n. Pine'zo, (see cratch).
Cribbed, adj. Bri'ntufoo.
Crick, n. Dan'zoi, pricking sensation, specially from a cold.
Cricket, n. Fo'njoi.
Cricket, (*fen*), Fro'njoi.
Crier, n. Bam'broo.
Crime, n. A'ndro.
Crime, (*capital*), n. Ambro.
Crime, (*not capital*), n. Ambra.
Crimson, adj. Biba'ntur, blood-like. 2, Fi'mpon, red.
Cringe, v. Beka'nsikai. 2, Daka'nsikai. 3, Dre'mpinai.
Cripple, n. Ro'mbi ande'tuz.
Crisis, n. Gibambroi, the deciding or judgment time. 2, Dibambroi, the sign of decision or judgment.
Crisping, n. Bri'nzi, curling.
Critic, n. Bano'mbroo, literary judge.
Critical, adj. Bano'mprur.
Crotehet, n. Bini'mbo, one eighth of the time of a breve.
Crocodile, n. Tin'jis.
Crocus, n. Dro'mva.
Croft, n. Pefan'zoo.
Croak, v. Kefri'ncisai, like a frog. 2, Keba'ncipai, croak like a raven.
Crook, v. dri'nsipai, to bend.

C R U

Crook, n. U pre'ntiri, crooked thing. 2, Ge'nda, hook.
Crooked, adj. pas. Dri'nsupoo, bent. 2, Gentumaust, hooked.
Crookedness, n. Pre'ndo.
Crone, n. Vuntiaur'pro, a decrepit person.
Crop, n. Enjes ka'ndis, bird's stomach.
Crop of corn, n. Binsufoo'dwis fin-onzitu, heaped aggregate of corn.
Crop, v. Siu'ki'nsipai, to pull off. 2, Sinidre'nsivai, tear off. 3, Sinidre'nsivai, break off.
Crosier, n. Vu'mbrois ko'ndoo, bishop's staff.
Cross, across, adj. Ge'ntou, oblique. 2, Gre'ntou, transverse.
Cross, v. Pre'ntisai dinza'zu, to go over the river.
Cross himself, v. Krentime'stur, to cause himself to be crossed. 2, Dyikrentime'stur, to cause himself to be signed with a cross.
Cross, n. U tan'ruko'twus, or Tan-andri, a crucifying jugament.
Cross, n. Tano'ndri, an image of Christ upon the cross.
Cross bow, n. Ke'mbri.
Crossway, n. Krenta dra'nzoi.
Cross, adj. Vro'ntu, contrary. 2, Tro'ntus, opposite. 3, Tve'mpa, contentious. 4, Dre'mpa, morose. 5, Dre'mpu, disobedient.
Cross event, n. Fram'boo.
Cross, v. Pre'ntikai, frustrate. 2, Tre'ntifai grentouti fe'ndoo.
Cross bill, n. Bra'nja.
Cross wort, n. Gro'mvino.
Crotchet, n. Pegenda.
Crotchet, n. Defom'boi, a bad fancy; whim.
Crouch, v. Ka'nsivai, stoop.
Crouching, n. Undra'dis, the attitude and manner of adoration. 2, Dre'mba, fawning.
Crowd, n. Tyel krinsupoo'dwis.
Crow, n. Bre'njoo. 2, Ka'mvino. 3, Pinsupo'tus, a lever.
Crow, v. Kepe'ncifai, to crow like a cock. 2, Kegen'trifai, to express triumph. 3, Depro'nsivai, to glory as he ought not.
Crown, n. Fono'ndroo.
Crown of the head, n. Di'ndo ando'tu.
Crown imperial, n. Po'mva.
Crown, (*money*), A'vin glu'ndaz; or, glu'navin.
Crucible, n. Finsuvo'tus, melting vessel. 2, Enzi finsuvo'di un'ziz un'zooti.
Crucifix, n. Grenzaitu Krist iju ga'ndri.
Crude, adj. Re'nsi, raw. 2, Fene'si, unboiled. 3, Ene'si, unprepared or uncooked. 4, Bine'sus or Bine'sai, not digested.
Crucify, v. Gan'trikai.
Cruelty, n. Bre'mboo.

C U M

Cruet, n. U plantur Venzoo'dus.
Crumb, (of bread) n. Fenchzoo.
Crumble, v. Fenchsistrast.
Crupper, n. Gondi, rump. 2, Gri'nti ventupo'ri ganzetu. 3, Gondebus.
Cruise, n. Pepchzi'nheu. 2, v. Ben-trivai, to play the scout; specially for booty.
Crushing, n. Prinza.
Crust, (of shell fish), n. Fro'nda.
Crust, (of bread), Vri'ndo fenzoo'tu, specially hard.
Crustaceous, adj. Fro'nta.
Crutch, n. Ke'nda, (figure like T). 2, Ko'ndoo prensu'rturo.
Cryptography, n. Gre'ntur danzo'bas.
Crystal, n. Ku'njoi.
Cue, n. Bo'ndis, sign. 2, Tendo'dis.
Cub, n. Prinja'twes. 2, Finje'twes.
Cube, n. Bre'ndo.
Cubit, n. Fa'ndi a limb. 2, Pa'ndoi fra'ndeni dande'nuzis di'ndo.
Cuckold, n. Ku'nzifur fampra'tu ku'nzifun.
Cuckoo, n. Tanjoo.
Cuckoo-flower, n. Be'va.
Cucumber, n. Temvinoov.
Cud, n. Kra'ndis, first stomach.
Cud, n. Kla'ndis, thing remasticated.
Chew the cud, v. Klant'isai.
Cudgel, n. Ko'ndoo, staff. 2, Be-ko'ndoo. 3, Fampruso'tus.
Cudwort, n. Bra'mvoi.
Cuff, n. Tra'ntu vantuko'ri.
Cuff, v. Ke'nsivai binsukoo'ti ta'ndi.
Cuirass, n. Anda'vus, trunk armour.
Cull, v. Bo'nsinai, to choose.
Culpable, adj. Gadro'nsukoo, apt to be blamed. Ta'ntrupoo, accused.
Cultivate, v. Ti'nsitai.
Culture, n. Tinon'zo, cultivation; special means and care.
Cumber, v. Ra'nsinai, to burden. 2, Tre'ntikai, to trouble. 3, Bro'nti-fai, to hinder.
Cummin, n. Dra'mvi.
Cunctation, n. Pra'mba.

D A Y

Dabble, v. Daze'nsikai filmputu f'ondoo.
Dabchick, n. De'njinoi, dydapper.
Dace, n. Da'njino.
Daffodil, n. Ko'mva.
Dagger, n. Pra'ntou f'embri.
Daggle, v. a. Fu'nsimost, to cause to be dirty.
Daggle, v. n. Po'ntipi fu'nzatu.
Day, (natural), n. Bu'ndai, 24 hours.
Day, (holy-day), n. Bu'nta bu'ndi.
Day, (to day), n. Ca'seo, this day.
Day, (artificial), n. Vu'ndai, the period of daylight.
Daytime, n. Bundaig'is, time of day.

C U R

Cony, n. Ki'njo.
Cunning, n. Ta'mbis, art. 2, Fra'mbis, craft.
Cup, n. Tre'nzi.
Cupbearer, n. Tre'nez'fas.
Cup of a flower, n. Go'ndoi.
Cup, v. Dre'nsinai, to bleed by cupping.
Cupboard, n. Fe'nzi kranzaipur tre'nez'diz.
Cur, n. Pinji.
Cuirassier, n. E'ntrukoo pe'mbro, armed horseman.
Curate, n. Bla'ntur fu'ndroi. 2, Vis-fu'ndroi. 3, Visdu'ndroi.
Curb, n. Tan'o'zi, the cohibiting part of a bridle. 2, Befro'ntufo ta'nzi.
Curb, v. Fro'ntifai, to cohibit.
Curdle, v. Fri'nsivai, to coagulate.
Cure, v. Rumpikrost, to cause to be healthy.
Curiosity, n. Pra'mbis. 2, Bevo'mbi, great beauty. 3, Beha'mba, great diligence. 4, Vre'mboi, niceness.
Curlw, n. Tan'jinoi.
Curling, n. Bri'nzi.
Currents, n. Primvoo'sidz, fruit of the currant tree.
Current, n. Di'nza, stream.
Current, adj. Ko'nti, genuine. 2, To'nti, perfect. 3, To'nsutoo, approved. 4, Po'mpra, customary. 5, Vrahta' common. 6, Ta'ntu, ordinary.
Current year, n. O pu'ndis, the present year.
Curry, v. Tri'nsikai, to comb a horse.
Curry-comb, n. Trinsuko'tus pinje'di.
Curry, v. Fendo fenza'tu, preparing of leather.
Curry favor, v. Dre'mpikai de. 2, Dek'endo de.
Currish, Bipinji.
Curse, n. Tra'nzoo, act of God.
Curse, v. Bu'ntrikai, excommunicate. 2, ko'mprisai, imprecate.

D

D A L

Daybreak, n. Bunda'itas, beginning of day.
Broad day, Tebu'ndai. 2, Te'ntur bu'ndai, manifest day.
Day, (as, gained the day,) Pe'mbroi, victory.
Day's man, n. Fa'ndroo, arbitrator.
Daily, adj. Bunta'twis, on each separate day.
Dainty, adj. Vre'mpon, nice.
Dainties, n. En'zoi, sustentation extraordinary.
Dairy, n. Tra'ntur'fis, the kinds of milk. 2, Tra'ndoo'tus, milk room.
Dale, n. Plinzo, valley.

C Y N

Curchy, v. Kra'nsikai.
Cursory, adj. To'mpu, swift. 2, Bla'mpa, rash. 3, Kra'mpi, slight, indifferent.
Curst, adj. Pro'mpa, disingenuous. 2, Kre'mpur, malignant. 3, Dwe'mpa, morose.
Curtain, v. Frimo'mboo, a shading or shadowing. 2, Ensung'ri, specially about a bed.
Curtal, adj. Pra'ntou, short.
Curtle-axe, n. Pra'ntou f'embri, short sword.
Curve, n, Pre'nti, crooked.
Curvet, v. Pre'ntisai be'nsupo, go leaping.
Cushion, n. Bran'zis.
Casp, n. Fenda, tooth.
Custard, n. Kre'nzoo tre'ndoo'tu, vo'ndiz, kyel, pie of milk, eggs, &c.
Custody, n. Be'ndi, keeping. 2, Ve'n-drito, guarding. 3, Ka'ndris, imprisonment.
Custom, n. Po'mbra. 2, A'mbi, habit. 3, Em'bi. 4, To'ndri, bontrufo'o-juri, tribute on merchandise.
Cut, v. De'nsivai.
Cut off, v. Pre'ntifai, separate. 2, Bu'ntrikai, excommunicate.
Cuticle, n. Ta'ndoi, outward skin.
Cutler, n. Fembre'tas. 2, Insa'tas dansuvo'tuz.
Cutter, n. Da'ndro, robber. 2, Pro'n-suvo'ro.
Cuttle-fish, n. Fo'njino. 2, Fro'njino, lesser cuttle fish.
Cycle (of the sun), n. Ino'ndoo, 28 years.
Cycle (of the moon), n, Ina'ndoo, 19 years.
Cyagnet, n. Penjino'twes.
Cylinder, n. Ve'ndo.
Cylindroides, n. To'njinoov.
Cymbal, n. Fe'nti pa'nsou dre'nsut'us.
Cynical, adj. Bipine'u, dog-like. 2, Dwe'mpa, morose.

D A M

Dally, v. Ri'nsikai, to play. 2, Dre'mpisai, to fondle. 3, Tro'm-pinai, to act wantonly. 4, Bre'n-tikai, to delay.
Dam, n. Fo'nzipun, female parent. 2, Re'ntigrost, u di'nza yoo'ti de'ndi, to stop water by means of a ridge.
Dame, n. To'ntrupun, a noble female. 2, To'mprapun, a lady. 3, Dro'n-sutun, a master female.
Damage, n. Fre'ndi, loss. 2, Pro'nda, da, hurt.
Damask, n. Twimpus ke'nza tu Dima'skus.

Damson, n. Fò'ndò tu Duma'skus.
Damn, v. Kra'npivai, the act of God. 2, Da'npri'fai, to condemn.
Damnify, v. Pro'ntimest, to cause to be injured.
Damsel, n. Po'nzifet, cœlebs feminine.
Damp, n. Du'nzoo, fire damp. 2, Bru'nzoi, aqueous damp. 3, Pe'fimpu, moist.
Dancing, n. Be'nzi.
Dandelion, n. Fra'nvò.
Dandiprat, n. Pe'binz'ikur.
Dandle, v. Petre'nsivai, tri yoo'tu klond'oo pa'ndiz.
Dandruf, n. Vi'mbroi ando'tu, scurf on the head.
Daneswort, n. Te'mvino.
Danger, d. Tro'ndi.
Dangle, v. Tra'nsivai te'nsuvo.
Dank, n. F'impu.
Dapper, adj. Pegompu, a little agile.
Duce, n. Da'njino, dace.
Dare, v. To'tik'ikai, to be so bold as. 2, Yul de'mpiki, to be so stout, sturdy, resolute. 3, Yul go'siki, to be so bold. 4, Yul gone'siki, not to be so bold; to fear. 5, Fe'n'tripai, to challenge.
Darkness, n. Pli'mboo.
Darkness, n. Tri'ndo, i. e. to the mind.
Darling, adj. To'nsukous, or yin to'nsukoo, most beloved.
Darn, v. Ki'nsikai bifrinzu, to sew knitting-like.
Darnel, n. Bo'mvo.
Dart, n. Be'ndri. 2, Kra'nzoo, meteor.
Dash, v. Dwaze'nsikai. 2, Fe'nsivai, to cast. 3, Ke'nsivai, to strike. 4, Dwada'nsitai, to write a dashing hand. 5, Pegro'ntivai, to mix a small quantity.
Dastard, n. U dwe'mpuvro, a cowardly person.
Date, n. Krum'vois'it, the fruit. 2, Bi'ndo, date. 3, Vetrin'tur, out of date; excessively old. 4, Vekrin'tur, excessively late.
Daucus, n. Vra'mvi, wild carrot.
Daughter, n. Fron'zipun.
Daughter in law, n. Fro'nzipun on-zoi'ti. 2, Ko'nzipurs fro'nzipun. 3, Ko'nzifuns fro'nzipun. 4, Fro'nzipurs ko'nzifun.
Dawnt, v. Vro'nsikrast, make fear. 2, Fro'nsisai, discourage.
Daw, n. Van'joo.
Dawb, v. Brun'sinai, plaster. 2, Vri'nsikai, smear. 3, Dra'ntikai vri'nze'ti. 4, Vra'ntinai, to bribe.
Dawn, n. Tavu'ntisai, to begin the morning.
Daisy, n. Tra'mvoi. 2, Ta'mvo, great daisy. 3, Ka'mvoi, blue daisy.
Dazzle, v. Pìno'mpitai, to dull with excess of light.
Deacon, n. Du'mbroi.
Deafness, adj. Fro'mb2:

Deal, adj. Unpo'ntur, deprived of being. 2, Un'ompu, destitute of power. 3, Dra'nsupì, in a state of death. 4, Danc'suto, not living.
Deadly, adj. Dransuprast, causing to die. 2, Drano'nsuprast, which cannot end till death; as deadly malice.
Deal, (as to deal in something), v. Do'ntipai, to act in. 2, Re'mpikai, to converse with. 3, Entivai, to deal with in business. 4, Fa'mpri-vai, to deal betwixt, mediate. 5, Twike'ntinai, to deal out, distribute.
Deal, n. U vo'ndoo, a quantity. 2, Bumve'kus, a deal.
Dean, Pan'ombroo, chief of the bishop's assessors. 2, Dombro'fas, college officer.
Dear, adj. Beto'nsukoo. 2, Bedo'n-trukoo.
Dearth, n. Fla'ndoo, scarcity.
Death, n. Dra'nzoo.
Death, (put to), v. Dra'nsiprast. 2, An'trikai, to punish capitally.
Deathwatch, n. Vo'hji.
Debar, v. Bro'ntifai.
Debase, v. Unon'tripai, to undegree. 2, Umba'mpifai, undignify. 3, Bra'mpifrost, to cause to be mean.
Debate, v. Dwe'mpinai. 2, Vi'ntinai, to argue.
Debauch, v. Re'mpivrost, make vicious. 2, Pre'mpifrost, to make sensual. 3, Kre'mpitrost, to make profuse.
Debilitate, v. Dro'mpikrost, to make weak.
Debonair, adj. Tezo'mpa, of perfect temper or disposition. 2, Fo'mpa, sprightly. 3, Ko'nsu, merry.
Debt, n. Dre'nda, debt, a state of debt.
Decade, n. Dwipa'sin, an aggregate of ten, as a decade of years.
Decalogue, n. Pono'nziz, the ten commandments of God.
Decay, n. Kro'mbi.
Decease, n. Dra'nzoo.
Deceive, v. Ka'ntrinai, to defraud. 2, Gentivrast, to make to err. 3, Pre'ntikai, to frustrate. 4, Pren'ohtikai, to frustrate one's expectations.
December, n. Kuntildis.
Decent, adj. Fo'ntu.
Deception, n. Kandra'rit.
Decide, v. Da'mpri'fai, to sentence. 2, Te'ntivai, finish. 3, Te'ntivai wo'mbroi.
Decimation, v. Bo'nsinai a'piu ou'mi pa'sin.
Decipher, v. Ki'ntikai tro'nti pri'ndooz. 2, Ti'ntivrost tro'nti pri'ndooz. 3, Ka'nsitai tro'nti pri'ndooz. 4, Ungre'ntipai tro'nti pri'ndooz.
Deck, n. Kra'nzo findroo'tu.

Deck, v. Vantikai, to adorn.
Declaim, v. F'ntikrost de. 2, F'in-tikrost be.
Declare, v. Ki'ntikai, to interpret. 2, Gentipai, to conceal. 3, Te'ntipai, manifest. 4, Ba'ntikrost, to make public.
Declension, n. Tino'ndoi, final syllables of nouns.
Decline, v. Tino'ntifai, as a noun. 2, Dre'ntifai, to diverge. 2, Dre'nti-sai, avoid. 3, Kro'mpikai.
Declining age, n. Vu'ndinoo.
Declivity, n. Ge'ndoi. 2, Tris ge'ndoi, a declivity verging downwards.
Decoction, n. Fe'nzo. 2, Fe'nsufo'ri, boiled thing, specially by infusion.
Decoy, v. Vra'nsipai.
Decorum, n. Fo'ndi, decency.
Decrease, v. Dwa'ntipai.
Decree, n. To'iza, purpose. 2, Dra'mboi, sentence. 3, To'mbra, edict.
Decrement, n. Dwa'ndoo, diminution. 2, Fre'ndi, loss.
Decrepid, adj. Ka'nsuvo undinoo'hi, stooping from age. 2, Vu'ndinoo, decrepitude.
Decretal, adj. To'nsa. 2, Da'mprou. 3, To'mpra.
Decuple, adj. Fipa'sin, tenfold.
Decussation, n. Kre'nda, figure of cross.
Dedicate, v. Pu'hndri, consecration, as, to God. 2, Ke'ntinai kyamboi-nu tu, give to the reputation of. 3, or Ba'mboi, dignity. 4, or Tonzo'rit, patronage.
Deduce, v. Vri'ntinai, to infer.
Deduct, v. Da'ntisai.
Deed, n. Do'ndoo, action.
Deed, (in very), adj. Po'ndi. 2, Bo'ndris, writing.
Deem, v. Vo'nsifai. 2, Po'nsifai, think.
Deep, adj. Ta'ntou.
Deep, (the) n. Ri'nza, sea.
Deer, n. Ki'njoi, (fallow). 2, Ti'njoi, red deer.
Deface, v. Unre'ntitai. 2, Tre'ntifai, spoil. 3, Vro'mpikrost, to deform. 4, Kro'nsipai, to destroy.
Defalc, v. Da'ntisai, to take away. 2, Dwa'ntipai, to diminish.
Defame, v. Van'trisai, to infamize. 2, Da'ntinai, to calumniate.
Default, n. Fame'broi, non appearance. 2, Pre'ndi, frustration. 3, Ple'mbroi, overthrow.
Defecation, v. Da'ntikrost, make pure. 2, Umpra'ntisai, to unworst something.
Defect, n. Twa'ndoo.
Defection, n. Vu'mbro, an apostasy.
Defend, v. Pe'mpri'vai, with arms. 2, Pe'mpisai, to protect, as a superior. 3, Bo'nsisai, defend from danger. 4, Kampripai, as a defendant. 5, Da'ntripai, as advocate.

D E L

Defendant, n. Ka'mbroo.
Defensive, adj. Pe'mpruvō, which defends.
Defensive arms, n. Pa'mbriz.
Defer, v. Kri'htiprost, to make late. 2, Bre'ntivai dondoo'cu, respite. 3, Bre'ntivai dondoo'tu, protract.
Deference, n. Ke'mbi, respect.
Defy, v. Fe'mprivai.
Deficient, adj. Twa'tur.
Defile, v. Dra'htikrost, make impure. 2, E'mpivrost, make vicious. 3, Dre'mpifrost, make unchaste.
Define, v. Ti'tinai. 2, Ba'mprifai, sentence.
Definite, adj. Vo'nti, bounded. 2, Gi'nti, express.
Definition, n. Ti'nda.
Definitive, adj. Gi'nti, express. 2, De'ntuvō, finishing.
Deflower, v. Fa'htinai. 2, Ump'on-sifai, to unvirgin.
Defluxion, n. Vi'nzis, distillation. 2, Ku'mba, catarrh.
Deformity, n. Vro'mbi.
Defray, v. Be'ntinai, disburse. 2, Ge'ntinai, to pay.
Defraud, v. Ka'htinai.
Defunct, adj. Drou'nsupo, having died. 2, Dra'nsupi, being dead:— a state.
Degenerate, adj. Be'pōng'sur, unlike ancestor. 2, Kro'nti, spurious.
Degrade, v. Ga'htisai.
Degree, n. Go'ndis.
Degree, (of person), n. O'ndroo, rank.
Degree, (of University), n. Ko'n-tru'tis.
Dehort, v. Tro'nsikai, dissuade.
Deject, or *dejected*, adj. Ko'nsuko, grieving. 2, Fra'mpur, afflicted. 3, Gro'nsuko, despairing.
Deify, v. Untikrost, to cause to be a God.
Deign, v. Fe'mpisai, to condescend.
Deity, n. Underit.
Delay, (see defer.)
Delectation, n. Do'nza.
Delegate, n. Vrontai'ro, substitute. 2, Kentusoo'ro, sent person. 3, Vontrunoo'ro, authorised person.
Deliberate, v. Po'nsitai.
Deliberateness, n. Pa'mba. 2, Tro'm-bi, slowness.
Delicate, adj. Gado'nsinai, apt to delight. 2, En'sou. 3, Dro'mpa, tender. 4, Vre'mpou, over neat.
Delicacies, n. En'sou'riz.
Delicious, adj. Bedo'nsunō. 2, Be-ta'mpou.
Delight, n. Do'nza.
Delineate, v. Pe'ntipai, to line. 2, Ti'tinai, describe, specially by lines.
Delinquent, adj. Va'mprou. 2, Ta'm-broo, prisoner.
Delirium, n. Fro'mboi. 2, Pu'mba, frenzy.

D E P

Deliver, v. Te'ntinai, to pass the possession. 2, Po'mprikai, to deposit. 3, Ge'ntinai, to pay. 4, Tre'ntipai, disclaim. 5, Ti'ntikai, to narrate. 6, Pa'nsitai, to speak. 7, Da'nsitai, write. 8, Pu'mprisai, by tradition. 9, Bro'nsipai, by God. 10, Pe'ntinai, yield. 11, Twe'mpinai, betray. 12, Bo'nsipai, deliver from evil. 13, Umve'm-prifai, uncaptive. 14, Unto'm-pripai, or vai, to unslave. 15, Unka'htisai, unimprison. 16, Ta'nsiprast, to be put to bed. 17, Do'nsipai.
Delve, v. Pi'nsitai, to dig.
Delude, v. Ka'htinai, deceive.
Deluge, v. Zusdi'nsinai, to overflow.
Delusion, n. Kantrunoi.
Demand, v. Pi'ntisai, demand to know. 2, Fre'ntinai, demand to have. 3, Fo'mprisai, to demand the price.
Demean, n. Pra'nzoo, manner.
Demean, v. A'nsikai.
Demeanor, n. A'nsi.
Demerit, n. Vonda'rit.
Demigod, n. Pezu'ndi, diminutive of God.
Demise, n. Bo'ndri.
Democracy, n. Pondroo'rit bondroo'ti.
Demolish, v. Ra'nsifai, ruin.
Demon, n. Inzoo. 2, Fri'nzoo, devil.
Demoniac, adj. Ra'nsupoo frinzoo'tiz.
Demonstrate, v. Ge'ntipai, shew. 2, Vo'nsifrost vinda'ti, make sure by argument.
Demur, v. Tro'nsinai. 2, Trono'nsinai, to demand more time before answering.
Demure, adj. Ve'mpa, grave. 2, Vre'mpa, formal.
Den, n. Pre'no'ndis, underground cavity. 2, Pinja'tus, lion's house. 3, Pinja'dus, lion's room.
Deny, v. Fri'ntisai.
Denial, (self), n. Ta'mbi.
Denizen, n. To'ndroo.
Denominate, v. Ko'ntipai.
Denote, v. Ri'htifai, to mean.
Denounce, v. Ba'ntikai, publish. 2, Vro'nsikai, to threaten.
Density, n. Tri'mbi.
Dent, n. Tre'nda.
Denter, n. Bra'nji.
Dentifrice, n. U dantuko'ri idi kra'h-doz, specially a powder.
Deodand, n. U kentunoo'ri Unde'nu.
Depart, v. Pre'ntisai. 2, Nis prentisai. 3, Dra'nsipai, to die.
Dependent, adj. Tra'nta. 2, Bro'nsi.
Deplorable, adj. Gakro'nsuko, apt to grieve. 2, Bepra'mpur.
Deplore, v. Bekro'nsikai de. 2, Ge'ntipai bekro'nzi de.
Depopulate, v. Umbo'ntripai, unpeople.
Deportation, n. Ba'ndris, exile.
Deportment, n. A'nsi, demeanor.

D E S

Depose, v. Trispe'ntipai. 2, Fu'mpri-kai, deprive. 3, Ga'htisai, degrading. 4, Ga'mprisai, to inca-pacitate. 5, Ko'htisai pondroo'cu, swear before a magistrate.
Deposit, v. Po'mprikai.
Deprave, v. Fro'ntivrost, make bad.
Deprcate, v. Tro'nsikai.
Depreciate, v. Yil u'htimost.
Depression, v. Pri'nsipai, forcing down.
Deprive, v. Tro'ntikai, to deprive. 2, Umb'e'ntipai, to unpossess. 3, Bu'htrikai, deprive of orders.
Depth, n. Ta'ndoi.
Depuration, n. Da'ntikrost. 2, Ta'ntisai, scum. 3, Tra'ntisai.
Deputy, n. Vrontai'ro, substitute person.
Dereliction, Fre'ndoi. 2, Bro'nzoo.
Deride, v. Ta'mprinai, to mock.
Derision, n. Ta'mbra, mockery.
Derive, v. Pra'ntinai.
Derogate, v. Niske'htipai, take from. 2, Dwa'htipai, diminish. 3, Nis-kentipai kambo'ni. 4, Niske'nti-nai, gonze'ni.
Descant, v. Bri'ntikai, paraphrase.
Descend, v. Tris pre'ntisai.
Descendent, n. Pro'nzoo.
Descent, n. Tris pre'ndiso.
Descent, n. Pronzoo'rit, the essence of descendent.
Descent, n. Pron'sn'fis, extraction.
Desery, v. Tyapo'mpitai, begin to see. 2, Dre'ntipai pomboti, to find by sight, specially from afar.
Describe, v. Tri'ntinai.
Desert, n. Vo'ntari, worthy thing. 2, Vonda'rit. 3, Vontruko'ri, earned thing.
Desert, n. La'nzoo. 2, Ranesupook'is, 3, Karang'supoori, uninhabitable.
Desert, n. Pre'nzoi, banquet.
Desert, v. Bro'nsipai.
Deserve, v. Vo'ntini, to be worthy. 2, Vo'ntrikai, earn.
Designing, n. Pe'ndo, internal. 2, To'nsinai, appoint, external.
Desire, n. Bo'nzi. 2, To'nsikai, entreat.
Desist, v. Vro'nsinai.
Desk, n. Tan'onzis, a jugament for supporting a book. 2, Fe'nzi jus-dansitai, a box to write upon.
Desolate, adj. Befro'nsa, solitary. 2, Rane'supoo. 3, Bekro'nsu, much grieved.
Despair, n. Gro'nzi. 2, Bra'mbi.
Desperate, adj. Begro'nsu. 2, Be-bra'mpu.
Desperation, n. Gro'nzi, affection. 2, Bra'mbi, despair.
Despicable, adj. Gagro'nsufoo, apt to be despised. 2, Kla'ntur, poor, sorry, &c.
Despise, v. Gro'nsifai.
Despondency, n. Tago'nzi. 2, Pe-go'nzi, a degree of despair.

D E V

Despite, n. Gro'nzoi, contempt. 2, Kre'mboo, malignity. 3, Kren-
o'mboo, done (thing) to excite
anger. 4, Pa'mbra, affront.
Destine, v. To'hsinai, purpose. 2,
Fro'nsipai, to fix the fate.
Destiny, n. Fro'nzoo, fate.
Destroy, v. Kro'hsipai.
Destitute, adj. Bre'ntur, wanting. 2,
Fla'ntur deficient. 3, Bro'nsur, in
a state of abandonment.
Destroy, v. Kro'hsipai.
Destruction, n. Kro'nzoo. 2, Twe'n-
doo.
Disuétude, n. Unto'mprunoo, un-
customed.
Detect, v. Fro'nsifai, discover. 2,
Unge'htipai, unconceal. 3, Un-
te'ntipai, unmanifest.
Detain, v. Ventipai, hold. 2, Ta'm-
prinai, illegally to hold. 3, E'nti-
grast.
Determine, v. De'ntivai, finish. 2,
Vro'nsinai, desist. 3, Gro'nsinai,
determine the liberty of the
will. 4, To'nsinai, to do it one's
self. 5, by another, Ba'mprifai,
sentence.
Deter, v. Bro'nsisai.
Detest, v. Beto'nsikai. 2, Bepro'n-
sikai, loath. 3, Bebro'nsikai,
to feel great antipathy.
Detract, v. Dan'o'ntrinai, slander, filch
reputation. 2, Ple'mpinai, to un-
der speak of another's reputation.
3, Da'ntrinai, calumniate.
Detriment, n. Fre'ndi, loss. 2,
Dwa'ndoo, decrease.
Devastation, n. Kro'nzoo, destruc-
tion. 2, Twe'ndoo, marring. 3,
Tre'ndoi, spoiling.
Devest, v. Ue'nsinai, unclothe.
Deviate, v. Tre'ntisai, wander. 2,
Ge'ntivai, err.
Devil, n. Fri'nzoo.
Devil's bit, n. Tra'hvinoi.
Devil's milk, n. Fe'mvi.
Devilish, adj. Fri'nsur.
Devise, v. Fro'nsitai. 2, Do'nsitai,
contrive.
Devise, (by will), v. Fo'ntrikai, be-
queath.
Devise, v. Tre'ntipai, seem. 2,
Kra'mpinai, to play the hypocrite.
3, Kra'ntinai, forge.
Device, n. Flampai'ri. 2, Ten-
droo, stratagem. 3, Po'ndoidwis,
aggregate of flowers, poscy.
Devoir, n. Ke'ndo. 2, Tronta'ri,
duty.
Devolve, v. Brino'nsipai, successively
to roll from one to another. 2,
Ena'ntisai, successively to pass
from one to another.
Devoted, adj. Pu'mprunoo. 2, Pu'n-
trukoo, consecrated. 3, Po'nsus or
ponsai.
Devotion, Pazu'ndra, habitual wor-
ship. 2, Po'nzis.

G

D I G

Devour, v. Bro'mpinai. 2, Fle'mpi-
fai, gluttonize. 3, Andus pra'u-
sifai.
Devout, adj. Pazu'ndra.
Dew, n. Tra'uzo.
Dew-grass, n. Tro'mvo.
Dewlap, n. Vane'ndoi.
Dexterity, n. Go'mbi. 2, Teta'mbis,
perfect skill.
Die, v. Dra'nsipai. 3, Tri'usikai, to
colour by dying.
Die, (a), n. U prensuko'tus, a dicing
instrument.
Diabetes, n. Twa'mbis.
Diabolical, adj. Fri'nsur.
Diadem, n. Fono'ndroo, crown.
Diagonal, n. Ten'doi.
Diagram, n. U re'ndo fendoo'tuz, a
figure of lines. 2, Gre'nzis fen-
dootuz.
Dial, n. Fri'no'mboo.
Dialect, n. Rinde'vis, language
manner.
Dialogue, n. Do'ntus i'ndi, alternate
discourse. 2, Do'ntus dra'uzi,
alternate conference.
Diameter, n. Be'ndoi.
Diamond, n. Pu'nja. 2, Pre'ndi,
square. 3, Preno'ndi, square not
of right angles.
Diaper, n. Ke'nga, linen.
Diaphonous, adj. Kimpur, trans-
parent.
Diaphoretic, v. Pi'mpimost, sweeten.
Diaphragm, n. Ta'ndis.
Diary, n. Twiti'ndi bunda'ituz, se-
gregate narrative of days.
Diarrhea, n. Vu'mbis.
Dibble, n. Vri'nsit'us.
Dicacity, n. Bre'mba, loquacity.
Dice, n. Pre'nsutus. 2, v. Pre'nsitai,
to play at dice.
Dichotomy, n. Ta'ndis moo af'i'i,
division into two.
Dictate, v. Vansitai.
Dictator, n. Ka'ta vontra'fas, chief
authority officer.
Dictionary, n. U dre'nzis yindo'ituz
u'tu ri'ndi, a book of the words
of a language.
Didapper, (Dab-chick,) n. Da'hjinai.
Dyer, n. Trinsuko'vas, a dying-artist.
Dyers'-weed, n. Pa'hvoo.
Diet, n. Ky'ahtukoo ensu'rvis, regu-
lated victual manner. 2, Ba'mbro,
a council.
Differ, v. O'ntivi.
Difference, n. Onda, relating to the
end. 2, O'ndo, diversity. 3,
Twe'mba, contending. 4, Pinda,
distinction. 5, Vra'mba, partiality.
Difficult, adj. Kro'ntu.
Diffident, adj. Dro'nsu.
Diffuse, v. Fra'nsivai, to spread. 2,
Pu'mpivrost, infect.
Dig, v. Pi'nsitai.
Digest, v. Bra'nsipai: (natural).
Digest, v. Bi'nsivai: (chemical).
Digest, v. Fa'ntikai, to arrange.

D I S

Dight, n. Ensuno'ri, clothing.
Dight, v. Va'ntikost, adorn.
Digit, n. Tin, a'krin u'tu fu'ndoi,
three fourths of an inch.
Digit, n. Pin pa'frin i'tu be'ndoi frin-
zoitu ginzo'ikwi, one twelfth of
the diameter of the sun and moon.
Digitify, v. Ba'mpifrost.
Dignity, n. Vo'nda, worthiness. 2,
Ba'mboi, high rank.
Digression, n. Tri'ndi.
Dike, n. Dre'ndi u'nzodi, a furrow
for water. 2, Vre'ndi, gutter.
Dill, n. Pra'mvi, (flower).
Dilacerate, v. Dre'nsivai, tear.
Dilapidate, v. Ra'nsifai, ruin. 2,
Bron'e'tifai krombe'ni.
Dilate, v. Yinfa'ntifost, to widen. 2,
Bi'ntifai, amplify.
Dilatory, adj. Pra'mpa.
Dilemma, n. Vi'nonda, false on either
positive or negative supposition.
Diligence, n. Ba'mba. 2, Bra'mba,
excessive diligence.
Dilucidation, n. K'indi, interpre-
tation.
Dilute, v. Yilgra'ntiprost, to make
less intense. 2, Yinbli'mpikrost,
to make more fluid, liquify.
Dim, adj. Pe'pro'mpi, a little blind.
2, Pepli'mpur, a little dark.
Dimness, n. Pombo'des. 2, Pombo'-
pes. 3, Tri'mboo, opposite to
brightness.
Dimension, n. Endoo.
Diminish, v. Pla'ntiprost. 2, Gla'h-
tiprost, make less intense. 3,
Pla'ntivrost, make few. 4, Dwa'h-
tiprost, diminish. 5, Yingla'nti-
prost. 6, Yinpla'ntivrost.
Diminutive, adj. Pla'ntur, little.
Dimple, n. Dre'ndi, furrow. 2, Tre'n-
da, dent.
Dim, n. Bez'imbo, great sound.
Dine, v. Penah'nsipai, to dine.
Dinner, n. Pen'anzoo.
Ding, v. Fe'nsivai, cast.
Dint, n. Bro'ndi, violence. 2, Gro'n-
dis, impetus.
Diocess, n. Vumbro'ikis.
Dip, v. Musu'nsitai, to put into
water. 2, Jisu'nsitai, to put under
water.
Diphthong, n. Tri'ndoo.
Dire, adj. Kro'mpa, fierce. 2, Bre'm-
pur, cruel.
Direct, v. Po'nsisai.
Direct, adj. Pen'ti, straight. 2,
Gre'ntou, upright.
Dirge, n. Pu'ndra dransup'diroz,
prayer for dead persons.
Dirt, n. Fu'za.
Disable, v. Un'o'mpikrost, to make
unable. 2, Ro'mpikrost, impotent.
3, Dro'mpikrost, weaken. 4,
Ga'mprisai, incapacitate.
Disabuse, v. Gen'e'tivrost, to cause
not to be in error. 2, Ti'ntivrost,
to explain.

Disadvantage, n. Bro'ndoi. 2, Fre'ndi. 3, Pro'nda, hurtfulness.
Disagree, v. Tro'nsifai, dissent. 2, Tel'pinaí, to act unpeaceably.
Disallow, v. Tro'nsitai, disapprove.
Disannul, (*annul*), v. Pro'nsipai, annihilate. 2, Tra'tipai, to mar. 3, Tre'ntifai, to spoil.
Disappoint, v. Unto'nsinai, unappoint. 2, Prehtikai, frustrate.
Disapprove, v. Tro'nsitai.
Disarm, v. Umpentrikai, unarm. 2, Umplemprikai, to unarmour.
Disaster, n. Fra'mboo.
Disavow, v. Tro'nsitai. 2, Fri'ntisai, deny. 3, Tre'ntipai, disclaim.
Disband, v. (see disarm). 2, Une'ntrivrost, to unsoldier.
Disbelieve, v. Kro'nsifai.
Disburse, v. Bentinai.
Disburden, v. Unra'nsinai, unload.
Discamp, v. Umpentrisai, uncamp.
Discard, v. Umfensikai, to uncard. 2, Ga'mprisai, to incapacitate.
Discern, v. Pono'mpitai, to see the difference. 2, Po'mpitai, see. 3, Po'mpifai, perceive. 4, Ontimost, to make a difference.
Discharge, v. Une'ntrikrost, unload gun, &c. 2, Uno'ntrisai, release from duty. 3, To'mprinai, discharge from burden, &c.
Disciple, n. To'ngo, learner.
Discipline, v. To'nsitai, teach.
Discipline, n. Bembis. 2, Undril, ecclesiastical discipline. 3, Vo'hzis, correction.
Disclaim, v. Tre'ntipai, abdicate.
Disclose, v. Ungrehtipai, unconceal. 2, Vo'nsipai, reveal. 3, Tri'nsifai, uncover. 4, Kr'nsifai, open.
Discolour, v. Dezi'mpifai.
Discomfit, v. Ple'mpifai.
Discomfort, n. Tro'nzis.
Discommend, v. Gro'nsikai, dispraise.
Discommodity, n. Dro'ndi. 2, Pro'nda.
Disconsolate, adj. Tro'ngus. 2, Bekro'nsu.
Discontent, v. Tra'mpisi, to be discontent. Tame'pisi, not to be content.
Discontinue, v. Di'ntifai. 2, Okai unto'mprunoo.
Discontinued quantity, A'ndo.
Discontinued, adj. Drintou or drintufoo, here and there. 2, Drintur or drintupoo, now and then.
Discordant, adj. Vro'ntu, incongruous.
Discord, n. Gri'mbo, (in music.) 2, Tro'nzoi, dissent. 3, Tel'ba. 4, Tw'emmino.
Discover, v. Fro'nsifai. 2, Ungren'tipai. 3, Vo'nsipai, reveal. 4, Ta'pompifai, begin to perceive. 5, Tri'nsifai, uncover. 6, Ge'ntipai, shew.
Discountenance, v. Unka'mpifrost, to deprive of reputation.

Discourage, v. Fro'nsisai.
Discourse, n. Indi. 2, Indooz, elements of discourse. 3, Indoiz, words. 4, Indoz, grammatical parts of discourse. 5, Indaz, logical parts of discourse. 6, Indils, grammatical and logical parts of discourse. 7, Indaiz, modes of discourse.
Discourtesy, n. Dre'mba. 2, Kre'mboo.
Discredit, v. Kro'nsifai, disbelieve. 2, Va'utrisai, infamize.
Discreet, adj. Fa'mpus. 2, Ve'mpa, grave. 3, Tam'pi, sober minded.
Discrepant, adj. Onta, different. 2, Vro'ntu, incongruous.
Discretion, n. Fa'mbis. 2, Ve'mba. 3, Tam'bo.
Discretion, n. Fanambis, the being at the will of any one; as, "at his discretion."
Discriminate, v. Pintinai, distinguish.
Discuss, v. Bri'nsifai, scatter. 2, Fo'nsifai, enquire, examine. 3, Nistre'nsivai, to shake off.
Disdain, v. Bro'nsivai.
Disease, n. Umbi.
Disease, v. Umpikrost. 2, n. Tr'ombi, pain. 3, Tre'ndi.
Disengage, v. Uno'ntrisai, release from obligation. 2, Untri'nsifai, to disentangle.
Disentangle, v. (see disengage).
Disesteem, v. Tego'nsifai.
Disfavor, n. Umfo'nzí.
Disfigure, v. Teze'ntitai. 2, Vro'm-pikrost.
Disfranchise, v. Undo'mprinai, to unprivilege.
Disgorge, v. Te'nsinai.
Disgrace, v. Va'utrisai. 2, Ga'utrisai, degrade.
Disguise, v. Tre'ntiprast, cause to seem.
Disgust, v. Kano'ntigrost, to cause sickness or loathing in the stomach.
Dish, n. Ke'nzí.
Dish-clout, n. Enza'ri dandrikodi ke'uziz, a cloth for cleansing dishes.
Dish-washer, n. Gra'ngo.
Dishearten, v. Fro'nsinai.
Disheveled, adj. Frahtukoo; (applied to hair).
Dishonest, adj. Re'mpur. 2, Dre'mpou, unchaste.
Dishonor, n. Va'udris, infamation. 2, Kre'mbi, disrespect.
Disembark, v. Umf'utripai, to unship. 2, Prehtisai findroo'mi. 3, Kentipai findroo'mi.
Disenchant, v. Umpa'ntrivai, to unwitchcraft.
Disingenuity, n. Pro'mba.
Disinherit, v. Umfro'mprikai, to uninherit.
Disjoin, v. Umpe'ntifai. 2, Pre'ntifai.

Disjoint, v. Unrahtikai, unjoint.
Disjunctive, adj. Prentou, which separates.
Dislike, v. Tro'nsitai, disapprove. 2, Bro'nsinai, to feel antipathy.
Dislocate, v. Uni'ntifai, to unplace. 2, Dezu'ntifai, to unplace as ought not to be.
Dislodge, v. Unrano'nsipai.
Disloyal, adj. Vre'mpu.
Dismay, v. Vro'nsikrast, cause to fear.
Dismal, adj. Befra'mpur.
Dismantle, v. Une'ntrisai.
Dismember, v. Pre'ntifai a'ndi a'nde'ni. 2, Vre'nsivai, tear.
Dismiss, v. Niske'ntisai, send from. 2, Pre'ntinai nispren'tisai, permit to depart.
Dismount, v. Unde'nsifai, to unride.
Disobedience, n. Dre'mbi.
Disobey, v. Dre'mpikai.
Disoblige, v. Pa'mprinai, affront. 2, Umpe'nsinai, to act unfriendly.
Disorder, n. Fra'ndi. 2, Unda'ntivai, to unseries; to throw the series out of its proper order. 3, Kra'ndi, irregularness.
Disown, v. Tre'ntipai, disclaim, abdicate.
Disparage, v. Va'utrisai, infamize. 2, Da'utrinai, calumniate.
Disparity, n. Bal'doo, inequality.
Dispark, v. Umbra'nsipai, unpark.
Dispatch, v. De'ntivai, finish. 2, Ted'entivai, perfectly to finish. 3, Be'ntivai, hasten. 4, Ve'ntivai, perform. 5, Dra'nsiprast, kill. 6, Kro'nsipai, destroy.
Dispense, v. Kentinai, give. 2, Ru'ndu kentinai. 3, Ru'ntikai, to proportion.
Dispense, v. Go'ntrinai. 2, Go'mprinai, to license.
Dispensatory, n. Dre'nzis twondroil'tuz.
Dispeople, v. Umbo'ntripai, to unpeople.
Disperse, v. Bri'nsifai, to scatter.
Displace, v. Uni'ntifai.
Display, v. Unbi'nsikai, unfold. 2, Kr'nsifai, to open.
Displant, v. Umv'nsitai, unplant. 2, Nise'nsikai.
Displease, v. Dro'nsinai.
Displeasure, n. Pa'mbra, affront. 2, Pe'ndripoo, the being offended.
Dispose, v. Fa'ntivai, to put in order. 2, Kanti'vai, to regulate. 3, Ke'ntinai, give. 4, Po'nsinai, incline.
Dispossess, v. Una'nsiprast, to cause to unpossess.
Dispraise, v. Gro'nsikai.
Disproportion, v. Deru'ntikai. 2, Bal'doo.
Disprove, v. Bisvi'ntisai. 2, Di'ntisai, confute.
Disquiet, v. Tra'mbi. 2, Tre'ndi, trouble.

D I S

Dispute, v. Vintinai.
Disquisition, n. Befo'nzoi, elaborate examination.
Disregard, v. Gone'sifai, not to esteem.
Disrespect, n. Kre'mbi.
Dissatisfy, v. Bon'esitai, not to satisfy. 2, Bro'nsitrest, cause to be dissatisfied.
Dissect, v. Deno'nsivai, to dissect animal bodies as a surgeon. 2, Prentifai denzaiti or denzi'sti. 3, Twide'nsitai.
Disseize, v. Una'nsikrest, cause to be unpossessed.
Dissemble, v. Grehtipai, conceal. 2, Kra'mpinai, act hypocritically.
Dissent, n. Twemba.
Dissenting, n. Tro'nzoi.
Dissertation, n. U vinta dre'nzis, argumentative book.
Disservice, n. Dedro'nsitai, to serve improperly. 2, Pa'mprina. 3, Pro'ntinai, hurt.
Dissever, v. Prehtifai, separate. 2, Vantivai, to segregate.
Dissimilar, adj. Pra'ntu, unlike.
Dissimulation, n. Tra'mba.
Dissipate, v. Bri'nsifai, scatter.
Dissolve, v. Vlimpisai, to loosen. 2, Bli'mpikai, to fluidize. 3, Fi'nsivai, to melt. 4, Prentifai, to separate. 5, Unohtrivai, unconvene; (a meeting.)
Dissolute, adj. Plampa, careless. 2, Pre'mpon, sensual.
Dissonance, adj. Fri'mbo, jarring. 2, Dri'mbo, hoarseness, harshness. 3, Grimbo, discord.
Dissuade, v. Fro'nsikai.
Dissyllable, n. Windoi tw a'fin tin'dooz.
Distance, n. Fri'ndoo, distance of time. 2, Fri'ndoi, distance of place.
Distaste, n. Detimba. 2, Bro'nza, aversion.
Distemper, n. Ku'mboo. 2, Dezo'mba.
Distention, n. Fan'zis, stretching.
Distich, n. U vando tw a'fin findoz.
Distillation, n. Vin'zis.
Distinct, adj. Tep'intunoo. 2, Pre'ntufoo, separated. 3, Ti'nti, plain.
Distinction, n. Pinda.
Distinguish, v. Pih'tinai. 2, Pre'ntifai.
Distortion, n. Pin'zi. 2, Dezi'ntifai, place wrong. 3, Vro'mpikai, disfigure.
Distract, v. Kinoh'sipai, to pull in opposite directions. 2, Kri'nsimast, make to waver.
Distribute, v. Twike'ntinai, give separately. 2, Twite'ntinai. 3, Ta'ntisai, divide. 4, Krintinai, division of discourse. 5, Twizol'tipai, to classify into kinds. 6, Twiza'ntisai, to divide into parts. 7, Vantivai, to segregate.

D O C

Distrain, v. Pa'mprifai, to arrest. 2, specially goods.
Distress, n. Fra'mboo, adversity. 2, Betre'ndi, trouble. 3, Pa'mbroi, attaching goods. 4, En'zis pa'mprifoo, goods attached.
District, n. Ri'ngo, region. 2, Ondri, government.
Distrust, n. Kro'ngo. 2, Dro'ngi, diffidence.
Disturb, v. Trehtikai. 2, Bro'ntifai, impede.
Disunite, v. Ump'e'ntifai, unjoin. 2, Prentifai, separate.
Disuse, v. Unto'mprimai, to uncustom. 2, Drintifai i v'endi. 3, Dri'nsifai u to'mbra.
Ditch, n. Dre'ndi, furrow. Vre'ndi, gutter.
Dittany, n. Va'mvinoo.
Dittany, (*bastard*), n. Pre'mvoo, fraxinella.
Ditty, n. U komprou'ri bah'sitai.
Divaricate, v. Tre'nsifrast, cause to straddle. 2, Prentifai.
Dice, v. Tre'nsipai.
Diver, n. Gan'jino.
Diverging, n. Dre'ndoi.
Diverse, adj. Onti, various. 2, Pa'ntifis, manifold. 3, Pra'ntu unlike.
Diversify, v. Ontivrost, make different.
Divert, v. Fre'ntigrost, cause to turn. 2, Gri'ntikai, digress. 3, Ensikai, to sport, divert one's self.
Diversity, n. Ondo.
Divide, v. Ta'ntisai.
Dividend, n. Ta'ntusoori, divided thing.
Divine, adj. Untu, adjective of God.
Divine, (*a*) U pontrouro. 2, U pohndroi.
Divine, (*to*) v. Pa'mpritai, to wizard. 2, Dohsifai, to conjecture.
Divinity, n. Unde'rit, essence of God. 2, Pontou'bras, the science of religion.
Division, n. Ki'nda, exact classification. 2, Kri'nda, more imperfect classification; description.
Division, v. Rantisai, to divide into parts. 2, Vantivai, to segregate.
Division, n. Uno'mbro, division into parties. 2, Dwembimost.
Division, n. Prehdoi, division into places. 2, Tri'ntifrost, separate by distance.
Divide, v. Ta'ntisai, in arithmetic.
Divisor, n. Tandis.
Divorce, v. Vu'mprimai.
Diuretic, adj. Gonsumast, causing to urine.
Diurnal, adj. Buntus or bu'ntai.
Divulge, v. Bantikrost, make public.
Dizzy, adj. Buhpa, giddy.
Do, v. Pih'tipai.
Doe, n. Ki'njifun, female deer.
Docile, adj. Gatronsitai, apt to learn. 2, Pa'mpi, sagacious.

D O N

Doek, n. Tre'nda, dent. 2, Peki'nza, small haven for ships. 3, Ino'ndroo, place for building seavessels. 4, Vro'ndis, tail.
Dock, v. Umvro'ntisai, untail. 2, Pra'ntifrost, make short. 3, Yinpra'ntifrost, make shorter.
Dock, n. Pra'mvoo. 2, Fo'mvis, great burdock. Fro'mvis, little burdock.
Docket, n. Pe'dansutoo'ri, a small written thing. 2, Pe'dansutoo'ri kra'nta.
Doctor, n. Kono'ndroo, highest graduate.
Doctrine, n. Tyo'ngsutoo'ri, the taught thing.
Document, n. U dah'sutoo vintusori. 2, U dah'sutoo ponsusori, a written directing thing. 3, U dah'sutoo'ri pro'nsitai, a written thing to be observed.
Dodder, n. Da'mvinoo.
Dodge, v. Dra'mpinai, to waver, act unsteadily.
Doings, n. Do'ndooz. 2, Fe'ndoz, preparations.
Dog, n. Pin'ji.
Dogs'-bane, n. Ke'nva.
Dog-berry, n. Kimvoi.
Dogs'-grass, n. Bro'mvo.
Dog's-tongue, n. Kro'mvino.
Dog's-tooth, n. Fo'mvi.
Dog, v. Ve'ntisai bra'ndu, follow privately.
Dog-fish, (*greater*), n. Va'hjoo. 2, (*the lesser*) Vra'hjoo.
Dog-star, n. (a proper name).
Dog-days, n. Byu'ndaiz gyoo'su Sire'us frinontifai frina'ntifai'kwi frinzoipu, the days when Sirius rises and sets with the sun.
Dogged, adj. Pre'nti, perverse. 2, Dwe'mpa. 3, Pro'mpa, disingenuous.
Doggrel, adj. Kla'ntur, sorry, bad.
Dole, n. Be'mputoo'ri, thing given as alms.
Doleful, adj. Bekro'nsu, greatly grievous.
Dolor, n. Kro'ngi, grief. 2, Tro'mbi, pain.
Dolphin, n. Pra'hjoo.
Dolt, n. Pra'mpiro, dull person.
Domestic, adj. Pa'ngou, adj. of house. 2, On'su, relating to a family. 3, Bro'ngo, subordinate member of the family.
Domineer, v. Fre'mpisai, to act insolently.
Dominion, n. Ka'mboi. 2, Vo'ndra, authority.
Donation, n. Ke'nda, the act of giving.
Donative, n. Kwentunoo'ri, a given thing.
Done, part. Pintupoo. 2, Ve'ntuvoo, performed. 3, De'ntuvoo, finished.
Donor, n. Kai'ntungoro, the having given person.

D R A

Dogmatical, adj. Kla'mpi.
Doom, v. Pa'ntripai, to adjudge, adjudicate. 2, Da'mprifai, to sentence.
Door, n. Fa'za.
Door-keeper, n. Ve'ndro fanza'su, guard at the door.
Dor-beetle, n. Ba'nji.
Dormant, adj. Tra'nsou. 2, Done'tupo, not acting as dormant partner. 3, Gene'tupoo, not shewn. 4, Bra'nzo, a sleeper or beam.
Dormouse, n. Dil'joi, sleeping mouse.
Dory, n. Ta'mija.
Dorychnium, n. Tri'mva.
Dose, n. Ru'ndi twondroi'tu.
Dotage, n. Fro'mboi.
Dotard, n. Fro'mpufo'ro, doting person.
Dote, v. Fro'mpifai, to dote.
Dotterel, n. Tah'jimo.
Double, adj. A'frit, multiplied by 2: see Table; a'ritrit, a'krit, a'brit, &c.
Double-leaved, adj. On wa'frit bro'n-doi, having a double leaf.
Double tongue, } Tra'mpa.
Double heart, }
Doublet, n. U Kra'mpa u'nji, a counterfeit gem.
Doubt, n. Bro'nzoi.
Doubtful, adj. Gabro'nsifoi, apt to be doubted.
Doubtless, adj. Vo'nsou, certain.
Dove, n. Pe'njo. 2, Pre'njo, ring dove. 3, Fe'njo, stock dove.
Doughty, adj. De'mpur.
Dozen, n. Pa'findwis, aggregate of twelve.
Dowager, n. Bo'nzifun, widow.
Dough, n. Unt'rensutoo fe'nzoo.
Dower, n. Ko'nzifuns ra'nzis, wife's revenue.
Down, adj. Tris, downward. 2, v. Brindo'spu, towards the underside. 3, Drindo'spu, towards the bottom. 4, Trisprinsipai, to bear down. 5, Trisvensivai, to break down. 6, Trisprentisai, to go down. 7, Triskinsipai, to pull down. 8, Trisbansivai, to set down. 9, Trisfa'ntitai, to look down. 10, Trisva'nprifai, to look guilty.
Downright, adj. Ka'mpa, sincere.
Down, Ba'nzoo kantou'ju a'nzoo, pasture on high land.
Down, n. To'mvoo pontai'twi, moss or hair.
Dowry, n. Ko'nzifuns a'nziz, the wife's possessions.
Doxy, n. Fa'ntrunun, fornication female.
Doxology, n. Twa'nti pri'ndo gonze'tu Unde'nu, a particular sentence of praise to God.
Drab, n. U ra'mpudes. 2, U drem-pou'des.
Draco volans, n. Ku'nzoo, beam.
Dracunculus, n. Gra'hjo.
Dray, n. U fra'uzi, a cart.

D R Y

Draff, n. Pra'ndis, worst part. 2, Enzoo ginjo'idiz or ginjo'idifis, 3, Dantuko'ri.
Drag, v. Ki'nsipai.
Drag-net, n. Grano'nzis, net; an instrument for catching fish, fowls, or wild beasts, made of twine or thread, &c.
Draggle, v. Ki'nsipai, to become wet or dirtied by being drawn in the mire.
Draggletail, n. Vlempou'des, slut or sluttish female.
Dragon fly, n. Do'nja.
Dragon tree, n. Gru'mvo.
Dragon-wort, n. To'mvi.
Dragon, (*Snap-dragon*), n. Ve'm-vinoi.
Dragon, (*Fire-dragon*), n. Ku'nzoo.
Drain, n. U vre'ndi unzoi'di, a gutter for water. 2, U dre'ndi unzoi'di, a furrow for water.
Drain, v. Unu'nsitai a'nzoo, to un-water land; that is, carry it away.
Drake, n. Frenji'nitur, the male duck. 2, Frenji'nitum, the female duck.
Drake, (*Fire-drake*), n. Ku'nzoo, beam.
Dram, n. Pu'nda.
Draper, n. Enza'das, cloth merchant.
Draught, n. Ki'nzoo, the act of drawing. 2, Ki'nsupoo'ri, the thing drawn. 3, To'ndoi, a precedent, (mental). 4, Tro'ndoi, a pattern, (material). 5, Genzis, picture.
Draught, (*ship's*), n. Tandoi findro'tu unzoi'ji, depth of ship under water.
Draughts, n. Tre'nzi, game of draughts.
Draw, v. En'sikai, to move. 2, En-o'nsikai, to move towards the mover. 3, Twas'ensikai, to endeavour to move towards the mover.
Drawer, n. Enonsuko'ro.
Drawer, n. U fe'nzi miskinsipoi mus kinsipoi'kwi.
Drawers, n. Vinti ka'ntufuz.
Dread, n. Vro'nzi. 2, Bev'ronzi.
Dream, n. Kla'uzoi.
Dream, v. Kra'nsifai.
Dreaminess, n. Pra'mbo, dulness. 2, Blamba, sloth.
Dregs, n. Pra'ndis, worst part. 2, Tra'ndis, sediment.
Drench, n. Two'ntrou fra'nsufoo'ri, medicinal drunk thing.
Drench, (*to*), v. Fra'nsifrost ginzifoti tande'mu, to cause to drink by pouring into the mouth.
Dress, v. En'sitai e'nzoo. 2, Pe'nsitai, to slaughter. 3, Pre'nsitai, to cook.
Dresser, n. Pre'nsuto'ros kan'zai, the cook's preparing table.
Dry, adj. Fli'mpu, dry. 2, Fa'nsou, thirsty. 3, Kle'mpa, reserved.

D U C

Dry jest, n. Gre'ntupoo t'emba, concealed urbanity.
Dråblet, n. Pedra'ndis, small sum. 2, Pera'ndis, a small part.
Drift, n. Brentusoo'ri, the driven thing.
Drift of snow, n. Bwi'nzoi krunzo'tu tyel ku'nsufoo, a heap of snow blown together.
Drill, v. Ti'nsinai, to bore.
Drill, n. U trinsunotus.
Drill, n. Pinjo, baboon.
Drink, n. I fra'nsufoo'ri, the drunk thing.
Drinking, n. Fra'nzoi.
Drip, v. Pu'nsitai, to drop.
Drive, v. Bre'ntisai. 2, Nisbre'ntisai, drive from. 3, Fle'mpifrast, make retreat.
Drive, v. To'nsinai, force, co-act. 2, Bre'ntivai, drive off, protract. 3, Brinsifai, scatter.
Drivel, v. Kle'nsinai, to allow the saliva to escape out of the mouth.
Drizzle, n. Pepu'nzoz tunzo'tu, drops of rain.
Droll, v. Te'mpa, urbane.
Dromedary, n. Tin'joo.
Drone, n. Pronja'tes, male bee. 2, Blampa'ro, an idle person.
Droop, v. Kro'mpikai, decay. 2, Tafro'nsisoi, to begin to be discouraged.
Drop, n. Pu'nzo.
Dropsy, n. Tu'mvis or tu'mvai.
Drop-wort, n. Dra'mvi. 2, Ka'nv, water drop-wort.
Dross, n. Pra'ndis, worst part. 2, Pra'no'ndis, specially worst part of metal.
Drove, n. Pinjo'dwis bre'ntusoo, an aggregate of driven cattle.
Drover, n. Bre'ntuso'ro pinjoituz.
Drouth, n. Fli'mbi, dryness. 2, Fli'n-ombi, specially dryness of the weather.
Drown, v. Da'ncinai. 2, Ti'nsifai unzoi'ti, cover with water.
Drowsiness, n. Tan'zoi.
Drudge, n. Bezi'nsuko'ro, a very hard working person. 2, Bezi'nsuko dro'nzo.
Drug, n. Rinsai'ri, apothecary thing. 2, U kla'nturik, a sorry thing. 3, Rino'nzai, unprepared drugs.
Druggist, n. Bwo'ndroi rinsaituriz, merchant of drugs.
Drug merchant, n. Ri'nonzai'das.
Drum, n. Tentri'tus.
Drum of the ear, n. Bite'ntri'tus.
Drummer, n. Te'ndro.
Drunk, adj. Twe'mpou.
Drunkard, n. Twe'mpou'ro.
Drunkness, n. Twe'mboi.
Due, adj. To'nta.
Dub, v. Kre'nsivai, to knock. 2, Kre'nsivai tanonde'ti.
Dubious, adj. Bro'nsou, doubtful.
Duchy, n. To'nontru'rkis.

D U L

Duchess, n. Tono'ndripun, female duke.
Duck, n. Fra'njino, male or female. 2, Frenj'initur, drake. 3, Frenj'initum, female duck.
Duck's-meat, n. Do'mvoo.
Duck, v. Bifra'nçinai, to bow the head like a duck. 2, Beka'nsikai congee, (aug.) 3, Tre'nsipai, to dive.
Ductil, adj. Kyabe'ntusoo, which can be led. 2, Fano'nsus, able to be extended by beating or drawing, as gold. 3, Gaf'o'sukoo, apt to be persuaded.
Dudgeon, n. Bo'nzis, indignation. 2, To'nzi, anger. 3, Kre'mboo, malignity. 4, Ta'ntukoo'dwes, the handle or handed part.
Duel, n. De'mbroo.
Dug, n. Fra'nda.
Duke, n. Tono'ndripur, nobleman of the highest degree.
Dull, adj. Pit're'nti, metaphorically obtuse. 2, Fro'mpa, unsprightly. 3, Vro'mpa, lazy. 4, Tro'mpu,

E A R

Each, demonstrative, Rou.
Each other, dem. Rous.
Eager, adj. Kla'mpi. 2, Dwabo'nsu, very desirous. 3, Dwapa'nsou, very hungry. 4, Dwaki'mpa, very acid. 5, Gra'ntur, intense.
Eagle, n. Pen'joo.
Eaglet, n. Penjoo'dwes.
Eagret, n. Penjoo'fis, eagle kind.
Ean, i. e. yean, Ta'nsipai.
Ear, n. Fra'ndo.
Ear, (give ear) v. Twafo'mpitai. 2, Twapro'nsitai, endeavour to observe.
Ear of plant, n. Kra'ndoi.
Ear, v. Kra'ntifai, to become filled specially, as corn.
Ear, (Sea-ear), n. Go'njinoo.
Ear-wig, n. Dro'nji.
Earl, n. Tondroo.
Early, adj. Kintur. 2, Vu'ntus or Vu'ntai, matutine or matutinal.
Earn, v. Vo'ntrikai.
Earnest, adj. Vempa, grave. 2, Grantur, intense. 3, Ba'mpa, diligent. 4, Po'nsus or po'nsai, zealous.
Earnest, n. Do'mbri.
Earnest, (in), adv. Gra'ndur, intensely. 2, Ka'mpa, sincere. 3, Va'mpa, honest.
Earth, n. Din'zoi, globe. 2, Un'za, elemental earth.
Earth-nut, n. Da'mvi.
Earthquake, n. Bu'nzoi.
Earthworm, n. Po'njoo.

D U N

slow. 5, Gro'mpu, lumpish. 6, Pra'mpi, unsagacious. 7, Gaden'e'suvoo, not apt to cut. 8, Gla'ntur, remiss.
Dulcimer, n. U de'nsutus.
Dumb, adj. Pra'nsi. 2, Pa'ng'si, speechless, not speaking.
Dumps, n. Bekro'nzi, intense grief. 2, Betra'mbi, intense anxiety. 3, Befra'mba, intense carking care.
Dun, adj. Bigri'nçou, mouse-like in color.
Dun, v. Dapra'nsikai, frequently to visit. 2, Dafre'ntinai, frequently to demand.
Dunce, n. Frampi'ro, an unsagacious person.
Dung, n. Trenzari, excrement; the dunged thing.
Dung-fly, n. Kro'nja.
Dung, v. Tre'nsinai.
Dung, (to dung land), v. Tinsitai, to manure with dung.
Dungeon, n. U plim'pur kantruso'kis, a dark imprisoning place.

E.

E D G

Earthen vessel, n. Rinsa'dus.
Ease, n. To'mba. 2, Ren'zi, rest. 3, Tendi, quiet. 4, Rendo, leisure.
Easy, adj. Ko'ntu.
Easiness, n. Ko'ndi. 2, Tindo, plainness. 3, Frambo, credulity.
East, n. Pindo.
Easter, n. Bumpra'igis, passover time.
Eat, v. Pra'nsifai, to eat. 2, Tinsivai, to corrode.
Eaves, n. Kri'ndo gan'zotu.
Eaves-dropper, n. U grentupoo'ro twafo'mputo.
Ebb, n. Dina'nza.
Ebony, n. Vu'mvinoi.
Ebullition, n. Fe'nzo, boiling.
Eccentric, adj. Pene'tou, not central. 2, Kra'ntu, irregular, anomolous.
Ecclesiastical, adj. Untru.
Ecclesiastical relation, n. Undri.
Ecclesiastical officers, n. Undroiz.
Ecclesiastical discipline, n. Undril.
Ecclesiastical institutions, n. Undraiz.
Echo, n. Te'ntufoo imbo, reflected sound.
Eclipse, v. Plim'pivrost pendi'stikus or penda'iti. 2, Frine'zoi, eclipse of sun. 3, Gine'uzoi, of moon. 4, Tine'zoi, of planet.
Ecliptic, n. Tin'zis.
Eclogue, n. Bano'nzo, a pastoral song. 2, Bana'nzo, chorus.
Edacity, n. Fle'mboi, gluttony.
Edge, n. Kri'ndo, margin. 2, Ve'ndi, ridge. 3, adj. Gade'nsuvoo, apt to cut.

D Y S

Duplicate, n. Te'drontai'ri, a perfectly reciprocal thing, as in form, colour, design, &c. 2, Tevo'nturi, a perfectly congruous thing. 3, Twetro'ndoi, a perfect pattern.
Durable, adj. Vin'ur.
Durance, n. Ka'ndris, imprisonment.
Duration, n. Ru'ndil.
Duress, n. Fra'mboo rin'zoo'tu.
Dirt, n. Fu'nza.
Dirty, adj. Fu'nza.
Dusk, adj. Pepli'mpur, rather dark.
Dust, n. Pu'nza. 2, Kra'ndis, powder.
Duty, n. Kontari, due thing.
Dutifulness, n. Pe'mbi.
Dwarf, n. Plantu'rpro, a little person.
Dwarf elder, n. Te'mvino.
Dwell, v. Ra'nsipai.
Dynasty, n. Pono'ndroo, series of governors of one kind. 2, Pono'ndroo, ditto of one nation. 3, Pono'ndroo, of one family.
Dysentery, n. Vru'mbis.
Dysury, n. Twuno'mbis, deficient discharge of urine.

E F F

Eddy, n. Redi'nza, reflux.
Edgewise, adv. Kindi, sideways.
Edible, adj. Gapa'nsufoo, apt to be eaten.
Edict, n. To'mbra.
Edify, v. Piza'nsifai, metaphorically to build up.
Edifice, n. Wa'nzoi.
Edit, v. Fe'ntivai bandiko'di, prepare for publication.
Edition, n. Ba'ndiko, publication. 2, Bano'ndi, all the books published at once.
Education, n. Kano'nzoo, the fostering and preparing the body, mind, and manners, for the duties of future life.
Education by words, n. O'nzi.
Education by acts, n. O'nzis.
Eel, n. Da'njis.
Eel, (Sand-eel,) n. Kra'njis.
Eel-pout, n. Vra'njis.
Effable, adj. Kapa'nsutoo, which can be spoken or uttered.
Effect, n. Ro'ndoi.
Effect, (to this), adv. Do'nu.
Effect, (of no), adv. Draino'tu.
Effect, (to), v. Po'ntifi, to become an effect.
Effect, (to take), v. Teze'ntibai.
Effectual, adj. Gapo'nton, apt to be efficient. 2, Po'nton, efficient.
Effeminate, adj. Bifro'mpus, feminine, female-like. 2, Dro'mpa, delicate, nice. 3, Vre'mpou, too nicely clean, finical.

Efficacy, n. Pondo'rit.
Efficient, (maker), Po'ndoi.
Effigies, n. Ge'nzaiz, pictures.
Effluviu, n. Funsufoori, exhaled thing.
Effort, n. Ke'ndo, endeavour. 2, Dwa'ke'ndo, impetuous effort.
Effusion, n. Misginzifo, out pouring. 2, Nisginzifo, pouring from.
Eftsoon, adv. Gri'ndur.
Egg, n. Vo'ndi.
Egg, (*with*), Fansupoo fo'ndeti, pregnant with egg.
Egg, (*to*), v. Fo'ntifai, to incite.
Eglantine, n. Fimvoo'fis, kind of rose.
Egregious, adj. Tra'ntu extraordinary. 2, Befra'ntu, very extraordinary. 3, Befro'nti, very bad.
Egress, v. Misprentisai, to go out. 2, n. Misdra'nzoi, the way out.
Eight, n. A'gin.
Eighteen, n. Pa'gin.
Eighty, n. Ga'sin.
Eight hundred, n. Ge'sin.
Eight thousand, n. Au'go.
Eighty thousand, n. Gau'so.
Eight hundred thousand, n. Goo'sin.
Either of two, adj. Twi'fin.
Either of three, adj. Twi'tin.
Either of four, adj. Twi'kin.
Either of five, n. Twi'bin, &c. &c.
Ejaculation, n. Pepu'ndra, short prayer. 2, Dwapu'ndra, sudden impetuous prayer.
Eject, v. Misfe'nsivai, cast out.
Ek, conj. Kwel.
Ek out, v. Yin'pantifrost, to make longer by addition.
Ek out, v. Yin'prantiprost, to enlarge.
Elaborate, v. Beba'mpinoo, to be done with great diligence. 2, Besi'nsikai, to labor, to do with great labor.
Elate, adj. Gre'mpi, insolent, arrogant. 2, Bepron'sus, very boastful. 3, Bepre'mpa, boastful in words.
Elbow, n. Fra'ndi. 2, Fre'ndo, angle.
Elder, adj. Untin'upou, comparative of old. 2, n. Fu'ndroi, priest. 3, Po'nzoo, forefather.
Elder tree, n. Fu'mvo.
Elder, (*Water-elder*), n. Fri'nvoi.
Elecampane, n. Vra'mvo.
Election, (*to do something*), n. Bo'nza. 2, Fo'ndra, election to office.
Electricity, n. Twu'nzoo, a very subtle and powerful fluid which is diffused through most bodies: remarkable for the rapidity of its motion.
Electricity, (*the science of*), n. Twun-zoo'bras.
Eleemosynary, adj. Be'mpi, given in alms.
Elegance, Vo'mbi, beauty. 2, Va'ndi, adornedness.

Elegy, adj. Dwikri'ndo kro'nsu.
Element, n. U'nyi. 2, Pizu'hzi, principle. 3, Iudooz, elements of discourse.
Elephant, n. Ki'njoo.
Elevate, v. Pihsipai, to lift.
Eleven, n. Pa'pin.
Elf, n. U tre'ntuso in'zoo, a wandering spirit.
Eligible, adj. Gabo'nsunoo, apt to be elected.
Elixir, n. Pa'ndis, best part, quintessence. 2, Ven'a'nzoo, wine containing medicinal substances in solution. 3, Deno'nzoo, spirits containing animal substances in solution.
Elke, n. Tin'joi.
Ellipsis, n. Gwe'ndo.
Elm, n. Ku'mvis.
Elocution, n. Pla'nzo, speaking manner. 2, Twimbo, articulation manner.
Eloquence, n. Planz'itous, the most perfect and persuasive kind of discourse.
Else, adv. Krus, besides. 2, Roi, other; roi'u, others.
Elsewhere, adv. Kro'i'tu, in another place. 2, Kro'isu, at another place.
Elucidate, v. Ki'ntikai, interpret. 2, Ti'ntivai, to express.
Elude, v. Dre'ntisai. 2, Pre'ntikai, frustrate.
Emaciate, v. Vro'mpikrost, make lean. 2, O'kai brompu, become lean.
Emanation, n. Misdin'sinai, out-flow.
Emancipate, v. Unto'mprivai, unslave.
Embalm, v. Tve'nsitai.
Embargo, n. Pa'mbroi, findroo'tuz. 2, Pa'mbroi tontrukoo'turiz.
Embark, v. Misin'tripai, to go into the ship. 2, Pen'trisai findroo'mu.
Embassador, n. Kle'ndis, a person commissioned and sent from one government to another.
Embellish, v. Vantimost, to adorn.
Ember-week, n. Fundre'gis, ordination time.
Embers, n. Ungupoo tu'nza.
Embezzle, v. Da'mbro dronzot'u a'nziz tentuhoo twai'di do'uzo, stealing, by servant, goods delivered for his master.
Emblem, n. Bwo'ntus gre'hzis, a significant picture. 2, Two'nguto gre'hzis, a teaching picture.
Embody, v. Ri'nsiprost, cause to be a body.
Embolden, v. Go'nsikrost, make bold.
Emboss, v. Vantimost tenda'tiz.
Embowel, v. Unkra'ntisai.
Embrace, v. Va'nsikai.
Embrew, v. Dinsikai, soak.
Embroider, v. Bimpifai kinze'ti.
Emendation, n. Tra'ndoo, 2, Ten'tifai, repair.

Embryo, n. Da'ndis.
Emergent, adj. Pa'nzis tri'mi, rising out of something. 2, Befo'ntou, very urgent.
Emerods, n. Umboz granda'su.
Emew, (*the Cassowary*), n. Tre'njoi.
Eminence, n. Kra'ndoo, excellence.
Emissary, n. Kentusoo'ro. 2, Be'mbro, spy.
Emission, n. Miske'ndis, out sending.
Emmet, (ant), n. Bo'nja.
Emolument, n. Po'nda.
Empale, v. Kamprikai.
Empannel, v. Dra'ntivrost.
Empeach, (*impeach*), v. Ta'ntripai.
Emperor, n. Pono'ndroo, highest degree of governor.
Emphasis, n. Gindoo.
Empire, n. Ponondroo'kis. 2, Ponondroo'rit, that which constitutes an Emperor.
Empiric, n. Deto'ndroi.
Employ, v. Entivai, transact business. 2, Ventivai, to use.
Empoverish, v. Fra'mpifrost.
Empress, n. Pono'ndripun.
Empty, v. Drinsifai.
Emery, n. Dru'njoo.
Empyema, n. Tru'mbi.
Emulation, n. To'nzis.
Emulgent, adj. Kra'nsipai.
Emulsion, n. Bitra'nti two'ndroi.
Emunctory, n. Drandoi.
Enable, v. Ompikrost, to make able.
Enact, v. Ton'trimost, to law make.
Enamel, v. Gi'nsinai finsaiti i'mboiz, paint with melted colors.
Enamoured, adj. Beto'nsikrost. 2, Beto'nsikai.
Encamp, v. Pen'trisai.
Enchant, v. Pa'ntrivai indo'itiz.
Encircle, v. Glispe'ntitai.
Enclose, v. Ki'nsifai, shut. 2, Ke'ntifai.
Enclosure, n. Kinzoi. 2, Ke'ndoi. 3, Embris, sepiment. 4, Endris, fortification.
Encomium, n. Go'nzi. 2, Go'nguko findi.
Encompass, v. Glispe'ntipai, put about. 2, Glise'ntisai, go about.
Encounter, v. Dro'ndus tentripai. 2, De'ntisai.
Encourage, v. Fo'nsisai.
Encroach, v. Tata'ntrinai. 2, Pe-ta'ntrinai.
Encumber, v. Bro'ntifai ranzino'ti. 2, Tre'ntikai fra'ntuti pando.
End, n. Tri'ndo.
End, (final cause), n. Vo'ndoi.
Endless, adj. Tin'tur. 2, Vo'nti.
Endamage, v. Fe'ntivrast, cause to lose. 2, Pro'ntinai.
Endanger, v. Tro'ntikrest, cause to be endangered.
Endeavour, n. Ke'ndo.
Endowment, n. Vro'ndoo, quality. 2, O'mbi, natural power. 3, A'mbi. 4, Ra'nzi.

E N T

Endive, n. Vah'voi.
Endue, v. Vro'ntiprest, to cause to be qualified with. 2, Ke'ntinai, as, Ke'ntinai fa'mbis, to endue with, or give wisdom.
Endure, v. Dro'ntipai. 2, Ge'mpivi. 3, Pro'nsinai, not to endure. 4, Ru'ntisai, to last.
Enemy, n. Pro'nza.
Energy, n. Po'ntou o'mbi. 2, Po'ntou do'ndoo.
Enervate, v. Dro'mpikrost.
Enfeeble, v. Dro'mpikrost.
Enfeoff, v. O'ntrinai. 2, Po'mprikai.
Enflame, v. Pu'nsiprast. 2, Ve'pri'm-pikrost.
Enforce, v. Tro'nsinai.
Enfranchise, v. Do'mprinai.
Engage, v. O'ntrisai. 2, Vo'ntrisai. 3, Do'ntrisai. 4, Do'mprisai. 5, Dre'ntimost. 6, Entivrest.
Engender, v. Pa'nsipai.
Engine, n. Ga'nzis.
Engraft, v. Di'nsitai.
Engrave, v. Vi'nsinai.
Engross, v. Teda'nsitai. 2, To'mpri-kai rou'u tontrukoo'turiz, to buy all. 3, Fe'ntipai, appropriate.
Enhance, v. Gra'ntiprost, to intensify. 2, Dra'ntipai, increase.
Enigmatical, adj. Tri'nti. 2, Gabon-c'sufoo, unknowable; not apt to be known.
Enjoying, adj. De'ntuko. 2, Be'ntupo.
Enjoin, v. Po'nsikai.
Enlarge, v. Yin'ra'ntiprost, to make larger. 2, Fri'ntinai. 3, Pra'ntiprost. 4, Dra'ntipai.
Enlighten, v. Impivrost.
Enmity, n. Pronza'rit.
Ennoble, v. To'ntiprost.
Enormity, n. Twapa'ndra. 2, Re'm-boorit. 3, Bezambro.
Enough, adj. Tahur.
Enough and to spare, adj. Fra'tur.
Enquiring, n. Fo'nzifo.
Enrage, v. To'nsikrost.
Enrich, v. Fa'mpifrost.
Enroll v. Drantivai, to catalogue. 2, Ba'ntipai, to register.
Ensign, n. Bondis. 2, Fe'ndro, mili-tary colours.
Ensnare, v. Fri'nsifai frambisti. 2, Ke'ntipai frambisti. 3, Fri'nsifai tendrooti. 4, Ke'ntipai trendooti.
Ensnare, v. Ve'ntisai. 2, Entikai, eventuate, come to an end.
Entail, v. Fo'mpikrost do'ndi, to cause to inherit serially, i. e. in a certain series or order.
Entangle, v. Fri'nsifai.
Enter, v. Muse'ntisai. 2, Muspe'nti-pai. 3, Musda'nsitai, as in a book. 4, Tentivai, to begin.
Enter upon, v. Tabentipai.
Enterprize, n. Kre'ndo, essaying.
Entertain, v. Tre'ntinai, receive. 2, Vo'nsitai, to act as host. 3, Fra'nsikai.

E Q U

Enthrall, v. To'mprivrost.
Enthrone, v. Tusfona'ntripai.
Enthusiasm, n. Plonzis. 2, Be'ponzis, intense zeal. 3, Vlo'nzis, feigned inspiration.
Enthymeme, n. Dri'nda.
Entice, v. Bo'nsikai, allure.
Entire, adj. A'ntus. 2, Po'mpu. 3, Vampa, perfectly honest.
Entity, n. Plondoo'rit.
Entity, (an), n. Fwo'ndoo, thing.
Entitle, v. To'ntimest, cause to be righted. 2, Ko'ntipai, to name.
Entomb, v. Tu'ntrinai.
Entrails, n. Kra'ndaiz, guts.
Entrance, n. Musc'ndis.
Entrap, v. Gra'nsisai.
Entreat, v. To'nsikai. 2, Fra'nsikai, to entertain.
Entrench, v. Drentikrost, make ditch. 2, Ta'ntrinai, usurp.
Entry, n. Musendaikis, entrance place. 2, Tra'nzo, entrance into house, &c.
Entrust, v. Po'mprikai.
Envelop, v. Tebi'nsikai.
Envenom, v. Ba'mprikest, cause to be poisoned.
Envy, n. Vro'nzis.
Environ, v. Glis'ponti. 2, Glis-plonti. 3, Glispe'ntipai.
Enumerate, v. Ru'ntipai, to number.
Enunciate, v. Pintikai, to express in a proposition.
Enure, v. Po'mprinai, to accustom.
Enwrap, v. Tusbi'nsikai.
Epect, n. Yo'ndo fri'nsukur, ginsu'r-kwi pu'ndis, the difference betwixt the solar and lunar year.
Ephemeris, n. U bu'ntus e'nti dre'n-zis, a daily business book.
Ephialtes, n. Frumba.
Epicene, adj. Kwif'ntu po'mbaiz, of both sexes. 2, Vra'nta, kwif'nnu po'mbaiz, common to both sexes.
Epicure, n. U prempou'ro.
Epicycle, n. Feno'ndo, a small circle whose centre is in the circumfer-ence of a larger.
Epidemic, adj. Po'ntri, national. 2, U bevra'nta umbi. 3, Bevra'nta, very common.
Epigram, n. U pra'ntou pomprouri, a short poem.
Epilepsy, n. Bru'mba.
Epilogue, n. Dri'ndi.
Epiphany, n. Pino'nzoi.
Episcopal, adj. Vumprou.
Epistle, n. Fri'ndi.
Epitaph, n. Dwansutoo'ri tumpra'-jukis.
Epithalamium, n. Vwu'ntra bansu-too'ri.
Epithet, n. Tri'ndoi krindoi'twi.
Epitomy, n. Dindi.
Epoch, n. Bri'ndoo.
Equal, adj. Ba'ntur.
Equality, n. Bando. 2, Fe'mboo, equity.

E S S

Equals, (among relations), n. On'zaz.
Equal terms, (coming off on), n. Pe'ndroi.
Equanimity, n. Ta'mboo, contentment. 2, Vrunonzis, mental serenity.
Equanimous, adj. Vruno'nsus.
Equator, n. Fin'zis.
Equilateral, adj. Bantu'rtu ki'ndoz.
Equinoctial time, n. Ba'ntur vu'ndai vrundaikwi.
Equinoctial circle, n. Fri'nzis.
Equipollence, n. Vro'ndoo pinde'tuz ri'ntufo toi, the quality of propo-sitions which are synonymous.
Equipollent, adj. Bantu'rtu o'mbi. 2, synonymous, applied to propo-sitions.
Equipage, n. Rena'nzi, attendance, retinue, carriages, &c.
Equitable, adj. Fe'mpur.
Equity, n. Fe'mboo.
Equivalent, n. Va'tur.
Equivocation, n. Pri'nda.
Equor, n. Pinza, (smooth sea).
Eradicate, v. Umpo'ntipai.
Ere, prep. Coo or en.
Ere long, adv. Pe'primdur, a little future.
Ere while, adv. Pepli'ndur, a little past.
Erect, adj. Gre'ntou, perpendicular. 2, An'sifai, build.
Eringo, n. Pra'mvinoi.
Eringo, (Umbelliferous), n. Fra'va.
Ermine, n. Dinja, stoat. 2, To'ndis dinja'tu, fur of stoat.
Erring, n. Gendo.
Errant, adj. Ko'nti. 2, Tre'ntuso.
Errand, n. Kentu'soori. 2, Kentu-soori po'mprukoo.
Erroneous, adj. Ge'nti. 2, Pro'nti.
Eruption, n. Misve'nzis. 2, Bro'ntu misve'ndis.
Erysipelas, n. Gru'mboi.
Escape, v. Ventrifai. 2, Entisai prone'sutoo, pass unobserved.
Escheat, n. Dambris, confiscation.
Eschew, v. Dre'ntisai, to avoid. 2, Bro'nsinai, to feel antipathy.
Especial, adj. Ka'nta, principal.
Espy, v. Be'mpritai, to spy out. 2, Po'mpitai, to see.
Espouse, v. To'nsifai. 2, Ko'nsifai. 3, Vu'ntrinai.
Esquire, n. Tona'mbro, Gentleman of the second degree; thus, Pon-ombro, Baronet: 2, Ponambro, Esquire: 3, Ponembro, Gentleman.
Essay, v. Kre'ntivai.
Essence, n. Dro'ndoi, that quality or aggregate of qualities which constitute a thing what it's name signifies. 2, Pa'ndis, best part.
Essoign, n. Vinda tamprufodi rea-son for pardoning. 2, Yo'ndoi-dis fame'broi, reason for non ap-pearance.

Essential, adj. Dro'ntou. 2, Bo'nta, important.
Establish, v. Vi'npigrost, to cause to be steady. 2, Do'mpikrost, &c. (see confirm).
Estate, v. Ko'ndis, state. 2, Kro'ndoi, condition. 3, Und'inoo, age; 4, O'ndroo, degree. 5, Bamboi, dignity. 6, Ranze'dwiz, aggregate of revenues. 7, To'ndra. 8, An'zi, possession.
Esteem, v. Po'nsifai, to think. 2, Pa'ntripai. 3, Go'nsifai. 4, Ke'm-pikai, respect.
Estimation, n. Go'nzoi, esteem.
Estival, adj. Pri'ntai, adj. summer.
Estrange, v. Fre'ntipai, to alienate. 2, Ko'nsimost, to cause to be a stranger to some one.
Estridge, n. Te'hjoi, ostrich.
Estuate, v. Fe'nsitai, to boil. 2, Be-ze'nsikai, move violently.
Etching, n. Tin'on'zis, a kind of engraving by corrosion instead of cutting.
Eternal, adj. Ti'ntur.
Eternity, n. Ti'ndoo, everness.
Ether, n. Pu'nzoi.
Ethics, n. To'nsutoo'riz embe'tu, the doctrines of morality.
Ethic, } adj. E'mpu, moral.
Ethical, }
Ethnic, adj. Fu'ntrur, pagan, heathenish.
Etymology, n. Pra'nda indo'tuz, derivation of words. 2, Pra'nda'bas, derivation art.
Eucharist, n. Vu'mbris.
Evacuate, v. Dri'nsifai, to empty. 2, En'sinai, to purge.
Evide, v. Dre'ntisai, to avoid. 2, Ven'trifai, to escape.
Evangelist, n. Tu'ndroi.
Evaporate, v. Misfru'nsifai.
Evasion, n. Dre'ndis.
Even, n. Dru'ndai, evening before a festival.
Evechurr, n. Fro'njoi.
Even, adj. Ba'ntur. 1, Oi'tu vo'ndoo. 2, Oi'tu ru'ndoo. 3, Oi'tu do'mbi.
Evenness, n. Ba'ndo.
Even as, adv. Boo'lkyu.
Even now, adv. Go'subool.
Evening, n. Dru'ndi.
Event, n. Endi. 2, Ro'ndoi, effect. 3, Endroi, event of war.
Ever, adv. Gi'ndur, at all times.
Ever since, adv. Gro'nibool.
Everlasting, adj. Vro'ntur u'ndis.
Ever and anon, adv. Di'ndur.
Ever, (or ever), conj. Coo'kwin, before that.
Every, demonstrative. On.
Every where, adv. Kou'tu.
Every whit, adv. A'ndus.
Even, n. Bin'jis.
Evidence, n. Damprupo'ri. 2, Bon-trusoo'ri.
Evil, n. Fro'ndo.

Evil, (King's), n. Tu'mbo.
Evict, v. Umbe'ntipai, to unpossess. Un'ansilai, to dispossess.
Evident, adj. Te'ntur, manifest. 2, Ti'nti. 3, Vo'nsou. 4, Vi'ntus.
Evince, v. Vi'ntisai. 2, To'ndi vi'ntisai.
Eunuch, n. Umbi'nzikur. 2, Un-grantusoo'ro.
Euphony, n. Te'zi'mbo.
Ewe, n. Pi'njifun.
Ever, n. Vwe'nzi giuzifo'di u'no tandejuz.
Exact, adj. Pe'mpur. 2, To'nti.
Exact, v. Fre'ntinai pre'mbur. 2, Fre'ntinai bre'mbur. 3, Ba'ntrisai, to oppress.
Exaggerate, v. Pra'ntiprost, make great. 2, Gra'ntiprost, to make intense. 3, Be'to'nsikai. 4, Yin-to'nsikai.
Exalt, v. Pi'nsipai, lift. 2, Bego'nsikai, praise. 3, Ba'mpifrost, dignify.
Examine, v. Fo'nsifai, enquire. 2, Pi'ntisai, question. 3, Bre'ntifai, try. 4, Ka'mprifai, judicially try.
Example, n. To'ndoi. 2, Gri'nda, instance.
Example (as for example), conj. Del.
Exanguious animal, n. On'ji.
Exanimate, v. Fro'nsisai, discourage.
Exasperate, v. Gra'ntiprost, intensify. 2, Yin'to'nsikrost, make more angry.
Exanthorize, v. Umvo'ntrinai.
Exceed, v. Kra'ntipi, be excellent. 2, Fra'ntipi, to be abundant. 3, Dra'ntipai, to increase. 4, Gra'ntiprost, intensify. 5, Tra'ntipi, to be excessive.
Excel, v. Kra'ntipi. 2, Bra'ntipi, to be superior. 3, Pe'mprifai, to vanquish.
Excellent, adj. Kra'ntur.
Except, prep. & conj. Kroo, krn. 2, Tel, or til, unless.
Exception, n. Bri'nda.
Exception, (to take), v. Dro'nsini, to be displeased.
Excess, n. Tra'ndoo. 2, Re'mboi, sensuality. 3, Fle'mboi, gluttony. 4, Tre'mboi, drunkenness.
Exchange, n. Ombri. 2, Bondroi'zis ondro'kis, merchants' convention place.
Exchequer, n. Y Eksee'kur.
Excise, n. To'ndri, tribute.
Excite, v. Fo'ntifai.
Exclaim, v. Tra'nsitai.
Exclude, v. Ti'ntisifai. 2, Ke'ntifai, exempt. 3, Bri'ntinai, except from the rule.
Exclusive, adj. Ke'ntufo tildo'z i. e. excluding the extremes.
Excogitate, v. Fro'nsitai, invent.
Excommunicate, v. Bu'ntrikai.
Excoriate, v. Unta'ntifai, to unskin.
Excrement, n. Misensunoo'ri. 2, Tre'sunoo'ri, dunged thing.

Excreation, n. Bre'nza, hawking.
Excressence, n. Ten'o'nda, growing out of something else preternaturally. 2, Ro'ndo, fruit-like part of plants.
Excruciate, v. Pa'ntrisai, torture.
Excursion, n. Tre'ndis, ramble. 2, Gri'ndi, digression. 3, Te'ndis n'nu tri'ntou i'ndoi, journey to a distant place.
Excuse, n. Ka'mprupro, defendant thing.
Execrable, adj. Gatro'nsupoo, apt to be cursed. 2, Gatro'nsukoo, apt to be hated. 3, Tyoo ki'u rem-pivoi.
Execrate, v. Tro'nsikai, curse. 2, Tre'ntipai tronzoopuz. 3, Bro'nsinai tronzoopuz.
Execution, n. Ve'ndo, performance. 2, Ta'ndroi. 3, A'ndri, capital punishment. 4, A'ndris, punishment, not capital.
Executioner, n. Tandroi'fas.
Executor, n. Pomprukoodro fontru-ko'pi dansutoo'ri.
Exemplar, n. To'ndoi.
Exemplify, v. Ke'ntinai u tro'ndoi, give a copy. 2, Ke'ntinai u gri'nda, give an instance.
Exempt, v. Ke'ntifai. 2, To'mprinai, to relieve from burdens.
Exercise, n. Pado'ndoo, habitual action. 2, Ombroi, practice. 3, Pi'ndipo, doing. 4, Po'mbra pi'ntipai. 5, Ka'mbis, experience. 6, Ve'ndi, use. 7, En'zi, motion. 8, Enzil, recreation.
Exercitation, n. (see exercise).
Exhalation, n. Fu'nzoi. 2, Fru'nzoi, vapor. 3, Tu'nzoi, fume.
Exhaust, v. Dri'nsifai, to empty.
Exhibit, v. Gentifai, to represent. 2, Fe'ntinai, to offer. 3, Ke'ntinai.
Exhibition, n. Ge'ndoo, shewing. 2, Kronsusoo'ri, stipend, allowance.
Exhilarate, Ko'nsikrost, cause to be joyful. 2, Ta'mpimost, make cheerful.
Exhort, v. Fo'nsikai, persuade.
Exhortation, n. Fo'nzi, persuasion.
Exciccate, v. Fle'mpimost, to dry.
Exigence, n. Kro'ndoi, occasion. 2, Vo'ndi, expedience. 3, Go'ndi, necessity.
Exile, v. Ba'ntrisai.
Eximius, adj. Kra'ntur, excellent.
Existence, n. Plo'ndoo.
Exonerate, v. Unra'nsinai, to unload.
Exorable, adj. Kato'nsukoo, able to be entreated.
Exorbitance, n. Kra'mbi.
Exorcist, n. Unfrinsupo'fas, the un-deviling officer.
Exotic, adj. Tro'nsa, foreign.
Expansion, n. Fa'nzis, stretching. 2, Fra'nzis, spreading. 3, Kri'nzoi, opening.
Expect, v. Dro'nsitai.

E X P

Expatriate, v. Zistrentisai. 2, Zispensifai. 3, Fri'ntinai, to amplify.
Expedient, adj. Vo'ntu.
Expedition, n. Be'ndo. 2, Te'ndis, travel. 3, Entrut te'ndis, military expedition.
Expel, v. Misbre'ntisai, to drive out.
Expense, n. Trentukoo'ri, spent thing.
Expend, v. Tre'ntikai. 2, Be'ntinai, disburse.
Experience, n. Ka'mbis. 2, Kre'ndo, essay.
Experiment, n. Twanka'mpisai, the endeavour to experience. 2, Krentuvoo'ri, the thing essayed.
Expert, adj. Kra'mpusoo.
Expiate, v. Umplon'sinai, atone for sin. 2, Umva'mprifrost, to cause to be unguilty. 3, specially by sacrifice.
Expire, v. Dra'nsipai, to die. 2, Tri'ntitai, to end. 2, De'ntivai, finish.
Explain, v. Ti'ntivost, make plain.
Explicate, v. Gi'ntivai, express.
Explode, v. Bezi'mbi gi'ntivai tro'nzo. 2, Bezi'mbi bro'nsinai.
Exploit, n. Bedo'ndoo, great action. 2, Ventuvoo'ri.
Explore, v. Fo'nsifai, to enquire. 2, Twasfro'nsifai, to endeavour to discover.
Expose, v. Tispe'ntipai, out put. 2, Unti'nsifai, uncover. 3, Tro'ntikrest, to cause to be endangered.
Exposition, n. Ti'nditrost, explaining. 2, Ki'ndi, interpretation.
Erpostulate, v. Vi'ntinai tandrur, to argue accusingly. 2, Ta'ntripai, to accuse.
Express, v. Gi'ntivai.
Expression, n. Panzo'vis, mode of speaking.
Exprobrate, v. Ga'mprinai, upbraid.

F A C

Fable, n. Tro'ntur ti'ndi, fictitious narrative. 2, Pelba, a lie.
Fabric, n. A'nzoi, building.
Fabril operation, Inza.
Fabulous, adj. Tro'ntur, fictitious.
Face, n. Pando.
Faces, (make) v. V'rentifaipa'ndo'vis, change-face manner.
Face, (to) v. Kispra'nsitai, to stand over against. 2, Te'nsinai, to face a garment.
Face-about, Fre'ntisai, to turn.
Facetiousness, n. Temba, urbanity.
Facile, adj. Ko'nti, easy. 2, Fra'mpi, credulous. 3, Ta'mbis, affability.
Facinorous, adj. A'ntri, criminal. 2, Beza'nti, greatly criminal.

E X T

Expulsion, n. Misbre'ndis, drive out.
Expunge, v. Undra'nsitai, unwrite.
Exquisite, adj. Blo'mpi, of delicate sensibility. 2, To'nti, perfect.
Extant, adj. Po'ntur, being. 2, Po'ntur, which exists. 3, Bo'nti, actual. 4, Druspra'nsuvo, standing above. 3, Tispra'nsuvo, standing out.
Extacy, n. Gro'nzis.
Extempore, }
Extemporary, } Cusfrone'sufoo, not
Extemporal, } before meditated.
Extend, v. Fa'nsivai, to stretch.
Extension, n. Re'ndi, extent.
Extenuate, v. Bro'mpikrost, to make lean or thin. 2, Glantiprost, to mitigate. 3, Plantiprost, to make little. 3, Wynplantiprost, to make less. 5, Randus ka'mprivai, or ka'mprivai, to excuse in part.
Exterior, adj. Vri'nti, outside.
Exterminate, v. Kro'nsipai, to destroy. 2, Ba'ntisai, to banish, drive out of the boundary.
External, adj. (see exterior).
Extinguish, v. Unu'nsipai, to unfire. 2, Pro'nsipai, to annihilate.
Extirpate, v. Umpo'ntipai, to unroot. 2, Mispo'ntipai, to out root. 3, Truspo'ntipai, uproot.
Extol, v. Bego'nsikai, greatly to praise. 2, Bedo'nsikai, greatly to commend.
Extort, v. Pe'ntikai bronde'tine, to obtain from by violence. 2, Ba'mprimai, a crime.
Extract, v. Misto'nsinai, to force out. 2, Mispentigrast, to cause to come out. 3, Nisfentigrast, to cause to proceed from; specially by chemical operation.
Extraneous, adj. Dron'eton, not part of the essence; not essential. 2, Tro'nsa, foreign.

F.

F A D

Facilitate, v. Ko'ntivrost, make easy.
Fact, n. U po'ndo, a truth. 2, U po'nti fi'ndis, a true assertion. 3, U po'ndi fintusoo'ri, a truly asserted thing.
Factitious, adj. Dro'nti, artificial.
Faction, adj. Gago'mpri, apt to be factions. 2, Gata'mpri, apt to be seditious.
Factor, n. Visbo'ndroi, agent to a merchant.
Factor, n. Ga'ndis gra'ndistwi, the multiplier or multiplicand.
Faction, n. Go'mbro.
Fade, v. Okai vri'ntur, to become transitory. 2, Vri'ntipi, to be transitory. 3, Kro'mpikai, to decay.

E Y E

Extract, (an), n. Tooro'ndoi. 2, U vri'ndi, an epitome.
Extraction, adj. Pronsu'rfis, descendent kind.
Extra-judicial, adj. Ang'tru, not judicial.
Extraordinary, adj. Tra'ntu.
Extravagant, adj. Kra'ntu. 2, Bra'nta, irrelevant. 3, Gri'ntu, digressive.
Extreme, adj. Tilti, either end. 2, Fra'ntur, extreme abundance. 3, Tra'ntur, excessive. 4, Pra'ntupous, most great. 5, Ple'mpur, rigorous.
Extremity, n. Tri'ndo, end. 2, Pra'mboo, misery. 3, Be'tre'ndi, great trouble.
Extricate, v. Unfri'nsifai, untangle.
Extrinsic, adj. Vri'nti, outer.
Extrude, n. Miskri'nsipai, to thrust out.
Extrusion, n. Miskrin'zoo, out thrusting.
Exuberant, adj. Frantur, abundant.
Exudation, n. Mist'e'nsinai, to out-sweat.
Exulcerate, v. Du'mpivraust, to be caused to be ulcerous.
Exultation, n. Ge'ndrifo, triumphing.
Eye, n. Fando.
Eye, (blear-eyed) adj. Be'ntupo wu'mpurkoo fa'ndo.
Eye, (goggle-eyed) adj. Be'ntupo n tenta fa'ndo.
Eye, (pink-eyed) adj. Be'ntupo fri'ntou fa'ndo.
Eyebrow, n. Vra'ndo.
Eyelid, n. Vrano'ndo.
Eye-service, n. Twatre'ntipai dro'n-sitai, endeavouring to seem to serve.
Eye-bright, n. Dre'mvinoi.
Eye, n. Fre'ndi, loop.

F A I

Faculty, n. Ombi. 2, Go'mbra, license.
Fagot, n. Konondoo'dwiz, aggregate or bundle of sticks.
Fail, v. Prentikoo, to be frustrated. 2, Gre'ntivai, to miscarry. 3, Gre'ntivai, omit. 4, Twa'ntipi, to be deficient. 5, Bu'mpikai, to faint. 6, Gre'ntinai, to become insolvent.
Faint-hearted, adj. Dwe'mpur, cowardly. 2, Dro'nsiki, to be diffident.
Fair, adj. Vo'mpu, beautiful. 2, Da'ntu, clean. 3, Pu'nsus, clear as to the weather.
Fair dealing, adj. Fa'mpur. 2, Ta'mpur, candid.

Fain, adv. Ko'nzu, gladly.
Faint, v. Bu'mpikai. 2, Gre'utikai, to weary. 3, Dro'mpiki, to be weak. 4, Gla'ntipi, to be in a state of remission or relaxation. 5, Kra'mpiti, to be slight.
Fair demeanour, n. De'mba, courtesy. 2, Te'mbis, affability.
Fair weather, n. Pu'nzis, clearness. 2, Tūn'si, not rainy. 3, Fūn'si, not cloudy.
Fair, n. O'ndro enda'di, convention for commerce.
Fairing, n. Two'mprukoo'ri ondro'su enda'di.
Fairy, n. U trōntur klōndō, a fictitious individual.
Faith, n. Fa'mbo, natural belief. 2, Ka'mbi, religious faith, an infused habit.
Faithful, adj. Fe'mpa. 2, Ka'mpu, believing as a Christian.
Faithless, adj. Fe'pa, unfaithful. 2, Fle'mpa, treacherous. 3, Ka'm'pu, faithless.
Falcon, n. U pra'ntou pre'nti fe'm-bri.
Falconer, n. Fe'joo'fas.
Falling down, n. Tri'sda'nzis. 2, Da'nzis, falling. 3, Va'nzis, falling on knees. 4, Vra'nzis, the being on the knees. 5, Dra'nzis, prostration, the being at length.
Falling star, n. Fru'nzoo.
Fallacy, n. Umpro'nusutoo ge'ndo, an unobserved error. 2, Ge'nti vi'nda, erroneous argument. 3, U pro'nus vi'nda, a seductive or misleading argument.
Fallible, adj. Ka'ge'ntuko.
Fallow, adj. Pri'nesutoo, unploughed.
Fallow deer, n. Ki'njoi.
False, adj. Pro'nti. 2, U pro'ntiri, a falsehood, a lie. 3, Fro'nti, bad, ill, wrong. 4, Kro'nti, spurious. 5, Ka'mprunoo, forged. 6, Fe'pa, treacherous.
Falsehood, n. Pro'ndo.
Falsify, v. Pro'ntivrost.
Falter, v. Fa'usitai, stammer. 2, Bre'nsifai, to stumble. 3, Ge'ntivai, to err. 4, Vro'nsinai fe'lun, to desist treacherously. 5, Ge'ntivai fe'lun, to omit treacherously. 6, Bro'nsipai fe'lun, to forsake treacherously.
Fame, n. Ka'mboi, reputation. 2, Vra'nta ti'ndi, common narrative. 3, Vra'nta tri'ndi, common rumour. 4, Vra'nta bego'nzi, universal great praise. 5, Vra'nta ka'mboi, common reputation.
Family, n. Onzi, blood relations. 2, Onzooz, relations by affinity. 3, Onze'dwis, household.
Famish, v. Ba'ntrikai, to starve to death.

Famous, adj. Ka'mpufoo, reputed.
Familiar, adj. Ko'nsa. 2, Po'mpra, customary. 3, Ko'nsa fri'nzoo, familiar spirit, familiar devil.
Famine, n. Fe'nsur twa'ndoo, bread deficiency. 2, Bre'ndoo enzoo'tu. 3, Pa'nzoi, hunger.
Fan, n. Kunzoi'twus, wind jugament. 2, U brinsuto'twus, a winnowing jugament.
Fanaticism, n. Be'pri'mpukoo, fo'm-boi. 2, Deklambo undre'tu.
Fancy, n. Fo'mboi. 2, Fo'mpukoo ge'ndoiz, representations of the fancy.
Fancy, n. Fo'mboi. 2, Vro'nzoi, opinion. 3, De'fo'mboi, irrational fancy. 4, Po'nzoi, thoughts. 5, Ba'mbi. 6, De'ra'mbi, bad taste. 7, Te'nzi, love.
Fane, n. Bontuso'tus kunzo'tu. 2, Ka'nzoi, temple.
Fang, n. Pwa'ntou Kra'nzo, long tooth.
Fantasy, (see fancy).
Fantasm, n. Fo'mpufoo'ri: (see phantasm)
Fantastic, adj. De'fo'mpon. 2, Dre'm-buso fo'mpou. 3, Ve'nduso fo'mpou. 4, Tra'mpi, conceited.
Far, adj. Fri'ntou. 2, Tri'ntou, remote.
Far, adj. Tri'ntufaskyu, as far as. 2, Tri'ntufaskyu, so far that.
Farce, n. U tre'mpa tontrou'ri
Farcy, n. Wu'mboi pinjootuz.
Farl, v. Gi'nsinai, to paint.
Fardle, n. Pina'nzoi, a bundle.
Fare, n. En'zoo. 2, En'di. 3, Ka'm-bis, experience.
Farewell, v. Gra'nsikoz, or gransi-ko'za, may you prosper!
Fare, n. Do'ndri anza'tu. 2, A'u'noo'roz, the persons carried.
Farm, n. Pa'nzoo.
Farm, v. Bo'mprikai, to take to farm. 2, Bo'ntrikai, to let a farm.
Farra, n. Ba'njino.
Farrier, n. To'ndroi pi'ujoodiz.
Farrow, v. Ta'usipai, specially swine.
Farce, v. Drino'nsifai, v. fill by in-thrusting.
Fart, v. Tre'nsinai.
Farther, adv. Tri'ndufou.
Farthermost, adj. Tri'ntufous.
Farthing, n. Pu'ndi.
Fascinate, v. Pipa'ntrivai, metaphorically bewitch. 2, Pa'ntrifai, bewitch.
Fashion, n. Re'ndo. 2, O'ndis, manner. 3, Vra'nta po'mbra enza'tuz.
Fast, adj. Vri'mpus, fixed. 2, Bi'mpus, firm.
Fast and loose, adj. Dwa'mpa.
Fast asleep, adj. Tetra'nsou.
Fast, (hold) v. Te've'ntipai.
Fast, (tie) v. Te'finsifai.
Fast, v. Fe'mpifai enzoo'ni. 2, Bu'm-prinai.

Fast, adj. To'mpu, swift.
Fastness, n. En'dris, fortification.
Fasten, v. Bi'mpigrost. 2, Vri'mpi-grost.
Fastidious, adj. Gapro'nsukai. 2, Gagro'nsifai. 3, Gafro'nsivai.
Fat, (of animal) n. Da'ndoi. 2, 2, Bo'mbi, general fatness. 3, Fi'mba, (of taste or smell).
Fate, n. Fro'nzoo.
Fatal, adj. Fro'nsur; (of fate). 2, n. Dra'nziprost, causing death. 3, Kro'nziprost, causing destruction.
Fatherly, adj. Fo'nsupur.
Fatherless, adj. Umfo'nsupoo.
Father-in-law, n. Fo'nzipur onzoi'tu.
Father, (fore) n. Po'nzoo or po'nzipur.
Father, (foster) n. Fo'nzo.
Father, (god) n. Po'nzo.
Father, (God, the father,) n. U'ndoo.
Fathom, n. A'vin tu'ndoiz.
Fatigue, n. Gre'nde'rit.
Faucet, n. Dre'nzi.
Faulchion, n. Fa'ntou pra'ntou fe'mbri.
Fault, n. Detwa'ndoo, corrupt defect. 3, Ambro, crime capital. 4, A'ndra, crime not capital.
Fault, (find fault) v. Tra'mpivai. 2, Do'nsisai, to reprehend. 3, Bri'n-tifai a'ndra.
Faulter, v. Fa'nsitai, stutter. 2, Bre'nsivai, stumble. 3, Ge'ntivai, to err. 4, Ge'ntifai, to fail.
Faulty, adj. Ge'nti. 2, Fro'nti, bad.
Fawn, v. Dre'mpinai.
Fawn, n. Kinjoitwes.
Favor, v. Fo'nsikai. 2, Pa'ndovis, countenance.
Favorite, n. Fo'nsukoo'ro.
Fecalty, n. Fe'mba. 2, Femba'tis, loyalty sign.
Fear, n. Vro'nzi.
For fear that, conj. No'kwin, lest that. 2, Nodu'lkwin, in order that not:—as, Nodu'lkwin wai flu pre'ntisai, in order that he might not go.
Fearfulness, n. Gavro'nsuki, apt to be afraid. 2, Gavro'nsukrost, apt to cause fear.
Fern, n. Ko'mvoo.
Fern, (Oak-fern) n. Kro'mvoo.
Feast, n. Pre'nzoi.
Feast, n. Bu'ndra.
Feat, n. Ventu'voo'ri, achievement.
Feather, n. Po'ndi. 2, Dwimpō'ndi vondiko'di, plume.
Feature, n. Rendo'vis, figure manner. 2, Rendo'vis pandō'tu.
February, n. Ku'andis.
Feasible, adj. Kapi'ntupoo. 2, Ko'n-da, possibility.
Feculant, adj. Tra'ntus.
Fecundity, n. To'mbis.
Fee, n. Ra'nziz vumbra'tu, fees of office. 2, Vo'mbri, wages. 3, Kro'nsuso'ri, stipend.
Feebleness, n. Dro'mbi.

Fee-simple, n. Fompruko to'ndra.
 2, Tanta to'ndra, absolute right.
Feed, v. Ba'nsipai.
Fee-farm, n. Fomprukoo'ri po'ntus
 bontruko'nuri, inheritance subject
 to rent; (the demising thing).
Feed upon, v. Ba'nsipooti.
Feeling, n. Bombo, the sensation.
Feel for, v. Disde'ntipai bombo'ti.
Fellow-feeling, n. Dro'nzis.
Feelers, n. Ko'ndaz.
Feign, v. Fompi'fai, fancy. 2, Tre'n-
 tipai, seem. 3, Kra'mpinai, act
 hypocritically. 3, Bebo'nsikai.
Fell, adj. Kro'mpa, fierce.
Fell, (to) v. Gri'nsitai, to cut down
 trees. 2, Da'nsivrast, specially
 Kenzaiti.
Fellmonger, n. Tandoi'tas. 2, Tan-
 doidas.
Fellwort, n. Vom'vinoo.
Fellow, adj. Pa'ntu. 2, Ba'ntur. 3,
 Onsa'ro, an equal in rank, &c.
Fellow, n. Klantu'pro.
Fellowship, n. Fonza'rit, companion-
 ship. 2, O'mbro, society. 3, Tyel-
 pendoi. 4, Tyel'bonza.
Felony, n. Ka'ndro.
Felon, n. Kantri'ro.
Felt, adj. Bomputoo.
Female, n. Fro'mbis.
Fen, n. Ga'nzoo.
Fence, n. Kinsufori. 2, Kentufori.
 3, Entrusoo'ri. 4, Pempruvookis.
Fence, v. Vre'nsikai.
Fenegreek, n. Tre'nvo.
Fennel, n. Pa'mvi.
Fennel, (Hog's) n. Fa'mvi.
Fennel, (Giant) n. Ta'mvi.
Fennel, (Scorching) n. Pra'nyi.
Fennel flower, n. Pre'nyi.
Fermenting, n. Bri'nzis.
Ferret, n. Bi'nja.
Ferret, v. Dwasge'ntipai.
Ferret out, v. Dwasbre'ntisai me.
Ferry, n. Pimbroo dinza'di.
Ferry (the place), Pimpruvookis
 dinza'zu.
Fertility, n. To'mbis.
Fervent, adj. Gra'ntur. 2, Po'nsus,
 zealous.
Fesse, (in heraldry) n. Gre'nton Ke-
 no'ndi, a band or girdle possessing
 the third part of the escutcheon.
Fester, v. Fro'mpikrost.
Festival, n. Buntra'gis.
Festivity, n. Bu'ndra.
Fetch, v. Kre'ntisai.
Fetch breath, v. Tuske'ntipai fensu-
 too'ri.
Fetch out, v. Mispentigrast.
Fetch up, v. Vre'ntisai.
Fetch, n. Te'ndroo, stratagem.
Fetid, adj. Pri'mpa.
Fetter, n. Pinsufori'z bande'diz.
Feud, n. Tri'ntur pronza'rit, old en-
 mity.
Fever, n. Fu'mboi.
Fever, (Malignant) n. Tu'mboi.

Fever-feu, n. Ta'mvoi.
Fewness, n. Pra'ndo, paucity.
Fi! characteristic, Fi!
Fib, n. Pepre'mba, little lie.
Fibber, n. Brandoi.
Fickleness, n. Dwamba.
Fiction, n. Tro'ndoo.
Fiddle, n. Dre'nsutus.
Fiddliestick, n. Te'ndi de dre'nsutus.
Fiddle, v. Dre'nsisai dis dre'nsutus.
Fidelity, n. Femba.
Fidget, n. Bro'nta daze'ndis.
Fiduciary, adj. Pompruro, entrusted
 person.
Field, n. Fa'nzoo.
Field, (keep the) v. Ten'rifai.
Field, (win the) v. Pemprifai.
Field, (quit the) v. Twen'rifai.
Fieldfare, n. Benjo.
Fieud, n. Frinzoo.
Fierce, adj. Kro'mpa. 2, Kla'mpi.
 3, Twempur.
Fife, n. Dre'nsutus.
Fifteen, n. Pa'vin.
Fifty, n. Ba'sin.
Fig, n. Bu'mvoo.
Fig, (Indian) n. Tra'mvoo.
Fight, v. De'ntipai.
Figment, n. Tro'ntupro.
Figuration, n. Rinza, moulding pot-
 ters' clay.
Figure, (shape) Re'ndo. 2, Fe'ntur
 re'ndo, lineal figure, scheme. 3,
 Gre'nsus re'ndo, pictured figure.
Figure, (rhetorical) n. Drindo.
Fill, v. Di'nsifai.
Filament, n. Brandoi.
Filbert, n. Tu'mva.
Filch, v. Pedampritai.
File, v. Frinsinai.
File, (a) n. Frinsuno'tus.
File, (of soldiers) n. Ke'mbra.
Filial, adj. Fro'nsur. 2, Fro'nsupur.
 3, Fro'nsupun.
Fillet, n. Ve'nza. 2, Ke'nsa ve'nza.
Filly, n. Tu'ntinur pinjipet.
Fillip, v. Da'ontikai, to strike with
 the nail of the finger springingly.
Film, n. Bra'tou tra'ndoi.
Filthy, adj. Dra'ntu.
Filthiness, n. Drande'rit. 2, Vle'm-
 boi, slovenliness.
Filter, v. Kri'nsivai.
Fin, n. Vo'nda.
Final, adj. Tri'nti.
Finch, n. De'nja, chaffinch. 2, Be'n-
 ja, bullfinch. 3, Enji, goldfinch.
 4, Ve'nja, greenfinch.
Find, v. Dre'ntipai. 2, Pompi'fai,
 perceive. 3, Fro'nsifai, discover.
 4, Fro'nsitai, invent. 5, Do'nsitai,
 contrive.
Find by experience, v. Fro'nsifai
 krendo'ti.
Find a bill, v. To'nsitai twa'ndroi.
Fine, adj. Go'nti, as Go'nti pu'nzoo,
 unmixed gold.
Fine, n. Da'ndris.
Fine, (in) adv. Tre'ndi.

Fine, adj. Umpra'ntusoo, deprived
 of its worst part. 2, Untra'ntusoo,
 deprived of its sediment. 3,
 Bra'nton, thin. 4, Dro'mpa; as
 Dro'mpa bo'mboz, fine feelings,
 tender. 5, Vre'mpou, nice, over-
 clean. 6, Va'ntukoo, adorned.
Finger, n. Da'ndi. 2, A'firin da'ndi,
 fore-finger. 3, A'tirin da'ndi, mid-
 dle finger. 4, A'kirin da'ndi, ring
 finger. 5, A'birin da'ndi, little
 finger.
Finger, (at one's fingers' ends) adv.
 Teto'mbou, memorially perfect.
Finger, (light-fingered) adj. Ga-
 dampritai.
Finger, (Ladies'-finger) n. Ke'mvo.
Finical, adj. Vre'mpou. 2, Tra'mpi,
 conceited.
Finish, v. De'ntivai.
Finite, adj. Vo'nti.
Fir, (male) n. Bu'mvi. 2, Bru'mvi,
 female fir.
Fire, n. Unzoo.
Fire, (bonfire) n. Unonzoo, fire for
 joy. 2, Unanzoo, fire for triumph.
Fire-drake, n. Ku'nzoo.
Fire, (lambent) n. Vru'nzoo.
Fire, (St Anthony's) n. Grunboi.
Fire-stone, n. Tra'njoo, marchasite.
Firing, n. Fe'nzis, fuel.
Firkin, n. Undi.
Firm, adj. Bi'mpus. 2, De'mpa, con-
 stant.
Firmament, n. Inzoi. 2, Pu'nzoo,
 ether.
First, adj. A'prin. 2, K'anta, prin-
 cipal.
Fiscal, adj. Ra'nsu, pertaining to
 revenue.
Fish, n. Ahji.
Fish-hook, n. Ge'nda anje'tuz.
Fishmonger, n. Anje'tas.
Fish-pond, n. Vanzoo.
Fish, v. Do'ntirifai anje'diz.
Fisherman, n. Do'ndroi.
Fist, n. Bi'nsukoo to'ndi.
Fistula, n. Dra'mboo.
Fit, adj. Vo'ntu. 2, Vo'ndu ru'ntukoo.
 3, Vo'ndu fantukoo. 4, Vo'ndu
 fentuvoo. 5, Vo'ndu fre'ntuvoo.
 6, Fon'tu. 7, Do'ntu.
Fit, (a) n. U gro'ndis.
Fit, (to) v. Vo'ntikrost.
Fitch, n. Te'mvoi, (vetch). 2, Ke'm-
 voi, bitter-vetch. 3, De'mvo, crim-
 son grass-vetch. 4, Ve'mvo, hatch-
 ed vetch. 5, Tre'mvo, milk-vetch.
 6, Ve'mvoi, yellow wild vetch.
Fidget, v. Twaze'nsifai.
Fitchet, n. Bri'nja.
Five, adj. A'bin.
Five hundred, adj. Be'sin.
Five thousand, adj. Au'bo.
Five hundred thousand, adj. Ba'u'sin.
Fast, adj. Vri'mpas. 2, Gazene'su-
 koo, not apt to be moved. 3,
 Dwapro'nsutoo, intensely observ-
 ing.

F L E

Flagitious, adj. Bere'mpur.
Flag, n. Dre'nda, (figure.) 2 Dūndro, flag of ship.
Flag, v. Okai dro'mpu, become weak. 2, Drompiki. 3, Kro'mpikai, decay. 4, Vri'mpiki, to be limber. 5, Vri'mpiki drombe'di. 6, Vri'mpiki krombe'di. 7, Tra'nsivai vri'mbu.
Flagon, n. Venti ben'zi.
Flagrant, adj. Grahtur. 2, Te'mpur.
Flail, n. Binsuto'tus.
Flake, n. Ke'ndi.
Flam, n. Pre'mba.
Flame, n. Pun'zoo.
Flank, n. Kin'do. 2, Branda, part of animal.
Flank, (to) v. Ki'ntitai.
Flanker, n. Ve'mbris.
Flap, v. Ki'nsivai. 2, Ki'nsivai yoo'ti vri'mpu ke'ndi.
Flash, v. Gro'htisai, act suddenly.
Flash of fire, n. Dwapu'nsipai.
Flash of water, n. Dwad'inza.
Flashy, adj. Bizu'nsi, watery. 2, Vlempa, flashy discourse.
Flask, n. Fenzi dembre'di, box for gumdowder. 2, Anza vembre'di.
Flasket, n. Pwantou fre'uzi untin'sufoo.
Flat, adj. Pwin'zo.
Flat, adj. Ke'ntu. 2, Trahtou. 3, Krahtou. 4, Drahsus.
Flat-foot, n. Tro'ndi.
Flat, adj. Te'mpur, as, te'mpur klo'mbis, flat perjury.
Flat, n. Blimbo, (in music).
Flattery, n. Dre'mba. 2, Gre'mba.
Flatulent, adj. Ku'nsiki. 2, Bra'mpivrost, to cause to be inflated.
Flaunt, v. Bevahtukoo, to be excessively adorned.
Flaw, n. Vensuvoo'dwes, broken part. 2, Perensuvoo'dwes, a small broken part. 3, Tro'ndo, imperfection. 4, U vensuvoo vri'ndo, a broken outer part. 5, Fre'nda notch.
Flaw of wind, n. Dwaki'nzoi.
Flax, n. Fe'vi.
Flay, v. Unta'ntifai.
Flea, n. Gro'njoo.
Flea-bane, n. Pra'mvo.
Flea-wort, n. Kro'mvino.
Flea, (Sea-flea) n. Fro'njoi.
Flay, v. Unta'ntifai.
Fleam, n. Vensa'tus.
Fledge, adj. Po'ntukoo.
Flee, v. Pife'nsipai, metaphorically to fly.
Fleece, n. To'ndis.
Fleece, (to) v. Unto'ntisai, unfleece.
Fleet, adj. To'mpu.
Flit, v. Nispre'ntisai.
Fleet, n. Dwin'ndroo.
Flesh, n. Vandoi.
Fleshly, adj. Va'ntou. 2, Do'nti, 3, Din'sou. 4, Fre'mpi. 5, Ra'mpu. 6, Tra'mpu. 7, Ple'mpi. 8, Ba'nsou.

F L O

Fleshy, adj. Va'ntou. 2, Bentupo bas vandoitu.
Flexible, adj. Vimpu. 2, Gafa'nsukoo, apt to be persuaded.
Fly, v. Fe'nsipai. 2, Tve'mprifai, to fly; routed.
Fly out, v. Tra'ntipai or tra'ntipi. 2, Kre'tikai, squander.
Fly, (let fly) v. Pre'ntinai fe'nsipai.
Fly, 2, Ventrikai. 3, Suske'nsivai, strike at.
Fly, (a) n. Fe'supoo o'nji.
Fly, (Crane-fly) n. Gonja.
Fly, (Dung-fly) n. Kro'nja.
Fly, (Flesh-fly) n. Ko'nja.
Fly, (Shepherd's-fly) n. Gonja.
Fly, (Spanish-fly) n. To'nji, cantharides.
Fly, (catch fly), n. Fre'mvi.
Flicker, v. Twasfe'nsipai.
Flight, n. Fe'nzoo.
Flinch, v. Ba'nsinai, start. 2, Dwe'mpivai, act cowardly. 3, Fle'mpinai, act treacherously. 4, Fre'ntifai dwe'mber. 5, Fre'ntifai fle'mbun.
Fling, v. Pe'nsivai.
Fling away, v. Nispre'ntisai gro'ndus.
Flint, n. Tu'njoo.
Flirt, v. Din'dur Zise'nsikai, to move about frequently.
Flirt, n. U fo'mpa tuntinupet, a sprightly young girl.
Flit, v. Nise'nsikai. 2, Nispre'ntisai.
Flutter, n. Vre'nsuvoo bra'ndis.
Flutter-mouse, n. Dwin'jo, bat.
Flix-weed, n. Pe'nga spenda.
Flock, n. Vra'ndo.
Flock together, v. Ontrivai.
Flook, } n. Ge'nda tindro'tu, hook
Flook, } of anchor.
Floor, n. Kra'nzo.
Florid, adj. Vo'mpu. 2, Ko'mpa. 3, Va'ntu, ornamental.
Float, v. Te'nsipai.
Float, n. Pino'ndroo, a boat-like thing consisting of timber tied together.
Flood, n. Dinza. 2, Bezun'zo, excess of water. 3, Tedin'sinai doo, perfectly to flow throughout. 4, Tedin'sinai zoo, perfectly to flow over.
Flood-gate, n. Fa'nza dinza'di. 2, Fra'nzo tiskin'sifai un'zo.
Flounder, n. Bra'njinoo.
Flower, n. Pandis, quintessence.
Flower, n. Pondo.
Flower, (bulbous) n. Vo'mva.
Flower, (tuberous) n. Tro'mvi.
Flower, (to) v. Po'ntifai, to blossom. 2, Dre'nsitai, to powder.
Flour, n. Pinsuvoo vo'ndo.
Flourish, v. Po'ntifai. 2, Ko'mpikai, to do vigorously. 3, Fra'mpivai, to prosper. 4, Intikai vandu, discourse adornedly. 4, Pro'nsivai, boast. 6, Fe'ntuvo dre'nzi, preparatory music.
Flout, v. Tamprinai.

F O O

Flow, v. Din'sinai. 2, Fra'ntipai, to abound.
Flow, n. Trus vri'nza, upward tide.
Flue, n. Fro'ndis Kinjo'tu.
Fluctuate, v. Pri'nsinai, to act wavelike. 2, Kro'nsinai, to act irresolutely.
Fluellin, n. Tre'mvinai.
Fluent, adj. Din'suno. 2, Frahtur. 3, Gazihtikai, aptly to discourse.
Fluent, n. Din'suno'ri, the variable quantity in fluxions.
Fluidness, } n. Blimbi.
Fluidity, }
Fluke, n. Ko'nja.
Flung, v. Fe'nsivel, did fling.
Flush, adj. Frahtur. 2, Ko'mpus, mellow, ripe. 3, Bitantinal, to blush-like.
Flute, n. Tendi drenze'di, pipe for music.
Flutter, v. Twasfe'nsipai, to endeavour to fly.
Flux, v. Din'sinai, stream. 2, Fi'nsivai, melt. 3, E'nsinai, purge.
Fluxions, n. U ra'ndai vondootubras. 2, Din'zino. 3, Fi'nzivo. 4, En'zino.
Foe, n. Pro'nza.
Fodder, Pe'nzis, gapra'nsufoo. 2, Pre'nzis gapra'nsufoo.
Fog, n. Fun'zo bahtou.
Foggy, adj. Fu'nsi.
Foil, v. Peple'mprivai.
Foil, (a) n. Kra'nta vombi. 2, Ton'ondis, contrast.
Foin, v. Ki'nsipai.
Foist, v. Tusda'nsitai ka'mbrun. 2, Vantisai gre'ndur. 3, Vantisai ka'ndrun. 4, Vantisai ka'mbrun.
Fold, n. Bwinzi. 2, Pupun'joi, sheep fold.
Fold, v. Ki'nsifai.
Foal, n. Tve'npin'joo, young of horse.
Foal, v. Ta'nsipai.
Foliage, n. Bron'do'fis.
Folio, n. Prahtupous drenza'fis. 2, Ken'on'di, page of paper, &c.
Folks, n. Kondoo'fiz, a number of the person kind. 2, Binze'dwis, aggregate of human beings.
Folly, n. Fla'mbis.
Follow, v. Ventisai. 2, Te'mprifai, pursue. 3, Do'ntrifai, to hunt. 4, Bron'sitai, to follow as a defendant. 5, Pla'nsikai, wait. 6, De'mpikai, obey. 7, Gre'ntifai, imitate.
Foam, n. Pram'zo'dwis.
Foment, v. Ka'nsipai primbe'ti. 2, Fon'sisai, to encourage.
Fondness, n. Dwe'mpisai, indulge. 2, Vre'mba, vanity. 3, Dwe'mbis.
Font, n. Vuntruso'dus.
Food, n. En'zoo.
Fool, n. Flempai'ro.
Foolhardy, adj. Dre'mpur.
Fool, (natural) n. Prompu'ro.
Fool, v. Ka'ntinai.

Fool, (to fool with) v. *Tro'mpinai*.
Ford, n. *Tentusoo'dwes dinza'tu*.
Foot, n. *Va'ndi*.
Football, n. *Krensuko'tus*.
Footstep, n. *Vande'dis*.
Footstool, n. *Prensuv'ori vande'di*.
Foot, v. *Vantikai*, as, "foot it."
Foot, n. *Ti'ndoi*, twelve inches.
Foot, (of a verse) n. *Krindo'dwes*.
Footing, n. *Vande'kis*.
Foppery, n. *Vre'mba*. 2, *Flambis*, folly.
For, prep. *De* or *di*, for, because of. 2, *Fe* or *fi*, concerning. 3, *Ve* or *vi*, instead of.
For a time, adv. *Vri'ndur*, transitively.
For ever, adv. *Tri'ndur*.
For, conj. *Vroo* or *vru*.
For all that, conj. *Nool* or *nul*, although, notwithstanding.
For fear that, conj. *No'kwim*, *nodu'kwim*, lest.
For as much as, conj. *Gool*, whereas.
For example, } adv. *Del*.
For instance, }
Forage, n. *Eh'ziz pinjo'diz*. 2, *Be'mbroi*, booty.
Forage, v. *Pe'ntinai eh'ziz*. 2, *Be'mprifai*, to obtain booty.
Forebear, v. *Vre'ntivai*, abstain. 2, *Gre'ntivai*. 3, *Vro'nsinai*. 4, *Ten'tikai*. 5, *Ge'mpivai*, to act patiently.
Forbid, v. *Pro'nsikai*. "Sint Undi pro'nsikai," God forbid. 2, "Nuse's kwim," let it not be that.
Force, n. *Tro'nza*, co-action. 2, *Bro'ndi*, violence. 3, *Do'mbi*, strength. 4, *O'mbi*, natural force. 5, *Bondoirit*, efficiency. 6, *Bo'nda*, importance.
Fore, i. e. before, prep. *Coo* or *cu*.
Fore-appoint, v. *Custo'nsinai*.
Fore-arm, v. *Cuspe'ntrikai*.
Fore-cast, v. *Cusa'mpinai*. 2, *Cusdo'nsitai*. 3, *Fo'nsipai*, to provide for.
Fore-castle, n. *Ki'ndroi*.
Fore-conceived, adj. *Cuspo'mpufoo*. 2, *Cusfro'nsufoo*.
Fore-deem, v. *Cuspan'tripai*. 2, *Ten'di pan'tripai*.
Front door, n. *Ginti fan'za*.
Forefather, n. *Po'nzoo*.
Fore-foot, n. *Gintutous va'ndi*.
Fore-front, adj. *Gintutous*, most front. 2, *Fri'ntur*, preceding.
Forehead, n. *Va'ndo*.
Forejudge, v. *Cuspan'tripai*. 2, *Ten'di cuspan'tripai*.
Foreknow, v. *Cusbo'nsifai*.
Foreland, n. *Kinzo*, promontory.
Foreman, n. *Yaprin kro'ndoo*. 2, *Kanta'ro*, principal person.
Foremast, n. *Kimb'ro*.
Forenoon, n. *Grindo bundai'tu*.
Fore-run, v. *Cuspre'ntisai*. 2, *Cuspre'nsifai*.

Fore-ordain, v. *Custo'nsinai*. 2, *Cusont'rinai*. 3, *Custo'mprinai*. 4, *Cusuh'trikai*.
Forepart, n. *Gindo*.
Fore-runner, n. *Be'ndra*.
Fore sail, n. *Vlimbro*, mizzen sail.
Foresee, v. *Cuspo'mpitai*. 2, *Cusbo'nsifai*.
Foreshew, v. *Cusge'ntipai*.
Foresight, n. *Cuspo'mbito*. 2, *Fon-zoo* or *Pifo'nzoo*.
Foreskin, n. *Ga'ndis*.
Forespeak, v. *Cuspa'nsitai*. 2, *Pan'trimet indo'tiz*, to cause to be witched with words.
Forestall, v. *Custo'mprikai*. 2, *Ten'di to'mprikai*.
Foreteeth, n. *Ginti kra'ndoz*.
Foretell, v. *Pu'mprifai*. 2, *Pispu'mprifai*.
Forethink, v. *Cuspo'nsifai*. 2, *Cuspro'nsifai*.
Foretoken, n. *Cusbo'ndis*.
Forelock, n. *Ginti po'ndis*.
Forewarn, v. *Cuskro'nsikai*.
Forfeit, v. *Uno'ntinoi*, to be unrighted; i. e. deprived of one's right to something. 2, *Frentikai o'ndra*. 3, *Frentikai o'ndra a'mbrur*, i. e. penally. 4, *Frentikai da'mbristi* or *dambrai'ti*, confiscation.
Forge, v. *Bi'nsinai*, fabricate. 2, *Ka'mprinai*. 3, *Tro'ntipai*, to feign, act fictitiously.
Forge, (a) n. *Vun'o'nzoo*, shop of iron mechanic.
Forget, v. *Tro'mpifai*.
Forgetfulness, n. *Tro'mboi*.
Forgive, (as crime) v. *Ta'mprifai*.
Forgive, (as debt) v. *Tre'ntinai*.
Forego, v. *Una'nsikai*.
Forego, voluntarily, v. *Vre'ntipai*, let go. 2, *Bro'nsipoi*, left to evil. 3, *Frentifai*, abandon. 4, *Frentikai*.
Fork, (the figure) *Gre'nda*. 2, (instrument) *Grenta'tus*.
Fork, (pitch) n. *Grenta'tus penzi'sti*.
Forkorn, adj. *Kro'nsupoo*. 2, *Gro'nsukoo*. 3, *Bro'nsupoo*.
Forlorn hope, n. *Va'mbra*.
Form, n. *Dro'ndoi*, (essence). 2, *O'ndis*, mode-manner.
Form, n. *Tinjos dra'nzis*. 2, *Tinjo'kis*. 3, *Gwe'ndi*, a form, i. e. a seat.
Formal cause, n. *Dro'ndoi* (essence).
Formality, n. *Rendo'vis*, form-manner. 2, *Vre'mba*.
Former, adj. *Fri'ntur*.
Formerly, adv. *Plin'dur*.
Formidable, adj. *Gavro'nsukoo*, apt to be feared.
Foremost, adj. *A'prin*.
Formulary, n. *To'nsunoo re'ndo*. 2, *Vri'ndi*.
Fornication, n. *Fandra*.
Foreign, adj. *Tro'nsa*.
Foreigner, n. *Tro'nza*.

Forest, n. *Fra'nzoo*.
Forsake, v. *Bro'nsipai*, (by God.) 2, *Frentifai*, (by man). 3, *Tre'ntipai*, abdicate, disclaim. 4, *Forego*, (see it). 5, *Vu'mpritai*, to apostatize.
Forsooth, adv. *Po'ndi*, truly. 2, (interjection,) *Gri'ntur*.
Forswear, v. *Bisko'utrisai*, swear against. 2, *Frintisai* *krontusoo'puri*, deny with an oath. 3, *Tre'ntipai* *krontusoo'puri*. 4, *Bro'nsinai* *krontusoo'puri*. 5, *Kro'ntisai* *pro'ndi*.
Fort, n. *Fa'ndris*.
Forth, prep. *Me* or *mi*. 2, *Too* or *tu*.
Fortheoming, n. *Kakre'ntusoo*. 2, *Fentu'voo pentisai*.
Forthwith, adv. *Ki'ndur*.
Forty, n. *Ka'sin*.
Fortify, v. *Do'mpikai*. 2, *En'trisai*.
Fortitude, n. *De'mboo*.
Fortress, n. *Fendris*.
Fortuitous, adj. *Flo'nsur*, happening by chance.
Fortunateness, n. *Teflo'uzoo*, perfect fortune. 2, *Famboo*.
Fortune, n. *Flo'nzoo*.
Fortune-teller, n. *Cu'sgansuto'ro en-de'fiz*.
Forward, adv. *Ginti*. 2, *Ta'mpra*. 3, *Bep'nsa* or *bep'nsunoo*. 4, *Tefentu'voo*. 5, *Tetentu'voo*.
Forward, (to) v. *Bo'ntifai*. 2, *Fen'tigrast*. 3, *Be'ntivai*.
Forward, (to egg forward) v. *Fon'tifai*.
Forward, adv. *Dre*. 2, *Droo dre'kwi*, backwards and forwards.
Forward, (going) n. *Endis gindi*. 2, *Fendis*.
Foss, n. *Dre'ndi*.
Fosset, (fawcet) n. *Dre'nzi*.
Foster father or mother, n. *Fon'zo*.
Foster father, n. *Fon'zitur*.
Foster mother, n. *Fon'zitun*.
Foster child, *Fro'nzitur*, (male). 2, *Fro'nzitun*, (female). 3, *Fro'nzoo*, (either).
Foster brother, *Tyel fro'nzoo*.
Fotion, n. *Ka'nzoo*, education.
Foul, adj. *Dra'ntukoo*. 2, *Vro'mpu*. 3, *Rempur*, 4, *Vle'mpu*.
Fowls, n. *Eh'jiz*.
Foul, (to) v. *Vra'ntimost*. 2, *Don'trifai eh'jiz*.
Found, v. *Ka'nsitai*. 2, *Br'nsinai*.
Foundation, n. *Ka'nzoo*.
Founder, n. *Kansuto'ro*. 2, *Kan-uto'tas*.
Founder, (to) v. *Okai pre'nsur*. 2, *Gapre'nsupo*.
Foundling, n. *Grentupoo'ro*.
Fountain, n. *Tri'ntza*.
Four, n. *A'kin*.
Fourfold, adj. *A'krit*, i. e. multiplied by four.
Fourscore, n. *Ga'sin*.

F R E

Fox, n. *Finji*.
Fox-fish, n. *Dranjoo*.
Foxglove, n. *De'mvinoo*.
Fox-tail, n. *Fo'mvo*.
Fraction, n. *Venzis*. 2, *Venohzis*, in arithmetic, any number divided by another, as $\frac{1}{2}$ i. e. two divided by one.
Fracture, v. *Vehsivai*.
Fragment, n. *Brandis*.
Fray, n. *Ge'ndroo*. 2, *Pede'ndroo*.
Fray, v. *Vrohsikrast*, (affray).
Freight, n. *Ran'za findroo'tu*. 2, *V'ombri anza'di*.
Frail, adj. *Blimpus*, brittle. 2, *Vri'n-tur*.
Frail, (a) n. *Beh'ti fre'nzi fronvo'tuz*.
Frame, n. *Pa'nzo*.
Frame, n. *Gah'zis*, machine. 2, *Ta'n-zis*, jugament.
Frame, (in a) adj. *Tefa'ntukoo*.
Frame, (out of) adj. *Tefra'ntukoo*.
Frame, (to) v. *Po'ntifai*, make. 2, *Tro'ntipai*, act fictitiously. 3, *Do'n-sitai*, contrive. 4, *An'sifai*. 5, *Vo'ntikrost*, make congruous.
Franchise, n. *Do'mbra*.
Frank, adj. *Ke'mpa*.
Frankincense, n. *Tu'mvinoi* (the tree). 2, *Vro'ndoo tumvinoi'tu*.
Frantic, adj. *Pu'mpa*.
Fraternity, n. *Dondro*.
Fraud, n. *Ka'ndra*.
Fraudulent, adj. *Ka'ntra*.
Fraught, adj. *Ra'sunoo*, loaded. 2, *Dinsou*, full.
Fraxinella, n. *Pre'mvoo*.
Freak, n. *Trampi'ri*. 2, *Vlempa'ri*.
Freckle, n. *Pebri'mpuri frimpon* (contracted). 2, *Brino'mboo*, a little yellow spot.
Free, adj. *Pa'mpon*, personally free. 2, *Go'nsa*, free as to the will. 3, *Tame'broo*. 4, *Tome'broo*. 5, *Bo'n-supoo*.
Free from, prep. *Pe* or *Pi*.
Free, adj. *To'nsa*, spontaneous. 2, *Tampa*. 3, *Undre'ntou*. 4, *Pem-pi*. 5, *Ke'mpa fra'mbi*.
Freebooter, n. *Bemprou'ro*.
Freehold, n. *Umbo'ntrukoo o'ndra*.
Freeman, n. *Gone'droo*, not a villain. 2, *Vo'ndroo*, citizen. 3, *Tompra'ro*. 4, *Dompra'ro*.
Freedom, n. *Pa'mboi*. 2, *To'mbra*. 3, *Do'mbra*.
Fremason, n. *Unohji*, one of the fraternity of Masons.
Freestone, n. *Pu'njoo*.
Frieze, n. *Pimboi* (gray colour).
Freeze, v. *Ku'hsitai*.
Freight, n. *Ran'za findroo'tu*.
Frenzy, n. *Pu'mba*.
Frequent, v. *Dindur pentisai pren-tisai'twi*.

F R U

Frequent, adj. *Dintur*.
Fresh, adj. *Tintur*. 2, *Kompu*.
Freshen, v. *Tintiprost*.
Freshman, n. *Tintur tro'nzo*. 2, *Tin-dur pentusi'ro*, new comer. 3, *Unkampusoo'ro*, an inexperienced person.
Fresh taste, adj. *Vimpa*. 2, *Brimpa*.
Fret, v. *Ginsikai*, rub. 2, *Tinsivai*, corrode. 3, *Unta'ntifai ginziko'ti*. 4, *Unta'ntifai tinzivo'ti*. 5, *Tro'm-pikai ginziko'ti*. 6, *Tro'mpikai tin-zivo'ti*. 7, *To'nsikai*.
Freshwater soldier, n. *Pem'vis*.
Fresh, (afresh) adv. *Ve'ndou*, with repetition.
Fretum, n. *Bin'za*.
Fry, n. *Fronzo'odwis*, specially an-je'tuz.
Fry, v. *Kensitai*.
Fricassé, n. *Kensutoo'ri*.
Friction, n. *Gin'zi*.
Friday, n. *Buna'ldis*.
Friend, n. *Pon'za*.
Friendship, n. *Pon'za'rit*.
Friar, n. *Tu'ndroi*, monk.
Friar's cowl, (broad-leaved) n. *Do'm-vi*. 2, (narrow-leaved) *Dro'mvi*.
Fright, n. *U vro'nzikrast*, a causing to fear.
Frigate, n. *Fwi'ndroo*.
Frigid, adj. *Plimpu*. 2, *Kra'mpi*.
Fringe, n. *Ventunoo f'endoo*.
Frippery, n. *Kla'nturi*.
Frisk, adj. *Dabensipai*. 2, *Go'mbu bensipai*.
Fritter, n. *Kensutoo bifren'zoo*.
Frittillary, n. *Tro'mva*.
Frivolousness, n. *Bro'nda*.
Frizzle, v. *Brinsitai*.
Fro, (see from).
Frock, n. *Vrintifas*.
Frog, n. *Finjis*.
Frolic, n. *Kon'zi*. 2, *Beko'nzi*.
From, prep. *Ne* or *ni*.
From henceforth, adv. *go'ni*.
Front, n. *Vando*. 2, *Gi'ndo*, fore-part.
Frontier, n. *Kri'ndo*.
Frontispiece, n. *Gi'ndo*, fore-part.
Frontlet, n. *Vando'fus*.
Frost, n. *Ku'ho*.
Froth, n. *Prunzo'odwis*.
Frowardness, n. *Pro'mba*, disingenuousness. 2, *Dwe'mba*, moroseness.
Frown, n. *Fran'za*.
Frozen, adj. *Ku'hsutoo*.
Fructify, v. *Tompigrost*, to make fruitful.
Frugality, n. *Te'mbo*.
Fruit, n. *Ondo*. 2, *Ron'doi*, effect. 3, *Endi*, event. 4, *Pon'da*, profit.
Fruitfulness, n. *Trombis*.
Fruitless, adj. *Umpro'nta*. 2, *Bro'nta*.

F U Z

Fruiterer, n. *Ondo'das*.
Fruition, n. *Tede'ndi*.
Fruently, n. *Be'nzoo pomvoit'ulit*, pottage of wheat seed.
Frustration, n. *Pre'ndi*.
Fuddle, v. *Vetrem'pifai*.
Fuel, n. *Fenzis*.
Fugitive, (a) *Twemprufo'ro*, flying from danger. 2, *Telprufo'ro*, one flying from duty. 3, *Frentufo'ro*, abandoning. 4, *Vu'mbro*, apostacy.
Full, adj. *Dinsou*. 2, *Ahtus*, whole. 3, *Tantur*. 4, *To'nti*.
Full moon, n. *Gin'en'zoi*.
Full, (to full cloth) *Tinsikai*.
Fulfil, v. *Ventivai*. 2, *Dentivai*.
Fuliginous, adj. *Tru'nsa*.
Fuller, n. *Tinsuko'ro*.
Fulsome, adj. *Vepimpon*. 2, *Kro'm-pufrost*.
Fumble, v. *Detantitai*, grope.
Fume, n. *Tu'nzoi*. 2, *Fun'zoi*. 3, *Bo'nzis*, indigestion.
Fumigation, n. *Tru'nzoi*.
Fumitory, n. *Kre'mvo*.
Function, n. *Ondroi*, calling. 2, *Vo'ndra*, office, duty. 3, *Va'ntu do'ndooz*, as the functions of the brain, nerves, heart, &c.
Fundament, n. *Gr'anda*.
Fundamental, adj. *Kans'i*. 2, *Kra'nta*. 3, *Go'ntu*.
Funeral, n. *Tu'ndra*, burial. 2, *Tu'n-tra tro'ndis*.
Fungous, adj. *Ro'nti*. 2, *Pentus*. 3, *Ponfur*, spongy.
Funnel, n. *Dentidus jus grinzifo'di*.
Fur, n. *Tondis*.
Furring, n. *Timbris*.
Furbish, v. *Timpivrost*.
Fury, n. *Be'lonzi*.
Furies, (the) n. *Fri'nzipunz*, female devils.
Furl, v. *Vinontrivai*, to wrap the sail close to the yard-stay or mast.
Furnace, n. *Finsuvo'kis unze'di*.
Furnace, n. *Befensuto'kis unzo'di*.
Furnace-hole, n. *De'mbris*.
Furnish, v. *Frentivai*.
Furniture, n. *Frentuvo'ri*. 2, *En'ziz*. 3, *Ren'za*. 4, *An'zaiz*.
Furrier, n. *Tondai'tas*. 2, *Tondai'das*.
Furrow, n. *Dre'ndi*.
Furthermore, conj. *Kwel* or *Kwe'l-kwi*.
Further, (to) v. *Bo'ntifai*, help.
Furz, n. *Gr'imva*.
Fusil, n. *Ve'ndri*, firelock.
Fusty, adj. *Dimpa*, musty.
Fustian, n. *Wo'ldoo krensa'turi*.
Fustian, n. *Wimputoo ondis inde'tu*.
Future, adj. *Printur*.
Fuzball, n. *Fro'mvoo*.

G.

G A P

Gabardin, n. Klantur'fus.
Gabble, n. Unrintufoo bre'mba.
Gable, n. To'ndri, tribute.
Gabion, n. Te'mbris.
Gable end, n. Tri'ndo ganzo'tu.
Gad, n. Pe'nda.
Gad, v. Tre'ntisai.
Gag, v. Krino'uzoo, an instrument thrust into the mouth to prevent speaking or shouting.
Gage, n. Do'ndris, pledge.
Gage, v. Kre'tivai ta'ndoi. 2, Kre'tivai ru'ndoi. 3, Fo'sisai ta'ndoi rundo'twi.
Gaggle, v. Keprene'itai.
Gay, adj. Veva'ntukoo.
Gain, n. Fe'ndi.
Gain, v. Pentikai, obtain. 2, Dra'ntipai, increase.
Gainsay, v. Bispansitai. 2, Fri'ntisai. 3, Kri'ntisai.
Galades, n. Tro'njinai.
Galangal, n. Fo'nvu.
Galbula, n. Ge'ho.
Gentle gale, n. Vu'nzis.
Gale, (stiff) n. Du'nzis.
Galiot, n. Ki'ndroo.
Galingale, n. Fo'nvu.
Gall, n. Vra'ndoo. 2, Dra'ndis vran'dootu. 3, Ro'ndo pumve'tu.
Gall, v. Unta'ntifai. 2, Pan'trinai. 3, Pro'ntinai. 4, To'sikai. 5, specially ginze'ti vende'twi.
Gallant, adj. Veva'ntukoo. 2, Venge'ntur, excessively shewy. 3, Kra'ntur.
Galley, n. Ti'ndroo.
Gallipot, n. Pe'be'zi kendifo'di two'ndroi.
Gallery, n. Pwensufoo'dus. 2, Vro'ntu gro'ndo.
Gallinula serica, n. Tre'njinai.
Galliot, n. Petindroo; (see galley).
Galoche, n. Vrintutous vande'fus.
Gallon, n. Ku'ndo.
Galloping, v. Pre'no'zoi, moving by leaps, as a horse.
Gallows, n. Gantruko'twus.
Galls, n. Bu'mvi.
Gambadoes, n. Bandedbus de'nzoidi.
Gambol, n. Dondoo'rit. 2, Dondoo'rit bandedpuz. 3, Trompa'ri. 4, Bronta'ri.
Game, n. Ren'zi.
Gamester, n. Renza'tas.
Gamesome, adj. Tro'mpa.
Gammon, n. Ba'ndi ginjoitu, specially smoked.
Ganch, v. Twa'mprikai.
Gander, n. Prenjinitur, male goose.
Gang, n. Ondroo. 2, To'mbro.
Ganglion, n. Tu'mbo.
Gangrene, n. Gu'mboo.
Gap, n. Fre'nda.

G E N

Gap, n. Krinsou'kis po'ntufoo ve'nziso'ti.
Gape, v. Bekri'nsifai, specially the mouth.
Gape after, v. Bedro'nsitai. 2, Dwa'dro'nsitai. 3, Ve'nsitai, to yawn.
Garb, n. Ondis enza'tu. 2, Ondis anze'tu.
Garbage, n. Kra'ndaiz. 2, Pra'ndis.
Garble, v. Umpra'ntisai. 2, Umpra'ntisai prinza'ti; as, Umpra'ntisai kenzoiz.
Garden, n. Ta'nzoo.
Gargle, v. Pano'ntisai, to wash the top of the gullet or windpipe.
Garnish, adj. Veva'ntikai.
Garland, n. Ano'ndo, wreath of flowers, feathers, or other ornaments, round the brows.
Garlick, n. Po'nvu.
Garment, n. Wansa'ri, a vest thing.
Garner, n. Bentuko'dus vondo'di.
Garnish, v. Vantikai.
Garret, n. Duka'ntufous.
Garrison, n. Pe'mbris.
Garrulity, n. Bre'mba.
Garter, n. Ven'za bandedi. 2, Pin'sufus.
Gash, v. Bre'nsitai.
Gasp, v. Vle'nsitai, gape for breath.
Gastly, adj. Vro'nsukrost. 2, Be'transa, very pale.
Gate, n. Fra'nzai.
Gait, n. Penzoovis.
Gather, v. Binsifai, collect. 2, Prantivrost. 3, Ontrivai. 4, Fri'nsivai.
Gaud, n. Bronta'ri.
Gaudy, adj. Veva'ntukoo.
Gaudy, (a) n. U pe'nzoi.
Gauntlet, n. Tande'vus.
Gavelkind, v. Ra'ntisai fomprukoo'ri ba'ndur.
Gaunt, adj. Bebro'mpu, very lean.
Gaze, v. Dwafa'ntitai.
Gazehound, n. Pinji do'ntufo po'mboti.
Gazel, n. Wo'ldoo prinjoitu.
Gazette, n. Tintur ti'nturi, new-narration thing.
Gear, n. Fentukoo'riz.
Geese, n. Pre'hjinoz.
Gelder rose, n. Fu'nvui.
Gelly, n. Bre'hzoos.
Gem, n. Unjo.
Gender, n. Po'mbis.
Gender, v. Pansipai.
General, adj. Kranti. 2, Ontur, generic. 3, Antus, all, whole. 4, Vra'nta, common. 5, Tra'nti, universal. 6, U le'ndro, a general (of army) 7, Tu'ndrois Kanta'fas.
Generative powers, n. Ombiz pan-zootu.

G I G

Generation, n. Panzoo. 2, Pronzoo'dwis. 3, Ru'ndinoos, age.
Genealogy, n. Dro'ndo ponzo'otuz.
Generosity, n. Ke'mbo.
Genesis, (the) n. Py'anzoo.
Genet, n. Pinjoo tu Spain.
Genial, adj. Bu'nta.
Genitals, n. Ga'ndaiz.
Genius, n. Omba ombootu. 2, Ra'mbi, disposition. 3, Vanta'finzoo. 4, Vanta'finzoo.
Gentian, n. Vo'mvinoo.
Gentian, (Dwarf-gentian) n. Vro'mvinoo.
Gentile, n. Fru'ntupro.
Gentle, n. Bro'njoo, maggot.
Gentel, adj. To'mprur.
Gentle, adj. Bo'ntu. 2, Ko'mpa. 3, De'mpa. 4, Ge'mpus. 5, Pe'mpus. 6, Te'mpus. 7, Ko'ntu. 8, Gla'ntur.
Gentleman, n. To'mbroo.
Gentlewoman, n. To'mbripun.
Gentry, n. Tombroo'fis. 2, Tombroo'dwis.
Genuflexion, n. Va'nzis. 2, v. Vra'nsivai, to kneel.
Genuine, adj. Ko'nti.
Genus, n. Ondoo.
Geography, n. Dinzoibras.
Geometra, n. Do'ho.
Geometry, n. Ende'bras.
Georgic, adj. In'si.
German, (cousin) n. Bo'nzoo.
Germander, n. Fa'mvis.
Germander, (Tree-germander) n. Fa'mvis.
Germander, (Water-germander,) n. Ta'mvinoo.
Germinate, v. Bo'ntifai.
Gerund, n. Ti'ndoi do'ntur, dronturkwi.
Gesticulation, n. Beza'nziso. 2, Vezan'ziso.
Gesture, n. An'zis.
Get, v. Fentikai. 2, Pentikai.
Gewgaw, n. Bronta'ri.
Ghost, n. Inzoo.
Ghost, (to give up the) v. Dra'nsipai.
Ghost, (holy) n. U'ndo.
Giant, n. Bekro'ndoo.
Gibberish, n. Unrintufo pa'nzo.
Gibbet, n. Gantruko'twus.
Gibbous, adj. Te'nta.
Gibe, v. Ta'mprina.
Giblets, n. Andaiz. 2, Gapa'nsufoo andaiz.
Giddy, adj. Bu'mpa. 2, Defompon, perverted fancy. 3, Tro'mpa. 4, Tra'mpi. 5, Dra'mpa, inconstant.
Giddiness, n. Bu'mba.
Gift, n. Kentumoo'ri.
Gift of God, n. A'mbil.
Gigantic, adj. Bekro'ntur. 2, Vekro'ntur.

Gig, n. U tramp'iri.
Giggle, v. Data'nsinai. 2, Beta'nsinai. 3, Veta'nsinai.
Gild, v. Impifai punzoo'ti.
Gill of bird, n. Dro'ndi.
Gill of fish, n. To'nda.
Gilly flower, n. Pemvi.
Gilly flower, (Sea) n. Kra'nvoi.
Gilly flower, (Stock) n. Pemva.
Gilly flower, (Wall) n. Pre'mva.
Gilt-head, n. Pa'nji.
Gimlet, n. U plahtur tinsung'tus.
Gin, n. Ga'nzis. 2, Gra'nzis.
Gingerly, adv. Bo'ndu imbo'pi. 2, Tro'mbu imbo'pi.
Gingle, (a) n. Pwefimbo. 2, Tra'm-pi indoiz.
Giraffe, n. Dinjoi.
Girdle, n. Glis pinsufufus.
Girl, n. Puntinupun, pet.
Give up, v. Pentinai. 2, Pre'tinai.
Give back, v. Drusprehtisai.
Give over, v. Vro'nsinai. 2, Vro'n-sisai.
Give alms, v. Bempitai.
Give ear, v. Twufompitai. 2, Pro'n-sitai frando'ti.
Give one's mind to, v. Bera'mpukoo.
Give to understand, v. Bo'nsifrast.
Gives, n. Pinsuforiz bande'diz.
Gizzard, n. Kra'ndis anje'tuz.
Glad, adj. Ko'nsu. 2, Tampi cheerful. 3, Do'nsa, in a state of delight.
Gladden, v. Ko'nsikrost. 2, Tam-pitrost. 3, Do'nsimost.
Glade, n. U kinsolukis yoo'du dah'-zoo.
Gladiator, n. Vrenskuro.
Glaive, n. Pwa'ntou fe'mbri.
Glance, v. Dwabentrikai gendou, i. e. suddenly to dart obliquely. 2, Dwafantitai. 3, Dwafrentisai. 4, Petritinai.
Glandule, n. Dra'ndoi.
Glands, n. Ko'ndoz.
Glass, n. Kru'nji.
Glass, (drinking) n. Fransufu tren'zi.
Glass, (looking) (mirror) n. Ten'on-
 doi, a reflecting surface by which
 images may be seen.
Glaucus, n. Tra'njoo. 2, Pra'nja.
Glove, (see glaive).
Glavering, n. Dre'mba.
Glaze, v. Kru'ncitai. 2, Kinsifai
 krunjoiti. 3, Va'nsitai krunjoiti.
 4, Timpivai.
Glazier, n. Krunjoitas.
Glean, v. Bin'sifai frentufo'riz.
Glebe, n. An'zoo. 2, Fu'ndrois an'zoo.
Glede, n. Fre'njoo.
Glee, n. Ko'nz. 2, Ko'nsu bansutoori.
Glib, adj. Frimpus. 2, Klimpus,
 slippery.
Glide, n. Fre'njoo.
Glimmer, v. Bra'nzun impivrost,
 tremblingly to enlighten.
Glimpse, n. Grohtus pezimboo, a
 sudden little light.
Glistening, n. Bra'nsuno timboo.

Glitter, v. Timpivai.
Globe, n. Din'zoi. 2, Be'ndo, sphere.
Globe-fish, n. Pa'njinoi.
Gloomy, adj. Fu'nsi. 2, Peplimpur,
 3, Trimboo.
Glory, n. Ba'ntu go'nzi. 2, Ba'ntu
 ka'mboi. 3, Tra'nti go'nzi. 4,
 Tra'nti ka'mboi. 5, Tim'o'mboo,
 splendor, magnificence.
Glory, (to) v. Pro'nsivai.
Glorify, v. Tim'o'mprivrost.
Gloss, n. Pevindi. 2, Petimboo.
Globe, v. Fa'ntitai gendou.
Glove, adj. Tande'fus.
Glove, (Fox-glove) n. Demvinoo.
Glow, v. Pri'mpikai. 2, Timpivai
 primbou. 3, Timpivai bizuh'zoo.
Glow-worm, n. Bon'joo.
Glow-fly, n. Tro'nji.
Glose, v. Gre'mpinai.
Glue, v. Kri'nsinai.
Glue, n. Kri'nsuno'ri.
Gluey, adj. Krimpus.
Glut, v. Bed'nsifai. 2, Kro'mpifrast
 frandooti, to make to loathe by
 abundance.
Glutinous, adj. Krimpus.
Gluttony, n. Fre'mboi.
Glyster, (see clyster).
Gnash, v. Kran'on'titai, to strike the
 teeth together.
Gnat, n. Bro'nja.
Gnaw, v. Be'nsinai. 2, Twukra'nti-
 tai. 3, Tinsivai, corrode.
Gnomon, n. Pe'nda: specially sha-
 dowing the time upon a sun-dial.
Go, v. Entisai, to pass in any direc-
 tion. 2, Ensipai, as an animal
 generally. 3, E'nsifai, as an ani-
 mal on its legs.
Go on toes, v. T'ensifai, stalk. 2,
 Pensifai, walk. 3, Prehtisai,
 depart.
Go about a thing, v. Take'ntivai,
 begin to endeavour.
Go, (it goes against me to do it) v.
 Au fro'nsino pintipaies, I would
 not do it.
Go astray, v. Ge'ntivai.
Go back, v. Drus prehtisai.
Go beyond, (in excellence) Okai
 bra'ntur. 2, Ka'ntisai, defraud.
Go through with it, v. Dentivaies.
Go to! v. Prehtisoz! imperative,
 depart! 2, Prehtisoz inze'nn! or
 end'nn.
Goad, n. Pa'ntou drensaitus.
Goal, n. Fontsookis, the place
 which has been fixed upon as the
 object. 2, Vo'ndoi, the end.
Goat, n. Fri'njoi.
Goat's-beard, n. Ta'hvo.
Goat-chaffer, n. To'nji.
Goat-sucker, n. Klenjoo'fis.
Goat, { leaping goat, } B'ensupo
{ capra saltans, } fri'njoi or
 Bu'nzoo.
Gobbet, n. Ka'ndis, lump. 2, Bra'n-
 dis, fragment.

Gobble, v. Dre'nsitai bo'mbun, swal-
 low greedily.
Gobius marinus, n. Dah'jo.
Goblet, n. Betren'zi.
Goblin, n. Bifri'nsur tro'nturik.
God, n. Undi.
Godhead, n. Unde'rit, abstract of
 God, divinity.
God (action of), On'zoo.
God the Father, n. Undoo.
God the Son, n. Undoi.
God the Holy Ghost, Undo.
Godchild, n. Pron'zo.
Godfather, n. Po'nzo.
Godmother, n. Po'nziton.
Godless, adj. Ra'mpul. 2, Fra'mpu,
 unholy.
Godliness, n. Fa'mbi. 2, Undroo,
 religion. 3, Undra, worship.
Godwit, n. Gre'njinoo.
Goggle-eyed, adj. Te'ndum fra'ntutoo.
Gold of pleasure, n. Gre'nvis.
Gold, n. Pun'zoo. 2, Punzoo'kis,
 gold mine. 3, Punzoo'fas, gold
 mechanic. 4, Punzoo'vas, gold
 merchant.
Golden rod, n. Gra'mvo.
Gone, adj. or part. Pre'ntusoo.
Good, adj. Fro'nti. 2, Po'nta. 3,
 Ta'ntur. 4, Ro'nta, convenient.
 5, To'nti. 6, Pra'mpur.
Good luck, n. Fa'mboi.
Good turn, n. Gons'i'ri, benefactor
 thing.
Good will, n. Fo'nz, favor.
Goodly, adj. Vo'mpu.
Goodness, n. Kemboo.
Goods, n. An'zi. 2, En'zi, provisions,
 household stuff.
Goose, n. Pre'njino. 2, Tu'ntus pre'n-
 jinoo.
Goose, (Soland) n. Ke'njino.
Gooseberry tree, n. Tim'voo.
Goosefoot, n. Tra'mvoo.
Gorballed, adj. Te'ndum va'ntunoo.
Gore, n. Fri'nsuvoo ba'ndoo. 2,
 Ku'ngutoo ba'ndoo. 3, Bre'nupoo
 ba'ndoo.
Gore, (to) v. Vre'nsivai vondi'sti or
 vonda'iti.
Gorge, n. Pa'ndis. 2, Ka'ndis, sto-
 mach, specially enje'tu.
Gorge, (to) v. Ba'nsipai. 2, D'nsi-
 fai.
Gorgeous, adj. Beva'ntukoo.
Gorget, n. Pa'nda'vus, neck armour.
 2, Kenza'fus prande'di.
Gosling, n. Pe'pre'njino.
Gospel, n. Tum'prou'i.
Goshawk, n. I pra'ntupous fe'njoo
 vis ou pa'ntou fo'ndiz.
Gossip, n. Fro'nzooos po'nzitur, child's
 godfather. 2, Fo'nza konze'di.
Gossiping, n. Bin'zikuns o'ndro kon-
 ze'di.
Govern, (to) v. Po'ntripai, act as
 magistrate. 2, Vo'ntrinai, to act
 authoritatively. 3, Po'nsisai, di-
 rect.

Governance, (good) n. Be'mbis.
Governance, (ill) n. Bre'mbis.
Governor, n. Po'ndroo, magistrate.
 2, Vontra'ro. 3, Vo'mpraro.
Gudgeon, n. Pamijino.
Gourd, n. Fe'mvino.
Gormandize, v. Flempifai. 2, Pra'h-sifai flembou.
Gurnet, (red) n. Ka'uja.
Gurnet, (grey) n. Kra'uja.
Gout, n. Du'mboi.
Gown, n. Vlempus pantoufus.
Grace, n. Fo'ni, favor. 2, Ke'mbi, respect. 3, Pe'mbis, graciousness.
 4, Do'mbra, privilege.
Gracefulness, n. Vo'mbi. 2, Va'nda.
Grace, (of God) n. A'mbil.
Gracelessness, n. Ra'mbil.
Grace, (before meat,) n. Tu'ndra penzoo'cu.
Gracious, adj. Fo'nsu.
Graciousness, n. Pe'mbis.
Grain, n. Vo'ndo.
Grain, n. Kra'ndis, powder.
Grafting, (engrafting,) n. Di'nsitai.
Gray, adj. Pimpou. 2, Pimboi undinooti.
Greyhound, n. Pinji dontrufo inji to'mbe'ti, dog hunting beast by swiftness.
Gradation, n. Go'ndiso, the acting gradually.
Gradual, adj. Go'ntus.
Graduate, n. Ko'ndroo.
Grain, n. Pru'nda, (Troy weight).
 2, Plunda, grain, (Apothecaries weight.)
Grammar, n. Rinde'bas.
Grammatical parts of discourse, n. Indoz.
Grammarian, Rindevas.
Granado, n. Gendri.
Granary, n. Vondo'tus.
Grand, n. Tinompur. 2, Bepa'ntur.
Grandchild, n. Fro'nzoos fro'nzoo, a child's child.
Grandeur, n. Betro'ndis. 2, Ke'mbo, generosity. 3, Ge'mbo, magnanimity.
Grandfather or mother, n. Fo'nzoos fonzoo, parent's parent. 2, Fo'nzoos fo'nzipur, grandfather. 3, Fo'nzoos fonzipun, grandmother.
Grainge, n. Pa'nzoo, farm.
Grant, v. Tri'ntisai. 2, Pa'ntinai, yield. 3, Ke'ntinai, to give.
Grape, n. Pimvoisit. 2, Pimvoi the vine.
Grape, (Sea-grape,) n. Ki'nvoi.
Graphie, adj. Terentuto. 2, Gi'nti. 3, Ti'nti.
Grapple, n. Ti'mbro.
Grapple, (to) v. Beve'ntipai tande'puz, to hold intensely with the hands. 2, Fre'ntisai tande'puz. 3, Ve'nsikai, to wrestle.
Grasp, v. Ke'ntipai, bekwi ve'ntipai tande'ti, pande'tikwiz. 2, Va'nsikai, embrace.

Grasshopper, n. Po'njoi.
Grass, n. Tri'nzai. 2, Kro'nvo, cotton grass. 3, Vo'mvo, crested grass. 4, Ko'nvo, feather grass. 5, Gro'mvo, finger grass. 6, Tro'mving, goose grass. 7, Tro'mvo, hairy grass. 8, Ka'nvo, knot grass. 9, Do'mvo, meadow grass. 10, Go'mvo, oat grass. 11, To'mvo, pearl or quaking grass. 12, Fe'nvo, scorpion grass. 13, To'nvis, scurvy grass. 14, Tre'mva, silk grass. 15, Dro'mvis, grass of Parnassus.
Grate, n. Winzoo'twus, a fire jugament. 2, Unzoo'kis, fire-place. 3, Vwu'nsur unzoo'twus.
Grate, (to) v. Gi'nsikai, rub. 2, Kra'ntigrost, to powder by rubbing. 3, Unta'ntai ginze'ti. 4, Dro'nsinai, displease.
Grateful, adj. Vempur.
Gratify, v. Vo'ntrikai vemboo. 2, Go'nsitai, to act the benefactor. 3, Ge'mpinai, to act complaisantly.
Gratis, adj. Umbo'mprukoo. 2, Vombre'pi.
Gratitude, n. Vemboo.
Gratuity, n. Kentumoori.
Gratulate, v. Vo'nsivai, congratulate.
Grave, adj. To'mpa, serious. 2, Vempa, grave, (in conversation). 3, Bitri'ntou, old-like. 4, Plimpi, grave, (in sound).
Graving, n. Vrinza, (engraving).
 2, Fimbris; (graving a ship.)
Gravel, n. Gruh'joo.
Gravy, n. Vrenzoo.
Gravity, n. Krimbi. 2, To'mba, seriousness. 3, Vemba, discreet behaviour.
Grayling, n. Ka'njino.
Graze, v. Pra'nsifai tri'nzai.
Grazier, n. Bo'mpu injo'tas.
Graze, v. Pefintitai endiso'tu.
Grease, n. Pri'mpus da'ndoi. 2, Pra'ndis dandoitu.
Great, adj. Pra'ntur. "Vyoo pra'ntur!" how great!
Great, adj. Ba'mpou, dignified. 2, Va'mpou, powerful. 3, Bepa'nti, very many.
Grease, v. Vri'nsikai dandoiti.
Greasy, adj. Da'ntou.
Greedily, adj. Depa'nsou, hungry as he should not be. 2, Bro'mpa. 3, Bebo'nsu. 4, Fre'mpi, (scraping).
Grief, n. Kro'nzi. 2, Ta'mboi, unpleasantness. 3, Tro'mbi, pain.
Green, adj. Timpou.
Green-chaffer, n. Bro'nji.
Green-finch, n. Ve'nja.
Green sickness, n. Fu'mbis.
Green, (as fruit) Unkro'mpus.
Greet, v. Ta'nsikai.
Grieve, v. Kro'nsikai.
Grievous, adj. Tro'mpa bantrakwi, painful and oppressive. 2, Kro'n-sukrast, causing to grieve.

Grievance, n. Pa'ndra. 2, Pro'nda.
Gridiron, n. Krensufotus.
Grim, adj. Kro'mpa patntutoovin, fire-faced manner. 2, Kro'mpa, ontu'soo, fierce mannered. 3, Vro'nsukrast, terrifying. 4, Dwe'mpa, morose. 5, Gre'mpus, austere.
Grim, v. Fra'nsinai, pinje'bru. 2, Gentipai kra'ndoz to'nzu.
Grind, v. Fri'nsinai ginze'ti. 2, Pin-sivai, (unje'kuz).
Grinders, n. Be'nsuto kra'ndoz.
Gripping, part. Beve'ndipo. 2, Fa'nzivo, stretching. 3, Tri'nzipo, compressing.
Gripping, n. Fre'mbo, scraping.
Gripping of a ship, n. Vimbris.
Grist, n. Pinsuvoo'ri.
Gristle, n. Pra'ndoi.
Grit, n. Gu'hjoo, sand.
Grisly, adj. Vro'nsukrost, causing terror. 2, Bla'nsu'most vronze'ti.
Groat, n. A'kin fundiz, four pence.
Groats, n. Vo'ndoz komvoituz.
Grocer, n. Kenzo'idas.
Groin, n. Da'nda.
Gromel, n. Bo'mvino.
Groaning, n. Ga'nza, (voice).
Groaning, n. Ta'nzoo.
Groom, n. Pimjoo'fas.
Groom of the chamber, n. Flanzo'fas.
Grope, v. Gentipai bo'mboti.
Gross, adj. Ba'ntou. 2, Pra'ntur. 3, Tri'mpus. 4, Gro'mpu. 5, Bo'mpu. 6, Fro'mpa. 7, Tra'mpus, unskilful.
Gross, (a) n. Peka'kin, i. e. 144.
Grot, (grotto) n. Prentaikis dinzo'ju. 2, Fa'nzo dinzo'ju.
Grove, n. Umve'dwis. 2, Umve'kis.
Grovelling, n. Dra'nzis.
Ground, n. Unza, earth. 2, Fa'nzoo, field.
Ground, (to stand one's) v. Fe'ntrifai.
Ground, (yet) v. Fe'mprifai.
Ground, (loose) v. Fle'mprifai.
Ground-work, n. Ka'nzo.
Ground, part. Pinsuvoo, (betwixt stones). 2, F'insumoo, ground, (upon a stone).
Grounds, n. Tra'ndis, sediment.
Groundling, n. Prami'jino. (fish.)
Ground-pine, n. Da'mvino.
Ground-pine, (stinking) n. Da'mvino.
Groundsel, n. Ta'nzo. 2, Da'mvo.
Grouse, n. Bre'njoi.
Grout, n. Ba'ntou tra'ndis. 2, specially, Benzoo'tu.
Grow, v. Vra'nsipai.
Growth, n. Vra'nzoo.
Grub, v. Umpo'ntipai, unroot.
Grudge, v. Tro'nsinai. 2, Tra'mpinai, to be reluctant.
Grudge, n. Kre'mboo, malignity. 2, Tri'ntur tronzi.
Gruel, n. Benzoo vondo'tu.
Grumble, v. Gra'nsinai.

G U E

Grummel, n. Bomvino.
Grumous, adj. Kahtus. 2, Frihsu-
 voo, coagulated.
Grunt, v. Kegiñisai.
Grus Balearica, n. Frenjinoi.
Guaiacum, n. Fumvinoi.
Guanch, (see *guach*).
Guaperua, n. Damijo.
Guara Brazileana, n. Trenjinoo.
Guard, n. Vendro.
Guard, (to) v. Pemprivai. 2, Kem-
 pisai. 3, Tohtikrost.
Guard, n. Vomp'roz droñzoz on-
 dro'twitz pembroodi.
Guardian, n. Konzo.
Gudgeon, n. Pemiñino, (fish).
Gudgeon, (figure) Kendis.
Guel, v. Ungrantsai, (untesticle).
Guelding, n. Ungrantusoo pinjoo.
Guerdon, n. Amboo.
Guess, v. Droñsifai, conjecture.
Guest, n. Voñzo.

H A I

Haak, n. Trañjo.
Haberdasher, n. Peboñdri, small
 dealer. 2, specially of hats, &c.
Habergeon, n. Andavus.
Habillments, n. Enzaz.
Habit, n. Ambi. 2, Ambil, infused
 habit. 3, Ambaiz, acquired habits
 of mind. 4, Embooz, acquired
 moral habits. 5, Emboz, tempe-
 rature of the body, clothes, &c.
Habit, n. Pombra, (quality, con-
 dition).
Habitable, adj. Karañsupoo.
Habitation, n. Rañzoo.
Habitual, adj. Ampu.
Habitude, n. Goñdoo.
Hack, v. Dedensivai. 2, Densivai
 flimbus.
Hackney, adj. Dabomprikai.
Had, v. (past tense), Behtipel.
Have, had, shall have, copulatives
 possessive: Om, have; ol, had,
 on, shall have. See Grammar,
 page 101.
Haddock, n. Fañjo.
Haft, n. Tantukoodwes, handled
 part.
Hag, n. U triñtou vrompu biñ-
 zikun.
Haggard, adj. Fra'mpouframpu'rkwi.
Haggis, n. Vrensutoo vañdoi.
Haggle, v. Pomprisai. 2, Entinai,
 to transact commercial business.
 3, Depomprisai.
Hail, n. Buñzo. 2, Tansikai, to
 salute.
Hair, n. Poñdis or poñdai.
Hair cloth, n. Prenza.
Hair lace, n. Venza pinsufodi
 poñdis.

G U L

Gewgaw, n. Bronta'ri.
Guggle, Bigiñsufo imbo.
Guile, v. Ponsisai. 2, Bentisai. 3,
 Pohtripai, govern.
Guild, n. Dondro, corporation.
Guildhall, n. Dondro'tus.
Guile, n. Kañdra.
Guillam, n. Dreñjino.
Guilt, n. Vambro'rit, guiltiness.
Guilty, adj. Vamprou.
Guinea pig, n. Vriñjo.
Gird, v. Glis pinisifai.
Gird, (a) n. Dwatropikiai, twinge.
 2, Tambra, mocking.
Guise, n. Ondis. 2, Pombra, custom.
Gules, n. Fimpou.
Gulf, n. Kinza. 2, Pinza, whirlpool.
Gull, n. Famiñing, miller's thumb.
Gull, n. Tenjino, (bird).
Gull, n. Kooroñdoo gakantrunoo,
 a person apt to be defrauded.
Gull, (to) v. Kañtrinai.

H.

H A N

Hair-brained, adj. Tra'mpa.
Hairy river-weed, n. Droinvo.
Hale, adj. Ra'mpu, healthy, (oppo-
 site of sick).
Hack, v. Breñsinai.
Halberd, n. Tembri.
Halcyon, n. Trenjo, (a bird).
Halcyon, adj. Vruñsus, calm. 2,
 Empu, peaceful.
Haul, v. Kinipai, to pull.
Half, (go-half) v. Boñsinai bañdur,
 to go equal partners.
Half-moon, n. Bendris.
Halibut, n. Bañjinoo.
Halimus, n. Vimvis.
Hall, n. Kanta'dus. 2, Ya'prim be-
 fañzo. 3, Ondro'dus. 4, Dondro'-
 dus, guildhall, townhall.
Hallow, v. Puñtrikai, consecrate.
Halloo, v. Betiñpitai, loudly to
 voice or invoke. 2, Bezimbi
 koñtipai, loudly to name. 3, Be-
 zimbi fahsikai, loudly to address.
Halo, n. Funzi.
Halser, n. Pegiñdra, small cable.
Halt, v. Rentisai penzifotu. 2,
 Preñsipai.
Halter, n. Dreñza freñde'pu triñdo-
 tudwes, cord with loop in the end
 part. 2, Gantrukai bus. 3, Pañda
 pinsuforis.
Ham, n. Blañdi.
Hamlet, n. Panzo'dwis.
Hammer, n. Frenzis.
Hammer, (to) v. Frensisai. 2, Fañ-
 sitai, to stammer.
Hammock, n. Trañsnvoo drañzis.
Hamper, n. Befrenzi.
Hand to hand, v. Kafiñtifai, able to
 touch.

G Y R

Gullet, n. Pañdis.
Gully, n. Peditza.
Gulph, v. Dwadrensitai.
Gum, (of tree) n. Voñdoo.
Gum anima, n. Kuñvinoi.
Gum arabic, n. Fumvinoi.
Gum elemi, n. Tumvinoi.
Gums, n. Klahdoz.
Gummy, adj. Vlimpu.
Gun, n. Vendri.
Gunner, n. Kindri.
Gunpowder, n. Dembri.
Gush, v. Dwadinsinai.
Gust, n. Imba, taste. 2, Kombo,
 the faculty of tasting.
Gust of wind, n. Dwakuñzoi.
Gut, n. Krandis.
Gutwort, n. Frihmvis.
Gutter, n. Vreñdi.
Gutteral, adj. Branti.
Guzzle, v. Befransifai.
Gyrfulcon, n. Fenjoo tenjimoidi.

H A N

Hand, n. Tañdi.
Hand, (at) adj. Pinñou. 2, Tinñou,
 near.
Hand, (in) adj. Bentupoo. 2, Pin-
 tou, present.
Hand, (take in) v. Preñtivai, under-
 take.
Hand, (come to) v. Entivai, even-
 tuate.
Hand, (right hand part) n. Tindo.
Hand, (left hand part) n. Trindo.
Hand, (set one's hand to) v. Bon-
 trisai. 2, Bontifai, assist.
Hand, (under some one's) adj. Bon-
 trusoo dri, signed by some person.
Hands, (lay hands on) v. Pamprifai.
Hands, (to shake) v. Brañsikai.
Handy, adj. Gompou, nimble. 2,
 Gaziñsikai, apt at working.
Handycraft, n. Bomproubas.
Handywork, n. Inzi gwentwai'tu
 tañdiz.
Handle, n. Tantukoo'ri, handed
 thing. 2, Tantukoodwes.
Handle (to) v. Tañtikai. 2, Teñti-
 fai tañdi noo, to feel with the
 hand. 3, Foñtigrost, to cause a
 thing to be an object. 4, Pañsitai
 fe. 5, Intikai fe. 6, Dañsitai fe,
 7, Fransikai, to entertain. 8,
 Ventikai, to use.
Handsel, v. Tontrikai aplin, to sell
 first. 2, Ventikai aplin.
Handsome, adj. Foñtu, decent. 2,
 Vo'mpu, beautiful.
Hang, i. e. be in suspense, v. Broñ-
 sifai, to doubt. 2, Troñsinai, to
 demur. 3, Kroñsinai, waver.
Hanger, n. Pefembri. 2, Prantou
 fembri.

Hang, v. Ga'ntrikai, capitally to punish.
Hang, v. Tra'nsikai, to be in a hanging posture.
Hang down the head, v. Pri'nsifai va'ndo.
Hank, n. Dre'hdis, skein, as, Dre'hdis denza'tu, skein of thread.
Hanker after, v. Po'nsinai.
Happen, v. Plon'sipai. 2, Gro'ntiki, it may be. 3, Entikai, eventuate.
Happy, adj. Pa'mpur.
Happiness, n. Pa'mboo.
Happily, adv. Plon'zur, fortunately.
Harangue, n. Defindi, vulgar oration.
Harbinger, n. Cu'sprentuso^{ro} fentivai en'ziz. 2, Cu'sprentuso^{ro}.
Harbour, n. Franze'kis, place of entertainment. 2, Renze'kis drum-dai'du. 3, Bin'zoi, port.
Hard, adj. Bri'mpu, not fluid. 2, Plim'pus, not yielding to pressure. 3, Kro'ntu, not easy. 4, Tre'mpi, penurious.
Hard to be understood, adj. Tri'nti, obscure.
Hard to be pleased, adj. Dwe'mpa, morose.
Hard-hearted, adj. Bre'mpur. 2, Pra'mpu.
Hardly, adv. Sel, scarcely.
Hard by, adj. Tintou.
Harden, v. Bri'mpikrost. 2, Plim-pigrost. 3, Dro'nsigrost, to make incorrigible.
Hardy, adj. Do'mpa. 2, Go'nsu. 3, Dempur.
Hardy, (fool) adj. Dre'mpur.
Hare, n. Tinjo.
Hare-lipped, adj. On twinsupoo ba'ndi.
Hare's-foot, n. Ba'mvinoi.
Hare's-ear, n. Kra'nva.
Hare, (Sea) n. Ko'hjimo.
Hearken, v. Dwafo'mpitai.
Harlot, n. Pa'ntrumet, fornication female.
Harm, n. Pro'nda.
Harmless, adj. Va'ntrou, innocent. 2, Pa'netrui.
Harmony, n. Timbo.
Harness, n. Ren'za.
Harp, n. Drenze'tus.
Harpy, n. Brompa'ro.
Harrow, n. Finsuto'tus.
Harrow, v. Finsitai.
Harsh (to the senses), Fro'nta. 2, Timpa, austere. 3, Dri'mpi, hoarse. 4, Fri'mpus, rough. 5, Vli'mpu, stiff.
Harsh, (in manners) Dwe'mpa, morose. 2, Pre'mpus, harsh. 3, Gre'mpus, austere.
Hart, n. Tri'njoi.
Hart's tongue, n. Gro'mvoo.
Hartwort, n. Bo'mvi. 2, Bi'mvis, shrub.
Harvest, n. Kri'nzo.

Harvest-time, n. Tu'ndai, autumn.
Hash, n. Ven'sutoo va'ndoi.
Haslet, n. A'ndaiz, inwards.
Hasp, n. Ge'nda, hook.
Hassock, n. Ve'nda, specially of rushes.
Hast, v. A bentipo, thou hast. 2, A o'm, thou hast.
Haste, n. Be'ndo. 2, Bebe'ndo. 3, Kin'doo, soonness.
Hasten, (to) v. Be'ntivai. 2, Bebe'ntivai. 3, Ki'ntipai.
Hasty, adj. Undro'h'sutoo. 2, Un-fentuvoo. 3, Pla'mpa. 4, Ga'ton-suki.
Hat, n. Anti'fus krindo'pn.
Hatch, n. Fa'zo apra'fo. 2, Vi'ndroi.
Hatch, (to) v. Kri'nzoo.
Hatch, v. Fre'ntinai, notch.
Hatchet, v. Densu'otus fa'nzis.
Hate, v. Tro'nsikai.
Have, v. Om; as, au om, I have. 2, Bentipo; as, au bentipo, I have.
Having, adj. On, having. 2, Ben-tupo, having.
Haven, n. Bin'zoi.
Haughty, adj. Fre'mpu.
Haunch, n. Ga'nda.
Haunt, n. Pompra'kis.
Havoc, n. Blembroi.
Haut, (the sloth) n. Fri'njo.
Haws, n. Fro'ndo.
Hawthorn, n. Tri'mvoo.
Haw, (Cumberland) } n. Tri'mvoi.
 i.e. White bean tree, }
Hawk, n. Fen'joo.
Hawkweed, n. Fa'nvoo.
Hawker, n. Debo'ndroi.
Hawser, n. (see halser).
Hay, n. Pen'zis.
Hayward, n. Penzai'fas.
Hazard, n. Tro'ndi.
Hazy, adj. Pru'nsus, or pru'ngai.
Hazlehex, n. De'njoi.
Hazlenut, n. Pu'mvo.
He, pronoun, Wai; as, Wai pinti-pe'lees, he did it. 2, Aid, used as an affix to a verb interrogatively; as, U'meaid? Is he? U'leaid? Was he? U'neaid? Shall he be? I'meaid? Does he? I'leaid? Did he? I'neaid? Shall he do?
Head, n. A'ndo.
Head, (shake the) v. Kra'nsinai.
Head, (give one's self, his) v. Pa'm-pifrast, cause one's self to act freely.
Head, (of a thing) n. Di'ndo. 2, Vo'ndaiz, horns. 3, Pe'nta di'ndo, nail head, i.e. nail top. 4, Po'ndoo fonda'tu. 5, Ki'nzo, headland, promontory. 6, Tri'nza, river-head, fountain.
Heady, adj. Pla'mpa, rash. 2, Kro'mpa, fierce. 3, Gatre'mpou, apt to be drunken. 4, Gatre'mpi-frost, apt to cause drunkenness. 5, Bo'nsus, indignant.

Headlong, adverb, On a'ndo gin-do'spu, having the head towards the forepart. 2, Pla'mpa. 3, Gre'n-ta, direct.
Headstall, n. Ando'bus, head tackle.
Headstrong, adj. Pla'mpa. 2, Kro'm-pa. 3, Ga'fong'sukoo, not apt to be persuaded.
Heal, v. Fo'mpikrost, make sound.
Health, n. Ru'mbi.
Health or sickness, n. Lu'mbi.
Healthy, adj. Ru'mpu. 2, Fro'mpu.
Health, (drinking) n. Tro'nda fran-zifo'tu ponza'zuz fouza'kwiz. 2, To'mboi franzoit'u.
Hear, v. Fo'mpitai.
Hear judicially, v. Ka'ntrifai, to take cognizance. 2, Ka'mprifai, to try the cause.
Hearsay, n. Tri'ndi.
Hear, n. Fa'ndis or fa'ndai.
Hear-burning, n. Pu'mbis.
Heart's-ease, n. Ta'mboo. 2, Bro'm-vis, pansy.
Heart, n. Ti'ndo. 2, Pa'ndis. 3, Do'mbi. 4, Ko'mbi.
Heart, (in) adj. Ko'mpa. 2, De'm-pur.
Heart, (out of) adj. Dro'mpa. 2, Dwe'mpur. 3, Dro'nsu. 4, Fro'nsus, discouraged.
Heart, (sweetheart) n. Fo'nzoi.
Heart, (with all one's) adv. To'mbur, with alacrity, cheerfully.
Heart-burning, n. To'nzi. 2, Tro'nzi. 3, Tri'ntur to'nzi. 4, Tri'ntur tro'nzi.
Heart, (by) adv. To'mbon, memorially, or by the memory.
Hearten, v. Fo'ngisai.
Hearth, n. Ta'nzo.
Heartly, adj. Fa'ntus, pertaining to the heart. 2, Kra'mpa, sincere. 3, Ko'mpur. 4, Dempur.
Heartless, adj. Dro'mpa, weak. 2, Dro'nsu, diffident. 3, Vre'mpa, formal.
Heat, n. Pri'mbi. 2, Tonzi. 3, Po'n-zis or po'nzai, zeal.
Heath, n. Di'mvis, a shrub. 2, Dra'n-zoo, place.
Heathcock, n. Bre'njoi.
Heathen, n. Fu'ntrupro.
Heave, v. Pi'nsipai, lift. 2, Twupin-sipai, endeavour to lift.
Heaven, n. Inzoi.
Heavy, adj. Kri'mpu. 2, Pra'mpi. 3, Fro'mpa. 4, Gro'mpu, lumpish. 5, Ta'nsa, drowsy. 6, Kro'nsu, in a state of grief.
Hecatomb, n. Tu'ndis tu pe'sin in'jiz.
Hectic, adj. A'mpu, habitual. 2, Pu'mboi, hectic fever.
Hedge, n. Embris tondoo'tuz, &c.
Hedgehog, n. Bri'njo.
Hedge trefoil, n. Bre'nvo.
Hedge sparrow, n. Gre'nji.
Heed, v. Pro'nsitai. 2, Fa'mpinai, to be heedful.

Heedfulness, n. Fa'mba.
Heedlessness, n. Fla'mba.
Heel, n. Vrandi.
Heeling of a ship, n. Di'ndris or di'n-drai.
Hegira, (the) n. I bri'ndoo tu Mo-hammed.
Heifer, n. Pu'n'tinur pi'njifet or pi'njifun.
Heigh-ho, interjection, Ho!
Height, n. Ka'ndoi.
Heinous, adj. Bere'mpur, very vicious.
Heir, n. Fompruko'ro.
Held, v. past tense, as, Au ve'tipiel, I held.
Hellebore, (white) n. Po'mvinoo.
Hellebore, (bastard) n. Pro'mvinoo, i. e. heleborine.
Helical, adj. Tre'nti, spiral.
Heliotrope, n. Bro'mvino.
Hell, n. Ri'nzoi.
Helm, n. Tantukoo'dwes timbroi'tu.
Helmet, n. Andovus.
Help, n. Bo'ndoi. 2, Ge'ndi, refreshment. 3, Tre'ndo, remedy.
Help one to a thing, v. Fre'tivai, to furnish.
Helve, n. Ko'ndoo dansu'votu fra'nzis, staff of cutting hammer.
Hem! inter. Hem!
Hem, (to) v. Bre'nsinai, to excrete.
Hem, n. Krindo.
Hem in, v. E'mprisai, environ, surround.
Hemicyle, n. Apra'fo fwendo'tu, a semicircle.
Hemisphere, n. Apra'fo bwendo'tu.
Hemlock, n. Ta'mvi.
Hemlock, (Water-hemlock) n. Tra'mvi.
Hemorrhoid, n. Gru'mbis or grun-bai.
Hemp, n. Ba'mvoo.
Hen, n. Pe'njifet or pe'njifun, female bird.
Henbane, n. Pre'nvinoo.
Hence, adv. Ko'ni: i. e. K, place; o, this; ni, from.
Hence! imperative, Pre'ntisoz ko'ni; or, ko'ni pre'ntisoz.
Forth (go) Pre'ntisoz go'ni, i. e. from this time. G, time; o, this; and ni, from. 2, Pre'ntisoz go'ci, go after this time.
Hepatic, adj. Ba'ntus or ba'ntai.
Herald, n. Ondroofas, degrees officer.
Herb, n. Tinzi.
Herb, according to the leaf, n. Omvi. 2, according to the flower, n. Amvi. 3, according to the seed vessel, n. Emvi.
Herb Christopher, n. Be'mvino.
Herb frankincense of Galen, n. Tra'mvi.
Herb frankincense of Threophrastus, n. Vra'mva.
Herb of grace, n. Te'nyi, rue.

Herb terrible, n. Timvis.
Herb true love, n. Bre'mvino.
Herb two pence, n. Pro'nvis, money-wort.
Herbage, n. Tinze'fis.
Herbal, n. Dre'nzis tinze'fiz.
Herbalist, n. Tinze'vas.
Herd, n. Vrantiri.
Herdsmen, n. Vo'mbroi.
Here, adv. Kotu, in this place: i. e. K, place; o, this; tu, in. 2, Pi'ntou, present: i. e. in presence.
Here and there, adv. Kri'tu, in some places: i. e. K, places; ri'tu, some, (plural); tu, in. 2, Onti'tu indoi.
Hereof, adv. O'tu, of this; o'tu, of those.
Hereafter, adv. Go'ci, after this time: i. e. G, time; o, this; ci, after. 2, Printur, future.
Heredity, n. Fompruko'ri.
Hereditary, adj. Fompruko.
Heretic, n. Pumbro.
Heresy, n. Pumbro'rit.
Heretofore, adv. Go'ci. 2, Plindur.
Hurricane, n. Bekru'nzoi.
Heritage, n. Fompruko'ri.
Hermaphrodite, n. Ponambis.
Hermit, n. Tumbroi.
Hermit-fish, n. Bonjis.
Hernia, n. Gu'mbis.
Hero, n. Geno'mbo. 2, Kran'ndoo.
Heroic, adj. Geno'mpi. 2, Kran'onur.
Heron, n. Te'njinioi.
Heron, (Great-white) n. Ke'njinioi.
Heron, (Little white) n. Kre'njinioi.
Herring, n. Danjo.
Herring (red) n. Flimpu bimpa danjo. 2, Flimpu tu'nsou danjo.
Herring, (white) } Flimpu tru'n-
Herring, (pickled) } sou danjo.
Hearse, n. Anzil dransurdi ra'nzoo. 2, Pre'nzi dransurdi ri'nzoo. 3, Indoi dransurdi ra'nzoo.
Hesitate, v. Bro'nsifai, doubt. 2, Tro'nsinai, to demur.
Heterolite, adj. Ka'ntu.
Heterodox, adj. Umpu'ntri, unauthorodox.
Heterogeneous, adj. Onti'tu oldooz.
Hue, n. Imboi.
Hew, v. De'nsivai ke'nzus, to cut strikingly. 2, De'nsivai flimbus.
Hie, v. imperative, Bebe'ntivoz, hasten!
Hiccup, n. Kre'nzo. 2, v. Ke'nsitai, to hiccup.
Hickwall or Woodpecker, n. Tena'n-joo.
Hide, n. Ta'ndoi.
Hide-bound, n. Um'bi tandoi'tu gyoo'su tinsupo vando'ihu. 2, Tre'mpi.
Hide, (to hide) v. Gre'ntipai. 2, Tinsifai, to cover.
Hideous, adj. Gavro'nsukrost. 2, Bevro'mpu.

Hierarchy, n. Untru pondro'rit.
Hieroglyphic, n. Pu'ntruko' vinza, sacred sculpture. 2, Pu'ntruko' ginza. 3, Gre'ntupoo vinza. 4, Gre'ntupoo gi'nza.
High, adj. Krantou.
High-water, n. Bevri'nza, as opposed to Pevrinza, low water.
High wind, n. Beku'nzoi.
High forehead, n. Bwintou vando.
Highway, n. Ba'ntu dra'nzoi.
High-days, n. Bu'ntra bu'ndaiz, festive days.
High priest, n. Vu'ndroi.
High-minded, adj. Fre'mpu, proud. 2, Twe'mpi, ambitious.
High, (breast-high) adj. or adv. Kantuf'kyu fy'anda, as high as the breast.
Hill, n. Pri'nzo.
Hillock, n. Pe'pri'nzo. 2, Te'nda, protuberance.
Hilt, n. Tande'dwes fembre'tu.
Him, pronoun, Ed. 2, Ur. 3, Ur-kwen, himself.
Hind, n. Tri'njifet, hart. 2, Insi dro'nzo.
Hinder part, n. Gri'ndo.
Hindermost, adj. Gri'nti. 2, Filtur, succeeding.
Hinder, (to) v. Bro'ntifai. 2, Gren-tikai, to trouble. 3, Fre'ntikai, to loose.
Hinge, n. Vanza.
Hint, n. Gi'ndo. 2, Tindi. 3, Pegi'ndo. 4, Petindi. 5, Tri'nti gi'ndo. 6, Tri'nti tindi.
Hip, n. Ka'ndi, thigh.
Hippocampus, n. Bra'njinioi.
Hire, n. Bompruko'ri. 2, Bo'mbri, the act of hiring.
His, pro. Twai. 2, Twaikwen, he, himself, or his self. 3, Twaigwen-kwen, he, his own self.
Hiss, v. Kimpitai, to hiss.
History, n. Tindi, narration.
Hit, v. Okai finton, become contagious. 2, Ke'nsivai, strike. 3, Flo'nzoo.
Hither, adv. Ko'nu: i. e. K, place; o, this; nu, to. 2, Ko'spu: i. e. K, place; o, this; spu, until or unto.
Hithermost, superlative adj. Tin-tufous.
Hither-side, n. Flindoi, the side nearest the person speaking.
Hitherto, adv. Ko'nu, to this place; i. e. K, place; o, this; nu, to. 2, G'onn, to this time: i. e. G, time; o, this; nu, to. 3, Ko'spu, toward this place.
Hive, n. Ponja'tus.
Ho! or *oh!* interjection, Ho!
Hoar-frost, n. Bru'nzo, rime.
Hoary, adj. Pri'mpou krunzo'ti. 2, 2, Pim'pon undimoo'ti. 3, Pim'pon dimba'ti.
Hoarseness, n. Gri'mbo.

H O M

Hob, n. U t'rempa'ro, a rustic person.
Hobby, n. U fensou pepi'njoo. 2, Kw'o'ndoo pinjoo'bru.
Hoble, v. Pre'nsifai prenzur'bi, to run lame-like.
Hobgoblin, n. Vooro'nsuko trontu'ri, a terrifying fictitious thing.
Hock, n. Va'ndi.
Hocus-pocus, n. T'wombroi, a juggler. 2, Twomprou'ri, a trick by a juggler.
Hog, n. Gi'njoi.
Hotch-pot, } Gro'tiri pantitu o'l-
Hodge-podge, } dooz, mixture of
Hodge-pot, } many kinds. 2,
 Va'ndopantitu o'ldooz, aggregate of many kinds.
Hogs'-fish, n. Bra'njoo.
Hogshead, n. Du'ndoo. 2, Ta'vin ku'ndoz, 36 gallons.
Hoise, v. Pi'nsipai.
Hold, v. Ve'ntipai.
Holdfast, v. Be'ventipai.
Hold, v. Ru'ntifai, to contain. 2, Ke'ntifai, comprehend.
Hold-water, (to) v. Ru'ntifai u'ngo.
Hold blameless, v. Go'nsifai va'ntrifi.
Hold a town, v. Ke'ntrifai.
Hold one's peace, v. Ru'mpiti, to be silent.
Hold together, v. Vi'ndur go'ntrivoo, permanently to be leagued.
Hold up, v. Pre'nsivai.
Hold one's breath, v. Fe'ne'sitai.
Hold one's water, v. Ge'ne'sinai.
Hold of ship, n. Kra'ntufous fa'ngo.
Hold, (to lay) } v. Fe'nsivai. 2,
Hold, (take) } Pa'mprifai, arrest.
Hold, (strong) n. E'ndris.
Holder, n. Ve'ntup'o'ro.
Hole, n. Tre'nda, (not through). 2, Pre'ndis, cavity, (not through).
Hole, n. Pre'nda, (through something).
Hole, (hurling) n. Gentupo'kis.
Holy, adj. Fa'mpu.
Holiday, n. Bu'ntra bu'ndis.
Holy Ghost, n. U'ndo.
Holiness, n. Fa'mbi.
Hollyoak, n. Vra'mvino.
Holly tree, n. Vru'mvo.
Holly, (Sea-holly) n. Pra'mvinoi.
Hollow, adj. Pre'ntus. 2, Kle'nti, concave.
Hollow-hearted, adj. Kra'mpa.
Hollow, adj. Pe'ntus, porous.
Holm-oak, n. (see holly-oak).
Holostens, n. Kra'njinoi.
Holothyrius, n. Kro'njino.
Holpen, v. past tense, Bo'ntifel. 2, adj. Bo'ntufoo, helped.
Homage, n. To'ntari, duty. 2, To'nzoi bembetu, acknowledgment of subjection.
Home, n. Ki'ndoi, dwelling place.
Home-bred, adj. Tre'mbun ka'nsupoo.
Home, (hit it) v. Tekinsivai'es. 2, Bekinsivai'es.
Homely, adj. Vra'ntu. 2, Tre'mpa.

H O R

Homeliness, n. Vr'andi. 2, Tre'mba, rusticity.
Homicide, n. Dooransupro'stro bwinze'tu, the killer of a human being.
Homiletical, adj. Re'mpu, social.
Homiletical common virtues, n. E'm-baz.
Homiletical common virtues belonging to superiors, E'mbiz.
Homiletical common virtues belonging to inferiors, E'mbaiz.
Homily, n. Kwuntru'ngri, a preaching thing. 2, specially, To'nsunoo.
Homogenial, adj. Ront'fis. 2, Rontit'fis, of the same kind.
Homonymy, n. Pri'nda, equivocation.
Homonymous, adj. Pri'nda.
Honest, adj. Empur, virtuous. 2, De'mpou, chaste. 3, Va'mpa, of integrity.
Honesty, (a flower) n. Fe'mvis.
Honey, n. Du'ngo.
Honey apple, n.
Honey comb, n. Ponja'tuz.
Honey-dew, n. Du'nsi tru'ngo.
Honey moon, n. Ya'prin ku'ndis vu'n-dra'ci, the first month after marriage.
Honey-suckle, n. Gi'mvoi. 2, Be'mvo, French suckle.
Honey wort, n. Tro'mvino.
Honor, n. Ka'mboi, reputation. 2, Ba'mboi, dignity. 3, Be'ke'mbi, great respect.
Honorable, adj. Gate'mpukoo, apt to be venerated. 2, Gake'mpukoo, apt to be honored. 3, Tro'ntur, noble,—of the nobility.
Honorary, adj. Ke'mpuko.
Hood, n. And'ofus.
Hoodwink, v. Ti'nsifai fy'andoz.
Hoof, n. Bo'ndis.
Hook, n. Ge'nda.
Hook, (by hook or by crook) adv. Pembooti pelboot'wi.
Hooked, adj. Ple'ntutoo.
Hoop, n. Fre'ndi, i. e. ondo'o'tu, vu'n-zoo'tu. 2, Gre'njo, bird.
Hooper, n. Pen'jino, wild swan.
Hooping or hooting, n. T'we'nti ta'ngo, acute exclamation.
Hoard, v. Kre'ntikai, lay up.
Hop, n. Bra'mvoo.
Hopping, n. Benzoo joo a'pin ba'ndi.
Hope, n. Vo'zi.
Hope, (past) adj. Gro'nsu, in a state of despair. 2, Gro'nsuko, despairing. 3, Gro'nsukoo, despaired of. 4, Ba'mbi, the divine grace of hope.
Hopeless, (see past hope).
Horary, adj. Gu'ntus, hourly.
Horehound, (base) n. Fa'mvino.
Horehound, (black) n. Pra'mvino.
Horehound, (white) Vra'mvino.
Hoariness, n. Pro'mvoo.
Horizon, n. Pi'nzis.
Horn, n. Va'ndis.

H O U

Horned owl, n. Kenjoo.
Horn work, n. Be'mbris.
Horn beam, n. Kr'u'mvis.
Hornet, n. Fro'nja.
Horrible, adj. Vro'nsukrast. 2, Vro'nsuko ri be'fro'ndo, fearing some great evil.
Horrid, adj. Bevro'nsukoo, greatly feared.
Horror, n. Bevro'nzi, great fear. 2, Bla'nza vronze'ni, stiffness for fear.
Horse, (to horse a mare) v. Bra'nsufrest pwi'njufun.
Horse, n. Pinjoo. 2, Pin'jifur, male horse. Pwu'tinur pin'jifur, a young male horse.
Horse leech, n. T'wo'ndroi pinjoo'di.
Horse leech, n. Fohjoo.
Horseman, n. Densufo'ro.
Horse soldier, n. Pe'mbro.
Horse hoof, n. To'mvis.
Horsetail, n. Do'mvino.
Horse tongue, n. Dri'mvo.
Horse, (Sea-horse) n. Ti'nji.
Horse radish, n. Be'mva.
Horse mint, (see mint).
Horse shoe, n. Vre'mvo, (herb.)
Hortulane, n. Fri'nja.
Hose, (stockings) n. Ba'ntufus.
Hosier, n. Bo'ndroi ban'ufustuz.
Hospitable, adj. Ve'mpi.
Hospital, n. Panzoi umpu'diz, house for the sick. 2, Panzoi frampon'diz, house for the poor.
Hospitality, n. Ve'mbo.
Hostage, n. Dontruso'o'ro, the pawned person.
Host, n. Vu'mprus fe'nzoo, Eucharistic bread. 2, Pe'ndra, army. 3, To'ngo, opposite to guest.
Hostility, n. Pronza'rit, abstract of enemy.
Hostler, n. Pinjoo'fas, horse officer.
Hostry, n. Pinjoo'tus, stable.
Hot, adj. Pri'mpu. 2, Po'nsus or po'nsai, zealous.
Hot-house, n. Ba'nzoi.
Hotch-potch, n. Vro'ntu gro'ndo, incongruous mixture.
Hovel, n. Pepa'nzoi. 2, Tre'mpa panzoi, 3, Unva'ngutoo panzoi, an unwalled house.
Hovering, n. Fre'nzoo.
Hough, (pronounced hock) Kra'ntufou randis grintitu ba'ndi, lower part of the hind leg.
Howl, v. Bezi'mbi tra'usinai, loudly to weep.
Hound, n. Pwi'nji dontruso' inja'z to'mbo'ti, a dog hunting wild beasts by the smell.
Hound-fish, n. Ka'njoo.
Hound-fish, (spotted) n. Kra'njeo.
Hound's-tongue, n. Kro'mvino.
Hour, n. Gu'ndis or gu'ndai.
Hour-glass, n. Bre'ndis.
House, n. Panzoi.
Housebreaking, n. Ga'mbro.

H U G

House-burning, n. Gāndro.
House, (to) v. Pānsifai.
House, Onzi, family. 3, On'zoi, kindred, related by marriage.
Household, n. Panēnzoi, consisting of the whole family.
Household stuff, n. Anzaiz.
Housekeeping, n. Onsu vōmbra.
House leek, n. Pōmvinoi.
How? interrogative, Vyoo'tu? i. e. in what manner.
How, (assertive), Vyoo'tu: as "you know how I did it.—A bōnsifo vyau'tu pintipē'les" Here vyau is equivalent to vyoo, *what manner*; and au, *I*; according to the following

Table.

Vyau'tu, *how I*; vyā'tu, *how thou*; vyai'tu, *how it*; vyū'tu, *how he*; vyū'tu, *how she*; vyaur'tu, *how we*; vygr'tu, *how ye*; vygr'tu, *how they*.

How then? conj. Vyoo'tu kel, *how therefore?*

How, conj. Joo'tu, as, Jyoo'tu prah-twai'um o'mbi; joi'tu twai'um bēmbōo; *how great is his power, so great is his mercy*.

Howbeit, Nul, although, notwithstanding. 2, Nel, yet, nevertheless.

However, Vyoo'tu'un. Observe, *un* is the sign of universality, and is suffixed to most of the Interrogative and subjunctive nouns:—as, Sloo'un, *whatever*; tyoo'un and twoo'un, *whichever*; dwoo'un, *whomsoever*; kyoo'tuun, *wherever*; kwoo'un, *how much soever*; gyoo'suun, *whenever*; fyoo'un, *whatever kind*; vyoo'tuun, *however*; tyoo'diun, *whyever*; dyoo'puun, *with whatever effect*; cyoo'nuun, *however far*; and jyoo'tuun, *in whatever degree*.

Hue, n. Imboi.

Hue and cry, n. Vōntus tēmbroi, successive pursuit.

Huckle-bone, n. Kra'ndi.

Huckster, n. Debrōndoi, inferior merchant.

Huddle, v. Debi'nsifai. 2, Devi'nsifai, heap together confusedly.

Huffing, n. Vanza.

Hug, v. Vānsikai, embrace.

Huge, adj. Beprantur.

I D E

I, pronoun, au. 2, Au'kwen, myself. 3, Au tau'kwen, I, myself. 4, Au tau'gwen'kwen, I my own self.

Ice, n. Ku'ho.

Idea, n. Tōndoo.

Idi'ntity, n. Rōndō.

H U R

Hagger-mugger, adv. Grōndi gren-du'kwi, mixedly and secretly.

Hull of ship, n. Indroi.

Hulling, n. Vranziso, (ship) lying on one side.

Hulling of corn, n. Tō'ndifo, separating the husks from the seed.

Hulk, n. Anda, trunk.

Hulver, (see holly).

Hum, n. Fra'ntu i'mbo, confused noise. 2, Pōnjas t'imbō, or ponja'kes, bee's voice.

Hum or hm, interjection. This is the sound of M; the lips continuing closed, and the sound passing out at the nose, followed by a pause.

Humane, adj. Kēmpur, benevolent. 2, Dō'nsus, compassionate. 3, Tāmpu, public spirited. 4, Vāmpu, philanthropic. 5, Dēmpa, courteous.

Humble, adj. Fēmpu. 2, Pō'hja, humble bee. 3, Dīmva, humble plant.

Humble, (to) v. Kra'tifrost, to make low. 2, Fēmpikrost, to make humble. 3, Gēmpikrast, make submit.

Humid, adj. Fēmpu.

Humiliation, n. Fēmbikrost, the making humble. 2, Fēmbikraust, the being made humble.

Humiliate, (to) v. Fēmpikrost.

Humiliated (to be) v. Fēmpikraust.

Humming bird, n. Bēnjis.

Humour, n. Fwempuri, a moist thing. 2, O'mba, temper of mind. 3, Twagēmba, effort to be civil and agreeable. 4, Fra'mba, conceitedness.

Humorist, n. Ompa'to, one who indulges his own humour.

Humorous, adj. Gata'nsimost, apt to excite laughter.

Humorsome, adj. Dwe'mpa, morose.

Hundred, n. Pēsin.

Hundred weight, n. Du'nda.

Hundred pounds, n. Pē'sin bru'ndiz.

Hung, v. past tense, Trānsivel. 2, Ga'ntrikel, capially executed by hanging.

Hunger, n. Pānzoi.

Hunt, v. Dōntrifai.

Huntsman, n. Dōndroi.

Hurl, v. Fēnsivai, to cast.

I.

I F

Idiom, n. Vā'nda rindoi'tu, peculiarity of language.

Idiot, n. Pōmpuro.

Idle, adj. n. Blāmpa. 2, Flāmpa, negligent. 3, Ene'ti, not busy. 4, Vāngtu, not pertinent.

If, con. Tool or tul.

H Y S

Hurdle, n. Twinsukoo'ri pantou'pu brantou ko'ndooz, a woven thing with long thin sticks.

Hurlyburly, n. Fra'ndi, confusion.

Hurry, n. Dwato'mbi. 2, Bēndo, dispatch. 3, Bēndo frandē'pu, dispatch with confusion.

Hurt, v. Pōntinai. 2, Pāntinai, injure.

Hurtful, adj. Pōnta. 2, Pānta, injurious. 3, Tyoo fūmpivo, which wounds.

Hurtelberry, n. (see wortleberry.)

Husband, n. Kōnzifur, married male.

Husband (to) v. Tēmpivai, to act frugally.

Husbandry, (good) n. Tēmbis, frugality.

Husbandry, (ill) n. Krendi, squandering.

Husbandman, n. Vōndroi.

Husbandry, n. Inzo, agriculture.

Hush! imperative,—“Usa! rimpj,” be thou silent.

Husk, n. Pōndoi.

Huso, n. Gra'njoo, fish.

Housewife, n. Bōnzitet. 2, Tēmpu-tet, frugal female.

Hut, Pēpahzoi, specially with boughs.

Hutch, n. Fēnzi, box.

Hyacinth, n. Kō'hva.

Hyacinth, (Indian) Bō'mvi.

Hybernal, adj. Tru'ntai or tru'ntus.

Hydra, n. Fa'njis, water serpent.

Hydrography, n. Inza'bas, the science of the watery parts of the earth; such as oceans, seas, bays, &c. &c.

Hyena, n. Plinji.

Hymn, n. Fūmbra.

Hyperbole, n. Grēndo. 2, Gindō'ves.

Hyphen, n. Kri'ndoo.

Hypocondriacism, n. Kru'mbis.

Hypocrisy, n. Kra'mba.

Hypothenuse, n. Fēno'ndoo, line of triangle, opposite the right angle.

Hypothesis, n. Tindis, supposition.

Hypothetic, adj. Tintus, or tintai, suppositive.

Hyssop, n. Dā'mvis.

Hedge, n. Ka'vinoo.

Hysterical, adj. Ta'ntus or ta'ntai, relating to the womb. 2, Tūmbis, disease.

I G N

Idol, n. Grē'nzis or grē'nzai undra'di, image for worship.

Idolatry, n. Undra grenzaituz, genzaitwiz, worship of images or pictures.

Ignoble, adj. Tong'trur, not noble. 2, Bebra'mpou, very mean.

Ignis-fatuus, n. Vu'nzoo.
Ignominy, n. Kra'mbou. 2, Va'ndris, infamation.
Ignorance, n. Pla'mbis, destitute of science. 2, Pro'mboo, destitute of natural understanding. 3, Tra'mbis, want of skill.
Iguana, (*Senembi*) n, Tri'njis.
Island, n. Fri'nzo.
Illiac passion, n. Bru'mbis.
Ill, adj. Fro'nti, evil. 2, Umpu, sick. 3, Tro'mpu, ill at ease. 4, Tome'pu, not indolent, i. e. not free from pain.
Ill-favored, adj. Vro'mpu.
Ill-will, n. Kre'mboo, malignity.
Ill-will, (*with an*) adv. Fro'uzun, adv. of nolleity.
Ill, adv. Fro'ndi. 2, Kro'ndu.
Illation, n. Vri'nda.
Illegal, adj. Pone'tu, not lawful. 2, Pro'ntu, unlawful.
Illegitimate, adj. Pro'ndu pa'nsupoo, unlawfully begotten. 2, Kro'nti, spurious.
Illiberal, adj. Kame'pou, not of repute. 2, Peme'pi, not liberal. 3, Keme'pi, not generous.
Illiterate, adj. Bra'mpus.
Illuminate, v. Impivai.
Illusion, n. Gwe'ntavrostri, a thing causing error. 2, Kwa'ndra, a fraud. 3, Ta'mbra, mocking. 4, Ri'usu fro'ndoo, spiritual appearance.
Illustrate, v. Tintimost, to make plain. 2, Yintintumost, to make plainer.
Illustrious, adj. Timpur, bright. 2, Tomprur, noble. 3, Ba'mpou, of dignity.
Image, n. Gre'nzis,—2, Gre'nzis gi'nsunoo, (painted). 3, Gre'nzis vri'nsunoo, (graven). 3, Gre'nzis vi'nsunoo, (carved). 4, Gre'nzis di'nsunoo, (moulded). 6, Gre'nzis bri'nsunoo, (cast). 7, Gre'nzis, ge'ntur, solid, i. e. a statue.
Imagine, v. Fom'pifai, to fancy. 2, Po'nsifai, to think. 3, Fro'nsitai, to invent.
Inbecility, n. Dro'mbi, weakness.
Imbue, v. Dinsikai, to soak.
Imbibe, v. Fra'nsifai, to drink. 2, Dinsikai, to soak.
Imbue, v. Vro'ntiprest, to cause to be qualified.
Imburse, v. Tuspre'nsikai, to receive into a purse.
Imitate, v. Gre'ntifai.
Immaculate, adj. Bi'mpur, clear.
Immanent, adj. Vintur. 2, Pro'ntus, inherent.
Immanity, n. Bre'mboo, cruelty.
Immaturity, n. Klo'mbi, unripeness.
Immediate, adj. Fa'nta. 2, Tintufous, the nearest. 3, Fri'ntur, the preceding. 4, Fli'ntur, the following.

Immense, adj. Vro'nti, infinite. 2, Bepra'ntur, very great.
Immerse, v. Musu'nsitrost, to put into water. 2, Muse'ntisai, to pass or go into.
Imminent, adj. Beti'ntou, very near. 2, Beki'ntur, very soon.
Immoderate, adj. Tra'ntur, excessive. 2, Kro'mpa, fierce.
Immodest, adj. Dwe'mpi. 2, Tem'e'pi, not modest.
Immortal, adj. Kadra'ne'supo, which cannot die. 2, Tintur, eternal.
Immoveable, adj. Kazene'sukoo, which cannot be moved.
Immunity, n. To'mbra.
Immure, v. Tusva'nsitrost, to cause to be in-walled, or within walls. 2, Tinsifai vanzo'tuz, shut within walls.
Immutable, adj. Kaprene'tupoo, which cannot be altered. 2, Kaprene'tupo, which cannot alter.
Imp, v. Twang'tiprost, to cause to be undecient. 2, To'ntivrost, to perfect. 3, Gentifai, to repair. 4, Pa'ntifrost, to lengthen.
Impair, v. Twa'ntiprost, to mar.
Impale, v. Ka'mprikai.
Impale, v. Emprisai grentou'ti ke'ndiz, to sepeement with vertical lamins.
Impannel, v. Drahtivai ko'ndooz, &c.
Imparity, n. Bal'doo, inequality. 2, Bra'ndo, oddness.
Impark, v. Bra'nsiprost, to cause to be a park.
Impart, v. Bo'nsimost, to cause to be a partaker or partner. 2, Tin'tisai, to communicate by narration.
Impartial, adj. Vrame'pa, not partial.
Impassible, adj. Kadra'ne'tupo, not able to suffer.
Impatience, n. Gre'mboo.
Impeach, v. Tantripai, to accuse.
Impedient, adj. Bro'ntou.
Impediment, n. Brontou'ri.
Impel, v. Fointifai.
Independent, adj. Drustra'nsivai, overhanging.
Impenetrable, adj. Kadra'ne'suvoo, which cannot be pierced.
Impenitence, n. Pra'mbi.
Imperative, adj. Ondaitu pwonze'tu, in the manner of a command.
Imperceptible, adj. Kapome'pufoo, which cannot be perceived.
Imperfect, adj. Tro'nti.
Imperial, adj. Befo'ntur.
Imperiousness, n. Fra'mbis, insolence. 2, Gle'mboo, magisterialness.
Impertinency, n. Bra'nda, i. e. irrelevance.
Impetuous, adj. Gro'ntus.
Impetus, n. Gro'ndis.
Impiety, n. Ra'mbi, gracelessness. 2, Umbroo, atheism. 3, Lu'mbra, profanity.

Implacable, adj. Ka'ziuntong'sukoo, which cannot be unangered. 2, Dre'mban to'nsu, obstinately angry.
Implant, v. Tusvi'nsitai, to plant in.
Implead, v. Tantrifai. 2, A'ntrifai, to bring suit.
Implements, n. An'zaiz.
Imply, v. Kentifai vring'ni, to comprehend by inference.
Implicit, adj. Kentufoo. 2, Gri'ntuvoo, understood.
Implicit faith, n. Fa'mibo vi'ndaipi, faith without proof.
Implore, v. Beto'nsikai, earnestly to entreat. 2, Fe'mbu to'nsikai, humbly to entreat.
Import, v. Tuspe'nsivai, to carry in. 2, Ri'ntifai, to mean.
Import, n. Bo'nda, importance.
Importance, n. Bo'nda.
Importune, v. Beto'nsikai.
Importunate, adj. Bebo'nsu, very desirous. 2, Beto'nsu, urgent in suing.
Impose, v. Juspentipai, to put on. 2, Po'nsikai, to enjoin. 3, Ka'ntrinai, to defraud.
Impossible, adj. Kro'nta.
Impost, n. To'mbri bontrou'juriz tus pe'nsuvoo, tax on goods imported.
Imposthume, n. Vu'mboo, abscess.
Imposture, n. Ka'ndra, fraud. 2, Ka'o'ndra, deception practised under a false or assumed character. 3, Ka'mbra, forgery.
Impotence, n. Ro'mbi, opposite to natural power. 2, Vra'mboi, opposite to acquired power. 3, Kabra'ne'zoi, sexual inability.
Impotent, adj. Kabra'ne'sou, who is without sexual ability. 2, Kabra'ne'suko, incapable of coition.
Impoverish, v. Fra'mpifrost, to make poor.
Impound, v. Ka'ntisai injiz, to imprison beasts.
Imprecate, v. Ko'mprisai.
Impregnable, adj. Kake'ne'tupoo, not able to be taken.
Impregnation, n. Fa'nzoo. 2, Dri'uzi, infusion.
Impress, v. Dra'nsitai.
Impression, n. Pondo'rit or pondo'ireg, efficiency. 2, Rondo'rit or rondo'ireg, effectiveness. 3, Ru'ntus ro'ndoi, lasting effect. 4, Ba'no'ndi, edition. 5, Peto'mboi, slight remembrance. 6, Bo'ndis, sign.
Imprimis, adv. Aplin, firstly.
Imprint, v. Dra'nsitai, print. 2, Pi'dra'nsitai omboo'ju, metaphorically imprint on the mind. 3, Bo'ntigrost, to make a sign.
Improbable, adj. Bipong'ti, not like truth. 2, Kaving'tusoo, not able to be proved. 3, Kavrong'sufoo, not able to be made the object of an opinion, not opinionable.

I N C

Imprisonment, n. Ka'ndris.
Improve, v. Tre'ntipai. 2, Dra'ntipai, to increase. 3, Vra'ntiprost to make better.
Improper, adj. Vra'nta, common. 2, Kro'nti, spurious. 3, Vri'nti, figurative.
Impropiation, n. Fompukoo'ri tu fu'ndrois ra'ntzi, inheritance of priests' revenue.
Improvvidence, n. Fle'mbo.
Imprudence, n. Fla'mbis.
Impudence, n. Dwembo.
Impugn, v. De'ntripai, to fight. 2, Ki'ntisai, to oppose. 3, Bi'ntisai, to object.
Impulse, n. abstract, Fondo'irit or fondo'ireo. 2, Fo'ndoi, the cause impulsive.
Impunity, n. Rame'boo, not being punished, non-punishment.
Impure, adj. Dra'ntu.
Impute, v. Te'ntipai. 2, Bri'ntifai, to predicate, attribute.
In, prep. Too or tu, as to be in, (rest). 2, Moo or mu, into, as to go into, (motion).
Inasmuch as, conj. Stel'kwin, seeing that.
Inability, n. Ro'mbi, impotence.
Inaccessible, adj. Tine'tufoo, not to be neared or approached. 2, Katinet'ufoo, not able to be approached.
Inadmissible, adj. Kafreng'tukoo, not able to be lost, not loseable.
Inamour, (see *enamour*).
Inanimate, adj. Dane'sur, not alive.
Inaugurate, v. Tro'ndus vo'mprimost, solemnly to appoint to an office. 2, Tro'ndus tre'ntinai vumbra'mu, solemnly to receive into an office or class. Abridged, vuno'mprinai.
Inauspicious, adj. Bo'ntuso fra'mboo, which signifies misfortune.
Inbred, adj. Tuspa'nsupoo, in-begotten. 2, Tuspo'ntur, in-being.
Incamp (see *encamp*), Pe'ntisai, to camp.
Incapacitating, n. Ga'mbris.
Incapacity, n. Ro'mbi, impotence.
Incarnate, adj. Va'ntumost, made flesh.
Incendiary, n. Dantruv'o'ro. 2, Twe'mpumo'sturo, a causer of contention.
Incense, n. Tu'ndris.
Incense, v. To'nsikrost, to make angry.
Incentive, n. Fwo'ndoi, motive.
Inceptor, n. Twentu'v'o'ro, a beginner. 2, Kwo'mbroo, a candidate.
Incessant, adj. Vi'ntur, permanent.
Incest, n. Dre'mboi onzoo'kuz, unchastity betwixt blood relations.
Inch, n. Fu'ndoi.
Incohate, adj. Te'ntuvoo, begun.
Incidental, adj. Gro'ntu, contingent.

I N C

Incision, n. Denzis, cutting.
Incite, v. Fo'ntifai, to impel.
Incivility, n. Twe'mba, rusticity.
Inclination, n. Tris ge'ndifrost, to make oblique downwards. 2, Ri'ndo, vergency towards, inclination towards.
Inclination, (disposition) n. Po'nza, inclination of the will. 2, Fo'nti, favor, inclination of the affections.
Include, v. Ke'ntifai, comprehend.
Inclusive, adj. Ke'ntufo ti'ldoz.
Incogitancy, n. Pong'zoi. 2, Fla'mba, heedlessness.
Incombustible, adj. Kazune'supoo, not able to be burnt.
Income, n. Ra'ntzi.
Incommensurable, adj. Kazune'tukoo, not able to be measured. 2, Karume'tukoo, not able to be proportioned.
Inconmodious, adj. Pone'ta, not profitable. 2, Rone'ta, not convenient.
Incommunicable, adj. Kavranet'umaust, not able to be made common. 2, Kabone'sumaust, not able to be made a partner.
Incomparable, adj. Kra'ntupous or whi kra'ntur. 2, Kapane'tukoo, not to be likened. 3, Kabene'tufoo, not to be compared.
Incompatible, adj. Kapene'tufoo, not joinable. 2, Kafine'tupoo, not able to be made simultaneous.
Incompetent, adj. Tang'tur, not sufficient.
Incomprehensible, adj. Kakene'tufoo. 2, Kabone'sufoo, not able to be known. 3, Kabone'sufoo a'ndus, tonditwi, not able to be known wholly or perfectly.
Incongruous, adj. Vro'ntu.
Inconsiderate, adj. Pla'mpa, rash.
Inconsistent, adj. Kafine'tupoo, not able to be made simultaneous.
Inconstancy, n. Dwe'mba.
Incontinent, adj. Dre'mpou, unchaste.
Inconvenient, adv. Beki'ndur.
Inconvenient, adj. Dro'ntu. 2, Ro'nta.
Incorporate, v. Pe'ntifai tw a'pin rinzoo, to join in one body.
Incorporeal, adj. Rine'sur.
Incorrigible, adj. Kadone'susoo, not able to be reformed. 2, Gadron'susoo, apt to be hardened.
Incorruptible, adj. Kafone'pukoo, not able to be made rotten. 2, Kakrone'pukoo, not able to be made to decay. 3, Kakrone'supoo, not destructible.
Incrassate, v. Ba'ntifrost, to cause to be thick.
Increase, v. Dra'ntipai. 2, Pra'ntiprost, to make great. 3, Gra'ntiprost, to intensify. 4, Winpra'ntiprost, to make greater. 5, Wingra'ntiprost, to make more intense. 6, Fra'ntiprost, to make abundant.

I N D

Incredible, adj. Kakone'sufoo, not able to be believed.
Incredulous, adj. Fla'mpi.
Increment, n. Dra'ndoo, increase.
Incroach, v. Ta'ntinai, usurp.
Incubus, n. Fru'mba, nightmare.
Inculcate, v. Dave'ntifai, repeat frequently.
Incumbent, n. Untrufas.
Incumbent, n. Du'ndroi, presbyter. 2, Ko'mprou du'ndroi, parish priest.
Incumbent on, v. Ba'nta nu, pertinent to.
Incurable, adj. Kafone'pukrost, not able to be made sound.
Incur, Fo'ntikrost, to cause to be made an object of (something). 2, Tro'ntikrost, to cause to be endangered.
Incursion, n. Te'ndroo, assault.
Indebted, adj. Dre'ntuni, in a state of debt.
Indecent, adj. Fro'ntu.
Indeclinable, adj. On tyool a'pin tri'ndo, having only one termination.
Indecorum, n. Fronti'ri, indecent thing.
Indeed, adv. Po'ndi, (a tabular) truly. 2, Pil, (a particle) truly. 3, To'ndur, really, as "a really good thing," being a reality, and not fancy.
Indear, (endear) v. To'nsikraist, to be caused to be loved.
Indefatigable, adj. Kagrene'tukoo, not able to be wearied.
Indefinite, adj. Pine'tuni, not distinct. 2, Vong'tuvoo, not bounded. 3, Tine'tunoo, not defined.
Indelible, adj. Kagine'sukoo, which cannot be rubbed out or erased.
Indemnity, n. Ko'nzoo pronda'ni, pundra'ntwi, preservation from hurt or injury.
Indemnify, v. Ko'nsipai pronda'ni pandra'ntwi. 2, Prone'tumost, cause not to be hurt.
Indent, v. Fre'ntimest, to cause to be notched. 2, Kre'ntimest, cause to be dented. 3, Omprisai, to covenant, mutually agree, &c.
Indentures, n. Dro'ntus o'mbraiz, mutual obligations.
Independent, adj. Ta'nta.
Indeterminate, adj. Vro'nti, infinite.
Index, n. Bo'ndis, sign. 2, Dra'ndo.
Indicate, v. Bo'ntisai, signify.
Indiction, n. Indi tu pa'bin pu'ndaiz, the space of twelve years.
Indifferent, adj. Pa'ntur, i. c. Pranet'ur no'twi plantur. 2, Ka'ntur, i. c. Krange'tur no'twi kla'ntur. 3, Ga'ntur, i. c. Grange'tur no'twi gla'ntur. 4, Pon'etu, not unlawful. 5, Ka'mpi, moderate. 6, Pone'sus, not zealous. 7, Gome'pri, not pertaining to party.

I N F

Indigent, adj. Prampou, poor. 2, Tangtur, not sufficient. 3, Brentur, wanting.
Indigestion, n. Bine'zis, non-digestion.
Indignation, n. Bo'nzis.
Indignity, n. Pam'bra. 2, Fempukrest pandra, humiliating injury.
Indirect, adj. Pene'ti, not straight. 2, Krahtu, irregular. 3, Fronti, bad, evil.
Indiscretion, n. Flambis, folly.
Indisposition, n. Rume'pu, not healthy. 2, Pongza, disinclination.
Indissoluble, adj. Kapri'nsufoo, not able to be loosed.
Indistinct, adj. Ping'ta. 2, Frahtu, confused.
Individual, adj. Fanti, singular.
Indivisible, adj. Katane'tusoo, not able to be divided.
Indocile, adj. Gatrone'suto, not apt to learn.
Indocible, adj. Katone'sutoo, not able to be taught.
Indoctrinate, v. To'nsitai, to teach.
Indolence, n. To'mbi.
Indorse, v. Da'nsitai grindo'ju.
Inducement, n. Fontou'ri, impelling thing. 2, Fonsuko'ri, persuading thing.
Induction, n. Ginda.
Indulgence, n. Pem'bis. 2, Dre'mbis, fondness. 3, Ku'ndrois tam'broi, pope's pardon.
Indurate, v. Plimpigrost, to cause to be hard.
Industry, n. Ba'mba, diligence.
Inebriate, v. Tre'mpifrost, to make drunk.
Ineffable, adj. Kapan'e'sutoo, unspeakable.
Inequality, n. Bra'ndoo.
Inestimable, adj. Kazu'ntuloo, not able to be valued.
Inevitable, adj. Kadrene'tusoo, not able to be avoided.
Inexcusable, adj. Kakame'prufoo.
Inexhaustible, adj. Kadrine'sufoo, not able to be emptied.
Inerorable, adj. Katone'sukoo, not able to be entreated. 2, Kapone'sukoo, not able to be persuaded.
Inexperience, n. Kra'mbis.
Inexpiable, adj. Kavane'trufoo, not able to be made innocent. 2, Katame'prufoo, which cannot be pardoned. 3, Kadane'trufoo, which cannot be absolved.
Inexplicable, adj. Kating'tuvrost, which cannot be made plain.
Inextricable, adj. Kafrine'sufoo, which cannot be disentangled.
Infallible, adj. Kagine'tuvo, which cannot err.
Infamation, n. Va'ndris.
Infamy, n. Kra'mboi.
Infancy, n. Pu'ndinoo.

I N I

Infantry, n. Pendro'vis, the kind of footmen.
Infatuate, v. Flampigrost, to make foolish.
Infect, v. Pu'upivai.
Infeoff, v. Po'ntrikai, assign. 2, Po'mpikai, entrust, deposit.
Infer, v. Vrintinai.
Inference, n. Vri'nda.
Inferiority, n. Bla'ndoo.
Inferiors of family relationship, n. Ro'nzo.
Infernal, adj. Ri'nson.
Infertile, adj. Tro'mpus, barren.
Infest, v. Tre'ntikai, to trouble.
Infidel, Kadj. rampukro, unbelieving person.
Infidelity, n. Kra'mbi. 2, Kro'nzoi, disbelief.
Infinite, adj. Vronti.
Infirm, adj. Dro'mpu, weak.
Inflix, v. Tusvri'impigrost, to cause to be firm in. 2, Tuspe'ntiprost, to cause to be put in.
Inflame, v. Pu'nsiprost, to cause to flame. 2, Vla'ntiprost, to cause to be made worse.
Inflammation, n. Krum'boo.
Inflate, v. U'mpivai kunzo'iti, swell with wind.
Inflation, n. Bru'mboo.
Inflexibility, adj. Kadri'nsupoo, not able to be bent. 2, Gadri'nsupoo, not apt to bend. 3, Vli'mpu, stiff. 4, Da'mba, constancy. 5, Dra'mba, obstinacy.
Inflict, v. Ontifai, to cause (as to inflict) pain or disgrace. 2, Ta'ntirifai, to execute.
Influence, n. Pondoi'rit, efficiency. 2, Ombi, power. 3, Po'nzi, persuasion. 4, Fo'ndoi, impulse.
Infold, v. Tusbinsikai, to fold in.
Inforce, v. Tro'nsinai, to co-act.
Inform, v. Ga'nsitai, to tell. 2, To'nsitai, to teach. 3, Ta'ntripai, to accuse.
Infringe, v. Vre'ntivai, to violate.
Infuse, v. Dri'nsikai, to steep. 2, Vro'nsipai, to inspire. 3, Ambi, infused habit.
Ingerminate, (see inculcate).
Ingenious, adj. Tefom'boi. 2, Fro'nsi, inventive.
Ingenuous, adj. Po'mpa.
Inglorious, adj. Kame'pufoo, not reputed.
Ingot, n. Ka'ndis, specially of metal.
Ingraft, v. Di'nsitai.
Ingratiate, v. Fo'nsikrest, to cause to be favored.
Ingratitude, n. Vre'mboo.
Ingredient, n. Go'nti ra'ndis, simple part. 2, Ra'ndis, part.
Ingress, n. Muspre'ndis, into-going. 2, Go'mbra tu muspre'ndis, the leave to go in.
Ingulf, v. Plin'sinai.
Inhabit, v. Ra'nsipai, to dwell.

I N Q

Ingross, v. Teda'nsitai, to write perfectly. 2, To'mprikai andis, to buy the whole.
Inherent, adj. Tuspo'ntur, in being. 2, Pro'ntus, adjunctive.
Inherit, v. Fo'mprikai.
Inhesion, n. Tuspo'ndoo. 2, Fondai'rit, adjunctiveness.
Inhibit, v. Pro'nsikai. 2, Fro'ntifai, to prohibit.
Inhospitable, adj. Vre'mpi.
Inhuman, adj. Bine'sur. 2, Bisbi'n-sur, contra-human. 2, Bre'mpur, cruel.
Inject, v. Musfe'nsivai. 2, Musfe'nsivai vrinzo'iti.
Inimitable, adj. Kagrene'tufoo, not able to be imitated.
Iniquity, n. Fe'mboo. 2, Fra'mbi, unholiness.
Initiate, v. Te'ntivai. 2, Tre'ntinai, to receive.
Injudiciousness, n. Fro'mboo.
Injunction, n. Pon'zi, command.
Injury, n. Pa'ndra.
Injustice, n. Pel'boo.
Ink, n. Vre'nzis.
Inkhorn, n. Kave'nsuvoo vrenza'idus, portable ink vessel.
Inkling, n. Pwetron'zoi, an imperfect discovery. 2, Pwet'indi, an imperfect narrative. 3, Pwegin'oo, an imperfect expression.
Inlay, v. Tuspe'ntipai. 2, Te'ntur va'ndi, superficial ornamentation.
Inmate, n. Bla'ntur ran'supo'ro, subordinate.
Inmost, adj. Vintutous, most inward.
Inn, n. Vra'nta vonzo'kis, common host place.
Innkeeper, n. U vra'nta vonzo. a common host.
Innate, adj. Tusta'nsupoo, inborn.
Innavigable, adj. Kadrene'sufoo, not able to be sailed.
Inner, adj. Vinti.
Innocent, adj. Va'ntrou. 2, Pron'e'ta, not hurtful. 3, Pane'tra, not injurious.
Innocent, n. Prompu'ro, idiotical person. 2, Puntri'nupro, infant person.
Innovate, v. Po'ntifai, tri tintur, to make something new. 2, Tenti'fai poo'mbra, to begin a custom.
Innoxious, adj. Pone'tra. 2, Pane'tra, not injurious.
Innumerable, adj. Karu'ntupoo, which cannot be numbered.
Inoculate, v. Dwins'itai, to infect by inserting infectious matter. 2, Dri'nsitai, joining a part of a plant to the branch of another.
Inordinate, adj. Fronti, bad. 2, Ka'ntu, irregular.
Inquest, n. Ka'mbroi, judicial enquiry. 2, Pla'ndra, jury.
Inquisition, n. Fo'nzoi. 2, Ka'mbroi, trial. 3, Fre'ntinai, to demand.

Inquire, v. Fò'nsifai.
Inroad, n. Tèndripò fondro, assaulting a country.
Insatiable, adj. Katame'puvrost, that cannot be made content.
Inscribe, v. Jusda'usitai, to write upon.
Inscription, n. U vrinsunoo'ri, an engraved thing.
Inscrutable, adj. Kafrone'sufoo.
Insect, n. Pezo'nji, little exanguinous animal.
Insensible, adj. Kapome'putoo, not able to be perceived. 2, Kabome'putoo, not able to be felt.
Inseparable, adj. Kaprene'tufoo, not able to be separated.
Insert, v. Tusva'ntisai, to add in. 2, Tuspe'ntipai, to put in.
Inside, n. V'indo.
Insidious, adj. Tèntur.
Insight, n. Muspo'mbito. 2, Muspo'mbo.
Insinuate, v. Musvre'nsipai, to wriggle in. 2, Dre'mpinai, to fawn, crouch, flatter.
Insipid, adj. Kakoine'putoo, not able to be tasted.
Insist, v. Jusre'ntisai, to stay upon.
Insociable, adj. Rempa, uncivilized. 2, Bisom'pri, anti-social.
Insolent, adj. Gre'mpi. 2, Fre'mpus, opposite to condescending.
Insoluble, adj. Kafine'sufoo, not able to be dissolved.
In so much, conj. F'ilkwin, so that.
Inspection, n. F'andito, eying, looking at. 2, Pombito, seeing.
Inspiration of God, n. Vron'zoo.
Install, v. Tro'ndus go'mprinai muspre'ntisai. 2, Pu'ntrikai, to consecrate.
Instance, n. Gri'nda. 2, To'ndoi, precedent.
Instance, n. Gra'ntur to'zì, intense intreaty.
Instant, n. R'indoo. 2, T'intou, near.
Instantly, adv. Bek'indur. 2, Be-ba'mbun, very diligently.
Instep, n. Kre'ndo va'ntutu ra'ndi, the convexity of the foot joint.
Instigation, n. Fò'ndoi, impulse.
Instil, v. Muspu'nsitai, to drop into.
Instauration, n. Ret'indiprost, the causing to be new again. 2, Retra'ndipo, remending. 3, Tèndifo, repairing.
Instinct, n. Do'nti vro'ndoo. 2, Do'nti ra'mbi, natural disposition. 3, Do'nti fò'ndoi, natural impulse.
Institute, v. Untr'isai, to institute.
Institutes, n. Po'nziz, commands. 2, Undraiz, institutions. 3, Po'nzaz, decrees. 4, To'nbra, edict. 5, Undraiz, religious institutions.
Instructions, n. Do'nsuso po'nziz, rective precepts.
Instruction, n. Bo'nzifrost, causing to know. 2, To'nsitai, to teach.

Instrument, n. Pro'ndoi. 2, A'mboiz, instrument of virtue. 3, Pen'zis, mechanical instrument. 4, Dre'n-sutus, musical instrument. 5, O'ndris, written instrument. 6, Vronta'ro, substitute. 7, Tus, (transcendental).
Insufficient, adj. Tane'tur. 2, Tw'an-tur, deficient.
Insular, adj. Fri'nsi, pertaining to an island.
Insult, v. Pa'mprimai. 2, Fre'mpisai, to act with insolence.
Insuperable, adj. Kapeme'prufoo, which cannot be overcome.
Insupportable, adj. Kaprene'sufoo, which cannot be supported.
Insurrection, n. Ta'mbro, sedition. 2i Tata'andro, incipient rebellion.
Integer, n. Wanta'iri, a whole thing. 2, Wantus ru'ndoo. 3, P'indoi, an integral word.
Integral, adj. A'ntus.
Integrity, n. Va'mba.
Intellect, n. Po'mboo.
Intelligence, n. Pa'mbis, science. 2, T'indi, narration, specially private.
Intemperance, n. Pre'mboi. 2, Tra'ndoo, excess.
Intend, v. To'nsinai, to purpose. 2, Gra'ntiprost, to make intense.
Intensity, n. Gra'ndoo.
Intent, n. To'nza, purpose. 2, Vo'ndoi, end, object.
Intercallation, n. Kuspe'ndis, putting between.
Intercede, v. Vro'ntisai, mediate.
Intercept, v. Kusre'ntigrost, to stop between. 2, Kusbro'ntifai, to impede betwixt. 3, Bro'ntifai tuspe'ndis, to impede in coming. 4, Tus ke'ntipai, to take in coming.
Intercession, n. Vo'ntisai.
Interchangeable, adj. Dro'ntus, reciprocal.
Intercourse, n. E'ndi, commerce.
Intercurrent, adj. Kusent'isai, passing betwixt.
Interdict, v. Pro'nsikai.
Interest, n. Ba'nda, pertinence. 2, Bo'mbri runda'tu, rent of money.
Interest, v. Ba'ntini, to be pertinent. 2, Po'ntini, to be profitable. 3, Fre'ntinai pro'uzo, to demand attention.
Interfere, v. Kuspe'ntisai.
Interjacent, adj. Kusdra'nsus, lying betwixt.
Interjection, n. Dr'indoi.
Interim, n. Kusin'di, the space between.
Interior, n. V'indo.
Interlace, v. Gro'ntivai, to mix. 2, Ge'nsitai, to stratify. 3, Kuspe'ntipai, to put betwixt.
Interlard, v. Kuspe'ntipai.
Interline, v. Kuspe'ntipai, to put betwixt lines. 2, Ge'nsitai, to stratify.

Interleave, v. Kuske'ntikai, to put one lamin betwixt two others.
Interlocution, n. Kusin'doi, the placing one thing betwixt two others.
Interlocutory, adj. Ino'ntu, dialogical, in the form of dialogue.
Interloper, n. Kuspe'ndis, coming between, specially between the buyer and seller.
Interlude, n. Kustwo'mbroi, an interplay.
Intermeddle, v. Kusgro'ntivai, to internix, specially betwixt the parts of business.
Intermediate, adj. T'inti, middle. 2, Vro'ntisai, to act as mediator.
Intermingle, v. Kusgro'ntivai.
Intermit, v. Dr'intifrest, to cause to be discontinued.
Internal, adj. V'inti.
Interpolate, v. Kuspe'ntipai, to put between.
Interpose, v. Kuspe'ntipai. 2, Vro'ntisai.
Interpretation, n. K'indi.
Interpunction, n. K'indoo.
Inter, v. Tu'ntrinai, to bury.
Interregnum, n. Kusfo'ndrooz, the time betwixt two successive kings.
Interrogation, n. P'indis, question.
Interrogatory, n. Pintusoo'ri, the questioned thing.
Interrupt, v. Dr'intifrest, to cause to be discontinued. 2, Bro'ntifai, to hinder.
Intersection, n. Fre'ndoi.
Interval, n. Kusin'di, the space betwixt.
Intervene, v. Kuspe'ntisai. 2, Kuspo'ntipai, to be betwixt.
Intestate, adj. Dyoo dra'nsipo fondri-kilpi, who dies without bequest.
Intestine, adj. V'inti, internal.
Intimate, v. Pegansitai, slightly to tell. 2, Pegintivai, to express a little. 3, Tr'inti g'intivai, obscurely to express.
Intimate, n. Pwo'nza, a friend.
Into, prep. Moo or mu.
Into, adv. Mus.
Intolerable, adj. Kadrone'tupoo, not able to be suffered. 2, Kagome'prunoo, not able to be permitted.
Intoxicate, v. Tre'mpifrost, cause to be drunk.
Intractable, adj. Pro'mpa, disengenuous. 2, Pipre'nti, metaphorically crooked, perverse.
Intricate, adj. Fri'nsufoo, tangled. 2, Kro'ntu, difficult.
Intrigue, n. Dro'ntus grentur'kwi pendoz, mutual and secret designs.
Intrinsic, adj. V'inti, internal.
Introduction, n. Tuspe'ndis, bringing in. 2, D'indi, prologue.
Intrude, Tuskr'ntisai, to thrust in.

I N V

Intuition, n. Po'mbito, seeing. 2, Do'ndoo pombito'tu, the act of seeing. 3, (Falter), bel pinta po'nzoi fwondoo'fi, the mere, but distinct thought of a thing.
Inrade, v. Te'ntripai, to assault. 2, Ta'ntinai, to usurp.
Invalid, adj. Dro'mpu, weak. 2, Ro'mpu, powerless. 3, Tontra'pi, o'mbi, without legal force.
Invective, n. Tantra'ri, a reviling thing.
Inveigle, v. Bo'nsikai to allure. 2, Debo'nsikai, injuriously to allure.
Invenomed, part. Bampru'koo, poisoned.
Inventing, n. Fro'nzo.
Inventory, n. Dro'ndō, catalogue.
Invert, v. Ga'nsivai, to turn. 2, Drintisai, to retort.
Invest, v. Tro'ndus vo'ntumest, solemnly to cause to be authorized. 2, Tro'ndus vo'imprumost, solemnly to cause to be official; (or an officer).
Investigation, n. Fo'nzoi.
Inveterate, adj. Bu'ntinur, old.
Invincible, adj. Kapeme'prufoo, not able to be vanquished.
Inviolable, adj. Kavrene'tuvoo, not able to be violated.
Invisible, adj. Kapome'putoo, unable to be seen.
Invite, v. Pa'nsikai.
Inundation, n. Drusdi'nza, overflowing.
Involve, v. Ke'ntifai, comprehend. 2, Fri'nsifai, to entangle.
Involuntary, adj. Kome'puvoo, unwilling.

J A D

Jabber, v. Detrimpitai, to articulate imperfectly. 2, Depa'nsitai, to speak imperfectly.
Jacinth, (see Hyacinth).
Jack, n. Klantu'rpo, a sorry person. 2, Klantu'rped, a sorry male person.
Jackanapes, (see ape).
Jackdaw, (see Daw).
Jack, n. Pa'njing, pike.
Jack o' lantern, n. Vu'nzoo.
Jack of ship, n. Timbro.
Jack, (leathern) n. Fe'nsa be'nzi, leather pot.
Jack, (to turn spit) n. Binsupo'dwus tenzo'di, vertiginating machine for roasting.
Jacket, Pwa'ntou vlimpai'fus anda'di, short loose vest for the trunk.
Jade, n. Klantu'rpet, sorry female. 2, Depinjo, a sorry horse.

I R R

Invoke, v. Fa'nsikai kondoo'ti. 2, Pu'ntinai, to pray. 3, Fu'mprinai, to petition.
Invulnerable, adj. Kafume'puvoo, which cannot be wounded.
Inward, adj. Vi'nti, internal.
Inwards, n. A'ndaiz.
Irascible, adj. Ga'to'nsiki, apt to be angry.
Ire, n. To'nsi.
Iris, n. Vo'mva. 2, Tro'mvi.
Irksome, adj. Bedro'usa, very displeasing. 2, Bebro'nsu, very repugnant.
Iron, n. Vu'nzoo.
Ironmonger, n. Danvu'nsur, a merchant for iron.
Ironwort, n. Fra'hvinoo.
Irony, n. Gri'ndoo.
Irradiation, n. Timbivrost, the making bright.
Irrational, adj. Ro'mpur.
Irreconcilable, adj. Re'kapone'sunoo, not able to be re-friended.
Irrefragible, adj. Kafrene'tusoo, not able to be denied. 2, Kadine'suvoo, not able to be confuted.
Irregularity, n. Kra'ndi.
Irreligious, adj. Umprur, atheistical.
Irreparable, adj. Katene'tufoo. 2, Kadrene'tufoo, not able to be compensated. 3, Katane'tupoo, not able to be mended.
Irremissible, adj. Katame'prufoo, not forgivable.
Irresolute, adj. Kro'nsa.
Irrevocable, adj. Re'kapene'utkoo, not able to be obtained again. 2, Dro'katime'pitoo, not able to be called back.

J.

J A R

Jackall, n. Kinji.
Jag, v. Fre'ntinai, to notch.
Jagged, adj. Fre'ntumoo. 2, Vre'nsuvoo, torn.
Jaguraca, n. Ga'nji, fish.
Jay, n. Gre'njoo.
Ja'il, n. Kantruso'kis.
Jailor, n. Vambroo, marshall. 2, Kantraifas.
Jakes, n. Tre'nsung'dus.
Jakes farmer, n. Trenza'das, dung merchant. 2, Trenza'tas, the nightman, the emptying mechanic of jakes.
Jamb, n. Ki'nti ba'nzo, side column.
Jangle, v. Tri'mpitai. 2, Twe'mpinai, to act contentiously.
January, n. Kuno'ndis.
Jur, n. U ri'nsa be'ni venzo'di, an earthen pot for oil. 2, Fri'mbo, jarring. 3, Twe'mba, contention.

I T I

Irreverence, n. Tre'mbi.
Irritate, v. Fe'ntripai. 2, Fo'ntifai, to excite.
Irruption, n. Kro'ntu muse'ndis, violent passing into.
Is, copula, Um, present tense.
 Table.
 Au um, I am. Au ul, I was.
 Au un, I shall be.
Ischury, n. Kagene'zino, the inability to make water.
Icele, n. Kwu'nsutoo pu'nzo, a frozen drop.
Isinglass, n. Bu'njoi.
Issue, v. Misprentisai, to go out. 2, Pedi'nsinai, to flow in a small stream. 3, Ve'imprapai or vai, to sally.
Issue, n. Dwinfro'nzoo, aggregate of children. 2, Dwinpro'nzoo, aggregate of descendants. 2, E'ndi, event.
Isthmus, n. Binzo.
It, pronoun, Ai, absolute; Es, it, dependent.
Itself, pronoun, Ai'kwen, absolute. 2, Es'kwen, itself, dependent. 3, Ai tai'kwen, it itself. 4, Ai tai'gwen'kwen, it, its own self.
Itch, n. Fumbo, disease.
Itch, v. Va'nsifai.
Item, n. Ventunoo'ri, the reckoned thing. 2, Vantusoo'ri, the added thing. 3, Pekro'nzi, a little warning. 4, Petindi, little narrative. 5, Pegindo, little expression.
Iterate, v. Ventifai, to repeat.
Itinerant, adj. Te'ntuso.
Itinerary, adj. Te'ntus.
Ition, n. E'ndis, passing.

J E S

Jargon, n. Kapome'puvoo rindi, unintelligible language.
Jasmine, (see Jessamine).
Jasper, n. Tu'njoi.
Javelin, n. Be'ndro, dart.
Jaundice, n. Fru'mbis.
Jaunt, v. Tre'ntisai, wander.
Jaw, n. Ta'ndo.
Jealousy, n. Tro'nzis.
Jet, n. Tu'njis.
Jeer, v. Tamprinai.
Jejeune, adj. Brentur, wanting. 2, Drinsou, empty.
Jelly, n. Bre'nzoo.
Jennet, n. U Spa'nis go'mpu pinjoo, a Spanish nimble horse.
Jeopardy, n. Kro'ndi, danger.
Jerk, v. Dwaze'nsikai, suddenly to move. 2, Fa'ntisai, to whip.
Jerkin, n. Anda'fus or fusa'nda.
Jessamine, n. Tim'vi.

J O I

Jessamine, (yellow) n. Tinvoi.
Jesses, n. Va'ntu pinsuforiz fenjoo'-diz, foot bonds for hawks.
Jest, n. Tame'bo.
Jest, (to) v. Tame'pitai.
Jesuit's powder, n. Tu'mvinoo.
Jet, n. Tu'njis.
Jew, n. Tu'ntrupro, (re signifies person).
Jewel, n. Unjo, gem. 2, Pezu'nji, precious thing, a metaphorical gem.
Jewry, n. Ransupo'kis tuntrupro'diz, dwelling place for Jews.
Jig, v. Fwo'mpa be'zi, a sprightly dance.
Jingle, v. Pefimpitai.
Job, n. Pezi'ni, a little operation or business. 2, Pwekre'sivai, a small knocking.
Job's tears, n. Dro'mvo.
Jocular, adj. Tempa, urbane.
Jocund, adj. Ko'nsu. 2, Tempa, urbane.
Jog, v. Tre'sivai, to shake. 2, Dwat're'sivai, impetuously to shake. 3, Vo'ntus fo'ndoi, successive impulses.
Jogging, (be) v. imperative, Nis pre'ntisoz! go away!
John's wort, (St. John's wort) n. De'mvi.
John's bread, (St. John's bread) (Carob) n. Pu'mvis or Pu'mvai.
John, (Poor John) (Haak) n. Tra'njo.
Join, v. Pentifai. 2, Tintifrost, to cause to be near. 3, Fintifrost, to cause to touch. 4, Dintifrost, to cause to be continuous. 5, Fongsimost, to cause to be companions. 6, Bo'nsimost, to cause to be partners. 7, Gon'trivai, to league together.
Joiner, n. Insa'tas rontu'rtu a'nzaiz, fabrilie mechanic of wooden utensils.
Joint, n. Pentufoo'ri. 2, Tye'l, together, i. e. jointly. 3, Ra'ndi, joint.
Joint, (out of) adj. Ump'e'nsufoo, i. e. unjoined.

K E E

Kalend, n. A'prin bu'ndis kyu'ndai'tu, the first day of the month.
Katkin, (Catkin) n. Pro'ndoi.
Kedger, n. Pe'i'ndro.
Keel, n. Pi'ndroi.
 2, Fri'mpa, acrimonious. 3, Gra'n-tur, intense.
Keep in a proper state, v. onsi'Kpai, to preserve. 2, Ko'nsisai, to maintain.
Keep at the same quantity, v. Ta'n-tipai.

J U G

Jointure, n. Bohzifuns ra'hzi, the widow's revenue.
Jole, n. A'ndo, the head, specially the cheek.
Jolly, adj. Ko'ni.
Jolt, v. Dwaze'nsikai, to move suddenly or impetuously. 2, E'nsikai bize'nzur, to move like leaping.
Jot, n. Pe'ndoo. 2, Pwefo'ndoo, a little thing.
Jocial, adj. Ko'nsu.
Journal, n. Tim'o'ndi, narrative of daily things.
Journey, n. Te'ndis, travel.
Journeyman, n. Bomprukoo'tas, hired mechanic. 2, Bomprukoo'-das, (hired salesman). 3, Blantur dro'nzo, subordinate servant.
Joy, n. Ko'ni.
Joy for the good of others, n. Vo'nzis.
Joy for the evil of others, n. Do'nzis.
Joy for the good of any one, (to express) v. Vo'nsivai, i. e. to congratulate any one.
Jubilee, n. Bun'tra pu'ndis, festive year. 2, Bek'o'ni, excessive mirth.
Jucca, n. Kro'mvi.
Judaism, n. Tu'ndroo.
Judas tree, n. Tu'mvis.
Judge, n. Pa'ndroo.
Judgment, n. Fo'mboo, the faculty of judging. 2, Vro'nzoi, opinion. 3, Antru'ri, judicial thing. 4, Ba'mbroi, sentence.
Judgment of God, n. Ra'mbi Unde'ni, punishment from God. 6, Tro'n-zoo, cursing.
Judicatory, n. Antru'kis, the court or judicatory place.
Judicial relation, n. A'ndri.
Judicial persons, n. A'ndrooz.
Judicial proceedings, n. A'ndroiz.
Judicious, adj. Tefo'mpur, of perfect judgment.
Jug, n. Bwe'ni frantou'tu pa'nda, a pot of narrow neck.
Jugament, n. Ta'nzis.
Juggle, v. Ta'mpritai.

K.

K E G

Keep out of evil, v. Bo'nsipai, to deliver. 2, Pemprifai or vai, to defend.
Keep dry, v. Vintipai fimpu, to continue dry. 2, Vintipai pimpu, to continue warm.
Keeper, n. Bentuko'fas, keeping officer. 2, Pemprafo'ro, defender. 3, Kempuso'ro, protector. 4, Bran'zoofas, the park officer.
Keen, adj. Gade'suvu, apt to cut.
Keg, n. Pet'e'ni, small barrel.

J U V

Juggler, n. Ta'mbro.
Jugular, adj. Ba'nti.
Juice, n. Do'ndoo.
Jujube, (common) n. Vu'mvoi.
Jujube, (white) n. Vru'mvoi.
Julap, n. Plimpuvrost ka'franesu-foo'ri, cooling potion, i. e. drinkable thing.
July, n. Kunoldis.
Julis, n. Tra'nji.
Jumble, adj. Fra'ntu, confused.
Jump, v. Dwabe'nsivai, impetuously to leap.
Junto, n. To'ndro, faction.
Juncture, n. Pin'tur Ko'ndis fondoo'-tuz, the present state of things.
June, n. Kunt'ndis.
Juniper, n. Di'mvo.
Junket, n. Gre'ntur pe'nzoi, secret feasting.
Jupiter, n. Kri'nzoi.
Jury, n. Pa'fin pa'ndrooz pondot'u kontrusoo'turiz, twelve judges of the truth of sworn things.
Jurisdiction, n. Pandroo'kis, judges' place. 2, Pombroo'kis, magistrates' place.
Just, adj. Pempur. 2, To'nti.
Just temper, n. Ga'ndoo.
Just so, adv. Tevrot'u, perfectly in that manner.
Justice, n. Pe'mboo.
Justice of peace, n. Po'ndroo magistrate. 2, Ko'ntri po'ndroo, county magistrate. 3, Tampe'mboo, officer of justice.
Justify, v. Ge'ntipai pe'mpivi, shew to be just. 2, Ge'ntipai va'ntrifi, to shew to be innocent. 3, Fintisai pe'mpivi, declare to be just. 4, Fintisai va'ntrifi, affirm to be innocent.
Justle, or *Jostle*, v. Bispre'nsifai, to run against. 2, Kri'nsipai, to thrust. 3, Dwakri'nsipai, impetuously to push.
Jut out, v. Tintifrost, to cause to be protuberant.
Juvenile, adj. Tu'ntinur.

K E N

Kell, (caul) n. Vra'ndis.
Kembowing the arms, n. Da'za.
Ken, v. Pempitai, to see.
Kennel, n. Prinje'tus, dog's house. 2, Pinjo'dwis, pack or aggregate of dogs.
Kennel, n. Tra'nzoi, drain. 2, Vre'ndi drantudiriz, gutter for filthy things.
Kern, n. Twempa'ro, rustic person.
Kernel, (fruit) n. Vro'ndoo. 2, Dra'ndoi, glandule.

K I N

- Kestrel*, n. *Frensupo* f'enjoo, hovering hawk.
Ketch, n. *Fimbroo*.
Kettle, n. *Venzi*.
Key, (*i. e. fruit*) n. *Kron'do*.
Key, (*of door*) n. *Kren'za*.
Key, (*of music*) n. *Kanta* bi'mbo, principal note.
Kibe, n. *Dumbo*, chilblain.
Kick, v. *Kensivai* vande'ti, to strike with the foot. 2, *Kensivai* vrande'ti, strike with the heel.
Kid, n. *Trinjoitwes*, the young of goat.
Kidney, n. *Dandis*.
Kiln, n. *Vra'nsutoo* unzoo'kis, arched fire place.
Kill, v. *Dra'nsiprast*, to cause to die.
Kilderkin, n. *Pente'nzi*, a little barrel.
Kin or *Kindred*, n. *Onzooz*, relations of consanguinity. 2, *Onzoiz*, relations of affinity.
Kine, n. *Pinjo*.
King, n. *Fondroo*, monarch.
Kind, (*generally*) n. *Oldoo*. 2, *On-doo*, genus. 3, *Rondoo*, species.
Kind, (*out of*) n. *Frontuvou*, ta'kyu po'nzooz, worse than it's ancestors. 2, *Frontuvou* ai'kyu po'ntipil, gro'eu, worse than it was before that time. 3, *Pombis*, sex. 4, *Ondis*, manner.
Kind, adj. *Fohsu*.
Kindly, adv. as, "eat kindly." *Tez* impinai, to taste perfectly. 2, *Teko'mpisai*, to ripen perfectly.

L A C

- Label*, n. *Kwen'ndi*, a lamin for being written upon.
Labor, v. *Insikai*. 2, *Beke'ntivai*, greatly to endeavour.
Labor, n. *Bamba*, diligence.
Labor, (*to be in*) v. *Tansipai*, to be bringing forth. 2, *Tano'nsipai*, to feel the pains of labor.
Laborer, n. *Insuko'ro*.
Laborious, adj. *Beke'ntuvo*, which or who intensely labors.
Labyrinth, n. *Fri'nsufoo* a'nzoi, tangled buildings. 2, *Fri'nsufoo* dra'nzoi, tangled way.
Lac, n. *Dru'uzo* bonza'tuz, wax of ants.
Lace, n. *Ben'za*.
Lace, v. *Pinsifai* tyel benza'ti. 2, *Tinsifai* benza'ti, cover with lace.
Laceration, n. *Vren'zis*.
Lack, v. *Benetipai*, not to have. 2, *Be'ntipai*, to want. 3, *Fla'ntipi*, to be scarce. 4, *Twa'ntipi*, to be deficient.
Lackey, n. *Va'ntu* dro'nzo, foot servant.

K N E

- Kindness*, n. *Fon'zi*, favor. 2, *Demba*, courtesy. 3, *Pembis*, graciousness.
Kindle, v. *Tazu'nsipai*, begin to burn. 2, *Tato'nsikrost*, to begin to cause to be angry.
Kindred, n. *Onzooz*, blood relations. 2, *Onzoiz*, relations by marriage.
Kingdom, n. *Fondroo*.
King's evil, n. *Tumbo*.
King at arms, n. *Kanta* ondroo'fas, principal herald.
King-fisher, n. *Trehjo*.
King-spear, n. *Pomvi*, asphodel.
Kiss, v. *Vra'nsikai*.
Kitchen, n. *Prensuto'kin*, cookery mechanic.
Kite, n. *Frenjoo*.
Kite fish, n. *Vanjo*.
Kitten, (*kitling*) n. *Kinja'twes*, young of cat.
Knack, n. *Vondi*, congruity, aptitude. 2, *Bront'ri*, a trifle, gaud. 3, *Fambo*, sagacity.
Knag, n. *Prondoo*, knot in wood.
Knapsack, n. *Pwenzi* endro'diz, a bag for soldiers.
Knarweed, n. *Kainvo*.
Knar, (*silver*) *Kra'mvo*.
Knarled, (*gnarled*) adj. *Pro'ntupoo*, knotted.
Knave, n. *Frapa'ro*, crafty person. 2, *Kwantru'ro*, a cheating person.
Kneepan, n. *Pyah'doi* pe'mprufo bra'ntu ra'ndi, the bone defending the knee joint.

L

L A Y

- Lactation*, n. *Kra'nzoo*.
Laconic, adj. *Prahtou*, short. 2, *Peprinti*, briefly sententious.
Lad, n. *Tuntinurpro*.
Laudanum, n. *Von'doo* kemvai'tu, juice of poppy.
Ladder, n. *Pren'za*.
Lade, v. *Re'nsinai*, to burden.
Lading, n. *Rensun'ri*, the burdening thing.
Lady, n. *To'ntрупun*, noble female. 2, *To'mprufun*, gentle female.
Lady-cow, n. *Vron'ji*.
Lady's bed-straw, n. *Vra'mvinoo*.
Lady's-glove, n. *To'mvinoi*.
Lady's-mantle, n. *Tro'mvis*.
Lady's-smock, n. *Brenva*.
Ladle, n. *Bege'zi*, great spoon.
Lag, v. *Cis'rentisai*. 2, *Be'ntivai*, to protract or delay.
Lagopus, n. *Drehjoi*.
Lay, n. *Ba'nzoo*, pasture.
Lay about, v. *Bezi'nsikai*, industriously to work. 2, *Beba'mpinai*, to act diligently.
Lay aside, v. *Vro'nsinai*, to desist.

K N U

- Knee*, n. *Bra'ndi*.
Knees, (*being on*) n. *Vra'nzis* or *vra'nzai*.
Kneel, v. *Va'nsivai*.
Knecding, (*moulding*) n. *Di'nza*.
Knell, n. *Fimbo* bo'ntisai dri'tu dra'nzoo, ringing to signify (of some person) the death.
Knife, n. *Fenzis*.
Knight, n. *Tonombroo*, the first degree of gentility.
Knit a knot, n. *Pinzoi*, binding. 2, *Fri'nzoi*, tying. 3, *Fri'zi*, knitting, as in making stockings.
Knob, n. *Tenta'ri*, a protuberant thing.
Knock, n. *Kre'nzis*.
Knoll, n. *Peprinzo*, a little hill.
Knop, n. *Vwe'ntunoo* di'ndo, a tufted top.
Knot, n. *Frinsukoo'ri*, knitted part. 2, *Vinza'dwis* fin'sufoo va'hdedi, aggregate of ribbands, tied for ornament.
Knot, n. *Prondoo*.
Knot-grass, n. *Ka'mvoo*.
Knot, n. *Venjinoo*, a bird.
Knot, n. *Pidro'ndoo*, a metaphorical knot, a difficulty.
Know, (*mentally*) v. *Bo'nsifai*. 2, *Know*, (*carnally*), *Bra'nsifai*, to couple.
Knowledge, n. *Bo'nzoi*. 2, *Pambis* or *pambai*, scientific knowledge. 3, *Tambis* or *tambai*, experience.
Knuckle, n. *Dra'ndi*.

L A N

- Lay on*, v. *Juspentipai*.
Lay out for, v. *Twak'entipai*, endeavour to take. 2, *Twape'ntikai*, endeavour to obtain. 3, *Be'timai* de, disburse for.
Lay egg, v. *Tahsipai*.
Layman, n. *Umpru'ro*, lay person.
Lair, adj. *Umpru*.
Lair, n. *Tri'njois* vran'suvokis, deer's lying place.
Lake, n. *Fri'nza*.
Lake, (*lucca*) n. *Gu'mvinoi*.
Lamb, n. *Finjoitwes*.
Lamb, v. *Tansipai*, to bring forth.
Lame, adj. *Pro'mpu*, mutilated. 2, *Gaprensupai*, apt to halt.
Lament, v. *Bekro'nsikai*, intense grief.
Lamentation, n. *Dinkro'nzi*, grief.
Lamin, n. *Kendi*.
Lamp, n. *Treh'zis*.
Lamprey, n. *Ba'jis*.
Lampril, n. *Bra'jis*.
Lance, n. (*Burning-lance*) n. *Kru'n-zoo*, dart.
Lance, n. *Pete'ndri*, short pike.

L A R

Lance, v. Vrehsinai, to scarify. 2, Dehsirai, to cut. 3, Trihsifai denzi'sti, to open by cutting.
Lancea ardens, n. Kru'nzoo, dart.
Lance knight, n. Pendro, foot soldier.
Lance presado, n. Entrufas droo pasin.
Lancet, n. Voorensun'tus, a scarifying instrument.
Land, n. Di'nzoi, the earth. 2, Fwanzoo, a field.
Land, (arable) n. Ka'nzoo.
Landloper, n. Toorentu'soro, a wanderer.
Landmark, n. Krihtidis, marginal sign. •
Land, v. Pentisai vinzo'ju.
Landlord, n. Byintruko're, the demising person, (opposed to tenant, by impruko're, the hiring person). 2, Vo'nzoo, host.
Landscape, n. Andis dinzoitu kapomputoo goisu, the whole of the earth which can be seen at the same time.
Lane, n. Foorantou danzoi, a narrow street. 2, Tentusookis, a travelled road.
Lane, (bye) n. Undintukoo dran'zoi.
Language, n. Ri'ndi.
Languid, adj. Drompu, weak.
Languish, v. Krombi dombetu, decay of strength. 2, Krombi fombatu, decay of sprightliness.
Lank, adj. Brompa, in a state of leanness. 2, Driusou, empty. 3, Vri'mpu, limber.
Lantern, n. Tyenzaitus, the candle room.
Lap, (of garment) n. Fellofus, corner of garment. 2, Kri'ndofus, margin of garment.
Lap, n. Ind'i brandejuz, space on the knees.
Lap, v. Prahsifai denzo'ti, to drink by licking.
Lap-dog, n. Pwepinji kanzoo'di, a little dog for nuzzing.
Lap up warm, v. Binsikai timbe'di, to fold for warmth. 2, Ehsinai timbe'di, to clothe for warmth.
Lapidary, n. Unjo'das, a dealer in gems. 2, Unjo'tas, a gem mechanic.
Lapse, n. Pebri'nzoi, a small stumble. 2, Danzis, falling. 3, Fre'ndi grendo'ti, loss by omission.
Lapwing, n. Penjinoo.
Larboard, n. Tri'ndo, the left side.
Larceny, n. Dambro, theft.
Larch-tree, n. Tru'mvi.
Lard, n. Finsufool bo'mbi ginjoituz, fat of swine which has been before melted.
Lard, v. Gensitai, to apply lard.
Larder, n. Vando'idus, flesh room.
Larix-tree, n. Tru'mvi.
Largess, n. Bekehtunoo'ri, a liberal donation.

L A V

Large, adj. Prahtur, great. 2, Bin'tou, ample. 3, Fa'ntou, broad. 4, Frahtur, abundant. 5, Pe'mpi, liberal. 6, Frone'tufoo, not cohibited. 7, Kane'trusoo, not imprisoned. 8, Pa'mpou, free.
Lark, n. Ke'nji.
Lark, (Sea-lark) n. Tre'njinoo.
Lark, (Titlark) n. Ke'nji.
Lark's-heel, n. Fe'mvoo.
Lasciviousness, n. Tre'mba. 2, Dre'mboi, unchasteness.
Lash, n. De'nda, whip.
Lash out, v. Krahtikai, to act irregularly. 2, Trahtipai, to squander. 3, Pre'mpitai, to act profusely. 4, Kre'mpitai, to act with riotous luxuriousness.
Laserwort, n. Va'mva.
Lax, n. Vu'mbis.
Lass, n. Tuntinupun.
Lassitude, n. Dro'mbi, weakness. 2, Fre'mba, dullness. 3, Gre'ndi, weariness.
Last, adj. Tintupous, newest. 2, Krintu'pous, the latest. 3, Tri'ntufous, the remotest. 4, Grintu'tous, the most behind.
Last, n. Tro'ndoi vande'tu, model of the foot.
Last, v. Untinipai, to endure. 2, Vintipi, to be permanent.
Latch, n. Bra'nza.
Latchet, n. Finsufori vande'difus, binding thing for foot-vest.
Late, adj. Krihtur. 2, Tintur, new, opposite to old.
Latent, adj. Gre'ntur, concealed. 2, Tinsufool, covered.
Lath, n. Ke'ndi rondoo'tu, lamin of wood.
Lathe, n. Doorinsun'twus, a turning jugament.
Latin, n. Ri'ndi tu Ro'munz, the language of the Romans.
Latitude, n. Fa'ndoi, breadth. 2, Kinohzis, latitude; distance counted on the meridian from the equator.
Latter, adj. Flintur, succeeding.
Lattin, n. Vunsurkus tuhsupoo, iron lamin tinned.
Lattice, n. Kreno'nda, any work of wood or iron made by crossing lathes, rods, or bars, and forming open squares like net work.
Laundress, n. Vinsuko'tas, the washing mechanic. 2, Vinsuko'untas, washing female mechanic.
Launch, v. Tadrensifrast, to cause to begin to sail.
Laudable, adj. Gago'nsukoo, apt to be praised.
Laurel, n. Bru'mvo. 2, Di'mvo, Alexandrian laurel.
Laugh, v. Tansinai.
Laugh to scorn, v. Grohsifai, contempt. 2, Tamprinai, to mock.
Lavaretus, n. Bra'hjino, (fish).

L E A

Lave, v. Drihsifai de grenzikoti, to empty by out-scooping.
Lavender, n. Ba'mvis.
Lavender, (French) n. Bra'mvis, cassidony.
Lavender cotton, n. Dra'mvoi.
Lavender, (Sea-lavender) n. Tre'mvis.
Laver, n. Vinsuko'dus, washing vessel.
Lavish, v. Pre'mpitai, to act prodigally in spending.
Law, n. To'ndra, i. e. positive law. 2, Po'ndra, law of nature.
Law, (civil) n. Fomprou'ri.
Law, (father in) n. Fonzipur onzo'ti, father by affinity.
Law (to go to) v. Amprifai, to sue.
Lawful, adj. Poutu.
Lawless, adj. Tondra'pi, without law. 2, Depa'mpon, injuriously free. 3, Vepa'mpon, free to excess or abuse.
Lawyer, (generally) n. Fo'ndroi.
Lawyer, (civil) n. Fombroi.
Lawyer, (common) n. Flo'ndroi.
Lawn, n. Betwimpus ke'nza, very fine linen.
Lawn, n. Wu'mfu ba'nzoo, a treecy pasture.
Lax, adj. Pefhsufool, a little tied. 2, Vlimpus, loose.
Laxative, adj. Unrehsuko, unbinding. 2, Tre'nsimast, which causes dunging.
Lazar, n. Vu'mponro, person infected with leprosy.
Lazerole, n. Tru'mvoo.
Lazy, adj. Vrompa. 2, Blampa, slothful.
Lazul stone, n. Tri'hjoi.
Lead, n. Bu'nzoo, metal.
Lead, (black) n. Vu'nzoo.
Lead, (white) n. Vu'nza.
Leads, (of a house) n. Byu'nsur ganzo pwanzoit'u, the leaden roof of a house.
Lead, v. Bentisai, (go before). 2, Tentivai, to begin. 3, Pongisai. 4, Bongsikai, to allure.
Leading case, n. Ginda.
Lead aside, v. Debehtisai. 2, Ge'ntivrast, to cause to err. 3, Pro'ngisai, seduce.
Lead a life, v. Re'mpikai, to have intercourse, &c. 2, Da'nsipai, to live.
Leaf, n. Bro'ndoi. 2, Ke'ndi denzaitu, lamin of paper.
Leaf, (of fat) n. Da'ndoi kranda'tuz, fat of the ribs, (specially of hogs).
League, n. Go'ndro. 2, Gu'ndoi, a measure about three English miles.
Leak, v. Mustrehtinai unzo, to receive water into, as into a ship.
Leaguer, n. Ke'ndroo, siege.
Leam, n. Ke'ndi punzootu, the lamin of flame.

Leaf, (of gold) n. Ka'ndi punzoo'tu.
Leak, n. Koore'ndi enze'du, a crack through a vessel. 2, Ye'ndiso yoo'tu bli'mpuri krende'du wen-ze'tu, the passing of a fluid through the chink of a vessel, (as a ship or cask).
Leaning, n. Kra'nzis, (posture).
Leaning towards, n. Ge'ntifai spu.
Leanness, n. Bro'nbi.
Leap, v. Ba'nsipai.
Leap-year, n. Pundi'stu teva'vin bu'ndaiz, a year of 366 days.
Learn, v. Tro'nsitai. 2, Tastro'nsitai. 3, Tasbo'nsifai, to begin to know.
Learner, n. Tro'nzo.
Learning, n. Ba'mbis or b'ambai.
Lease, n. Ondris bondre'tu, obligation of demising.
Lease, v. Bo'ntrikai ondrai'ti bom-bre'tu, to demise by obligation of hiring. 2, Pre'mpinai, to tell a lie.
Leash, n. A'tin, three. 2, Vra'ndo tw A'tin, aggregate of three.
Least, adj. Pla'utupous.
Least, adv. Pla'utupous.
Least, (at) adv. Plang'tupou.
Lest that, conj. No'kwini, that not. 2, Nodu'kwini, in order that not. (See Grammar).
Leather, n. Fe'nza.
Leave, n. Gombra.
Leave, (take one's) v. Gra'nsikai, of valediction.
Leave, (to) v. Kreng'tipai. 2, Fre'ntifai, to leave; i. e. abandon. 3, Bro'nsipai, to abandon. 4, Dra'ntisai, to leave a residue. 5, Vro'nsisai, give over. 6, Gre'ntivai, to omit. 7, Vro'nsinai, to desist.
Leaven, n. Brinsuvori, the fermenting thing.
Leaver, n. Pinsupo'ri.
Lechery, n. Gabah'zoi, aptness to be lustful. 2, Pabah'zoi, habitual lust.
Leccia Salviani, n. Pahja.
Lecture, n. Kwansutoori, a read thing. 2, Tyonsutoori, the taught thing.
Ledge, n. Gle'ntou tentari, a projecting transverse thing.
Lees, n. Tra'ndis, sediment.
Lee, n. Bonsupo'kin, a place of deliverance. 2, Kempuso'kin, a protecting place. 3, Pempravo'kin, a place for defence. 4, Tin-sufol'kin ini ku'zoi, a covering from the wind.
Leeward, (fall to) v. Vli'ntrisai kunzoi'nu.
Leet, n. Ondro a'ntu, judicial convention.
Leer, v. Fautitai ge'ndou, to look obliquely. 2, Fautitai fra'mbus, kandru'ntwi, to look craftily or fraudulently.

Leech, n. Fonja.
Leek, n. Tro'mva.
Left, v. Fre'ntifool, it was left. 2, Fre'ntifel, it left. 3, part. Fre'ntifool, left.
Left, adj. Tri'ntur, a thing on the left hand.
Leg, n. Ba'ndi, the shank.
Leg of mutton, n. Ka'ndi finjoitu, thigh of mutton.
Legacy, n. Fontruko'ri, bequeathed thing.
Legal, adj. To'nta, relating to law. 2, Po'ntu, lawful, i. e. according to law.
Legends, n. Twindi, bundro'tuz, lives of saints. 2, Kwakong'sufoo ti'ndi, an incredible story. 3, Indoiz runda'ju, words on money.
Legerdemain, n. Tompron'ri.
Legible, adj. Kaka'nsutoo, which can be read.
Legion, n. Fombro, regiment.
Legislate, v. Tontrimoto, to make law.
Legitimate, adj. Po'ndi pah'supoo, lawfully begotten. 2, Po'ndi ta'nsupoo. 3, Ko'nti, genuine.
Legitimate, v. Umflos'iprost, to unbastardize.
Legumen, n. Ondo ke'ntufuoo bron-do'tuz, the fruit contained in pods or cods, i. e. pulse, peas, beans, &c.—abridged, ono'ndo.
Leisure, n. Rendo.
Leisurely, adv. Tro'mbu, slowly. 2, Go'ndus, gradually.
Lemon, n. Grumvoo'sit, fruit of the lemon tree.
Lend, v. Ko'ntrikai.
Length, n. Pa'ndoi.
Length, (at) adv. Stris; as, "Stris wai pentisel," at length he came. 2, Ouci, after these things.
Lengthen, v. Yinpa'ntifrost, to cause to be longer. 2, Bre'ntivai, to protract.
Lenity, n. Temboo, meekness. 2, Ge'mbis, clemency.
Lenitive, adj. Ga'zunto'mpukrost, apt to cause to be unpaired.
Lent, adj. Ko'ntrukoo. 2, Fempo'ugis, fasting time.
Lentils, n. Tre'mvoi.
Lentisk, n. Gu'mvo, (mastic tree).
Lentitude, n. Tre'mboo.
Leo, n. Leo. 2, Fli'nzoi, constellation.
Leopard, n. Fri'nja.
Leopard's bane, n. Va'mvo.
Leper, adj. Vumpouro.
Leprosy, n. Va'mboi.
Less, adj. Pla'utpou, more little.
Lessen, v. Yinplantiprost, to cause to be less.
Lesson, n. Ka'nsutoori, the thing read. 2, Tonsutoori, the thing taught.
Lessee, n. Bompruko'ro.

Lessor, n. Bontruko'ri, the person demising.

Let, imperative verb.
 (See Grammar).

Neutrals.

Sut, } before any letter except
 Suut, } t or d.
 Suk, } before any letter except
 Sunk, } k or g.

Actives.

Sit, } before any letter except
 Sint, } t or d.
 Sik, } before any letter except
 Sink, } k or g.

Let, v. Gomprinai, to licence. 2, Pentinai, yield or suffer, i. e. not to hinder. 3, Ve'nsinai, to let blood. 4, Truspre'ntigrast, to cause to descend. 5, Bo'ntifai trispre'ntisai, help to go down. 6, Pentinai trispre'ntisai, suffer to go down. 7, Vre'ntipai, let go. 8, Pentinai muspre'ntisai, to suffer to go in. 9, Pentinai mispre'ntisai, to suffer to go out. 10, Gre'ntivai, let pass, let slip, i. e. omit. 11, Bro'ntifai, to hinder. 12, Bo'ntrikai, to demise.

Lethargy, n. Tu'mba.

Letter n. Pindoo. 2, Fri'ndi, epistle.

Letters patent, n. Kwondra, a patent.

Lettuce, n. Pahvo.

Level, adj. Dausavo, lying. 2, Ke'nti, plain. 3, Fimpus, even. 4, Pinsi, champaign. 5, Ba'ntur, equal. 6, Gri'nti, direct. 7, O'mpri, without rank or degree.

Level, n. Kwendo boorentufotus, a plainness trying instrument.

Leveret, n. Tinjo'twes.

Leviathan, n. Tinja.

Lery, v. Bri'nsifai.

Levity, n. Kli'mbi. 2, Dwamba, lightness. 3, Vle'mba, vanity.

Levite, n. Fumbroi.

Lewd, adj. Fro'nti. 2, Re'mpur, vicious. 3, Dre'mpou, unchaste.

Lexicon, n. Dra'ndo kintukootu indoiz, catalogue of interpreted words.

Lie, v. Dausivai. 2, Intiti, to be situate. 3, Tintifi, to be near, to be next. 4, Dra'nsivi, to be prostrate. 5, Vronoh'siti, to be a guest all night from home. 6, Ba'nsifai, to lie together, or to lie with. 7, Re'nsikai, to lie still, rest.

Lie, v. Pre'mpinai, to tell a lie.

Lie, (a) Pre'mba.

Lie, n. Grinsairi, lixiviation thing.

Liabie, adj. Kaho'ntusoo, which can be made an object.

Libel, n. Dausutoo da'mbra, written calumny.

Libella worm, n. Bohjo.

Liberality, n. Pemba.

Liberal, adj. *To'ntrur*, free as opposed to enslaved.
Liberal sciences, n. *Ba'mbis*, learning.
Liberty, n. *Ombra*.
Liberty of the will, n. *Go'nza*,
Liberty (at) adj. *Pampou*, free.
Liberty, (set at) v. *Unto'mprifai* to un-slave. 2, *Unka'ntrisai*, to un-prison.
Libertine, n. *Fron'e'tufoo re'mpur*, an unrestrained vicious person.
Libidinous, adj. *Gaba'nsufo*, apt to lust.
Libra, n. *Foolin'zoo*, a constellation.
Library, n. *Drenzai'dwis*, aggregate of books. 2, *Drenzai'tus*, book-house. 3, *Drenzai'das*, book-room.
Libration, n. *Fin'zoo*.
Lice, n. *Go'njooz*, plural of louse.
Licence, n. *Go'mbra*.
Licentiousness, n. *Vepe'mboi*, excessive liberty. 2, *Depe'mboi*, liberty in a bad sense. 3, *Fron'e'tufoo re'mboo*, uncohibited vice.
Lick, v. *Dehsitai*, with the tongue.
Lickerish, adj. *Pre'mpou*, sensual.
2, *En'sou*, fond of delicate food.
Licorice, n. *Bi'mva*. 2, *Te'mvo*, wild licorice.
Lid, n. *Tinsufo'tus* a covering instrument.
Lid, (eyelid) n. *Fal'do*.
Liege, adj. *Pontu*, lawful.
Liegelord, n. *Va'nta fo'ndroo*, own king, or lord paramount.
Liege-man, n. *Va'nta po'mbroo*, own subject.
Lien, n. *Pontu te'ndoo tra'im*, legal claim to any thing. 2, *Kwo'ntou o'ndra ve'ntipai*, a conditional right to hold or detain.
Lieu, n. *Vron'dis*, substitute. 2, pre. *Ve* or *vi*, instead of.
Lieutenant, n. *Vrontai'fas*, substitute (officer). 2, *Vrontai'ro*, substitute (person).
Lieutenant, (of ship) n. *Pi'mbri*.
Life, n. *Dah'zoo*.
Life, (to the) adv. *Bida'zoo*, like life.
Life, (tree of) n. *Vri'mva*.
Lifetime, n. *Undi'noo*.
Life and death, (of) adj. *A'mpri*.
Life, n. (see *Vigor*).
Lift, v. *Trase'nsikai*, move upwards.
Lift, (exalt) v. *Ka'ntifrost*, make high. 2, *Yinka'ntikrost*, to make higher.
Lift up one's voice, v. *Ta'nsipai*.
Lift of a ship, n. *Kimbra*.
Ligament, n. *Fandoi*.
Light, n. *Primboo*. 2, *Fimboo*, light as opposed to shade. 3, *Timboo*, brightness.
Light, (a) n. *Primpuvo'tus*.
Light a fire, (to) v. *Tasu'nsipai*, to begin to burn.
Light-headed, adj. *Bi'nsupi*, vertiginous.

Light, adj. *Go'mpu*.
Light, adj. *Tro'mpa*, opposed to serious. 2, *Dw'ampa*, opposed to constant. 3, *Ve'mpa*, opposed to grace. 4, *Dre'mpou*, opposed to chaste. 5, *Fra'mpi*, credulous, (casiness of belief.) 6, *Bro'nta* frivolous. 7, *Gla'ntur*, opposed to intense.
Light, (to make light of) v. *Gro'nsi-fai*, to contemn.
Light, (to) v. *Trispre'ntisai joo*, to come down upon (as a bird).
Light, (to alight) as from a horse, v. *Trispre'ntisai pentisai'twi pi'n-joo'ni kyel*.
Light, (to light upon something) v. *Dre'ntipai, tri*.
Lighten, v. *plimpifrost*, enlighten.
Lighten, v. *U'mra'nsikai*, to unburden.
Lighten pain, v. *Untro'mpikai*, to un-pain.
Lightness n. *Klimbi*.
Lightning, n. *Ta'nzoo*.
Lighter, n. *Pw'indroo prantu'rdi ran'ziz*, a boat for great burdens.
Lights, n. *Fra'njiz*, the lungs.
Lightsome, adj. *Pri'mpur*.
Lignum nephriticum, n. *Ku'mvino*.
Ligurinus, n. *Pen'jis*.
Like, adj. *Pa'ntu*.
Like as, *Voit'ukyu*, in the same manner as.
Likewise, adv. *Kwel*, i. e. also.
Like, v. *Tonsita'les*, to approve it. 2, *Tonsika'les*, to love it.
Likely, adj. *Bipo'nti*, true-like. 2, *Gavintus*, apt to prove.
Likeness, n. *Pa'ndi*.
Liking, n. *Ko'ndoi*, condition, as in condition. 2, *Ko'ndis*, state, as in a good state. 3, *To'uzo*, approbation, as upon approval. 4, *To'n-zoo*, love; as, my likings and dislikes.
Lilac, n. *Pu'hva*.
Lily, n. *Fom'va*.
Lily, (Day-lily) n. *To'mvi*.
Lily, (Water-lily) n. *Ko'mvis*.
Lily of the valley, n. *Dro'mvino*.
Limb, n. *Andi*. 2, *Andis*, part.
Limbec, (alembic) n. *Wen'zi pri'm-purdi vin'zis*, a vessel for hot distillation.
Limberness n. *Vri'mbi*.
Limbus, n. *Kri'ndo*, margin.
Lime, n. *Bu'za*.
Lime, (Birdlime) n. *Krimsun'o'ri kentipai'dul e'njiz*, glue to take birds: *fimsifai'dul e'njiz*, or to entangle birds. 2, *Fentu'voo do'ndoo fimo'vot'n*, prepared juice of mistletoe.
Lime-tree, n. *Du'mvis*.
Limit, n. *Tinvout'voo*, the finishing sign. 2, *Tinvout'voo*, the finishing thing. 3, *Kinvout'voo*, the finishing place. 4, *Ky'indo*, the side. 5, *Kri'ndo*, margin.

Limit, v. *Fintinai*. 2, *Dentivo*, to finish. 3, *Gro'nsimai*, (must) to be necessitated. 4, *Pro'nsikai*, to prohibit. 5, *Teto'nsimai*, to appoint exactly.
Limitation, n. *Finda*.
Limn, v. *Gi'nsinai*. 2, *Grentifai ginza'ti*, to imitate by painting.
Limp, v. *Pre'nsipai*, to halt.
Limpet, n. *Pol'jinioi*.
Lineage, n. *Dwipron'zooz*, aggregate of descendents.
Line, n. *Pendoo*.
Line, (the) *Fy'in'zis*, the equator. 2, *Poon'doi*, the twelfth of an inch. 3, *Pooru'ndoi*, the sixth of an inch. 4, *Poolu'ndoi*, the eighth of an inch, &c.
Line, (a) n. *De'nza*, thread.
Line, (as of ancestors) n. *Dan'do*, series.
Line, v. *Ten'sinai*, as to line clothing.
Line, v. *Ke'mprisai*, (in fortification).
Lineal, adj. *Pen'tur*.
Lineament, n. *Ren'do*, figure.
Ling, n. *Ta'ngo*.
Ling, (heath) n. *Dim'vis*.
Linger, v. *Bre'ntivai*, to protract. 2, *Pra'mpinai*, to loiter.
Linguist, n. *Rinde'vas*, language artist.
Link together, v. *Fri'nsikai*, to knit. 2, *Pentifai*, to join.
Linen, n. *Ken'za*.
Linen-draper, n. *Ken'za'das*.
Linnen, n. *Gen'ja*.
Linnen, (red) n. *Gri'nja*.
Linseed, n. *Vo'ndo fen've'tu*, seed of flax.
Linsay-woolsey, n. *Fw'insukoo'ri kenza'tu penza'kwi*, a thing woven of linen and woollen. 2, *Degro'ndo*, an inferior mixture.
Lint, n. *Ken'on'za*, the scrapings from the surface of linen.
Lintel, n. *Tra'nza*.
Lion, n. *Pinja*.
Lip, n. *Ga'ndo*.
Liquid, adj. *Fimpu*, moist.
Liquid amber, n. *Tu'mvinoi*.
Liquor, n. *Fimpoo'tis*, liquid thing. 2, *Frimpoo'tis*, wet thing.
Lisping, n. *Fra'nzo*.
List, n. *Dra'ndo*, catalogue.
List, (of cloth) n. *Kri'ndo*.
List, v. *O'nsinai*, to will.
Listen, v. *Twasfo'mpitai*, to endeavour to hear. 2, *Pro'nsitai fra'h doti*, to observe with the ear.
Listlessness, n. *Kro'mboo*, having no will or motive to action.
Litany, n. *Puno'ndra*, solemn public prayer.
Literal, adj. *Pi'tur*.
Literature, n. *Ba'mbis*, learning.
Litharge, n. *Pu'hza*.
Lithe, adj. *Vrimpu*, limber.
Litigious, adj. *Twe'mpa*.

Little, adj. *Plaṇtur*.
Little, (*little by little*) adv. *Peg'on-*
dus, by small degrees.
Litter, n. *Dwifronzoo*, aggregate
of offspring at one parturition.
2, *Piṇjoozis daṇzis*, (straw).
Liturgy, n. *Un'onḍra*, form of public
worship.
Live, v. *Daṇsipai*.
Live in exile, v. *Baṇtrisaṭ*.
Live on, v. *Baṇsipai*.
Lively, adj. *Foṃpa*. 2, *Koṃpu*,
vigorous.
Livelihood, n. *Koṇzis* or *koṇzai*.
Live long, adj. *Aṇtus*, total.
Liver, n. *Baṇdis*.
Liver-wort, n. *Troṃvoo*.
Livery, n. *Dronṣidis*, sign of servi-
tude. 2, *Teṇḍa anze'tu*, delivery
of possession. 3, *Gombri*, livery
and seisin.
Livery (horse at) n. *Piṇjoo boṃpru-*
koo'su vronṣuto.
Liriciation, n. *Giṇzis* or *giṇzai*.
Lizard, n. *Kiṇjis*.
Lo! imperative, *Faṇtitoz*, present;
faṇtitoz, future.
Loach, n. *Pramijimo*.
Loaf, n. *Feṇzoo*.
Loath, adj. *Froṇsa*, reluctant.
Loathe, v. *Kroṃpifai*, opposed to
appetite. 2, *Broṇsiki*, to be
strongly averse to. 3, *Proṇsiki*,
to be cloyed with.
Loathsome, adj. *Gakroṃpufoo*, apt
to be loathed.
Lobby, n. *Pev'inti faṇzo*, a little
outer room.
Lobe, n. *Tenta'dwes*, protuberant
part.
Lobster, n. *Poṇjis*.
Local, adj. *Iutou*.
Lock, n. *Kiṇsufotwus*.
Lock, (*on doors, &c.*) n. *Ka'za*.
Lock, (*of watercourse*) n. *Dinon'za*.
a place constructed for narrowing
and impounding a stream.
Lock, (*as of hair*) n. *Venda*, tuft.
Locker, n. *Feṇzi*, box or chest.
Locomotion, n. *Endis indoṇi indoṇi-*
nu, passage from place to place.
Locust, n. *Poṇjoi*.
Locust tree, n. *Vriṇja*.
Lode, n. *Raṇza*, burden.
Load, v. *Raṇsmai*.
Lode-star, n. *Preṇtou piṇzoi*. 2,
Poṇsuso piṇzoi, directing star.
Loadstone, n. *Duṇjoi*.
Lodge, v. *Reṇsilai*. 2, *Reṇsilai*
vruṇḍaiḍu. 3, *Vroṇṣitai*, to act
as a guest.
Loft, n. *Bintiṭus*, upper room.
Lofty, adj. *Kaṇ'tou*. 2, *Bekaṇ'tou*,
very high. 3, *Freṃpu*, proud.
Log, n. *Braṇ'tou roṇdoo*, thick wood.
2, *Raṇdis fondoo'tu*, part of
trunk.
Loggerhead, n. *Depraṇ'tur aṇdo*,
great head. 2, *Praṇpi*, dull.

Logie, n. *Vintuṇbas*, the arguing
art.
Logical parts of discourse, n. *Indaz*.
Logic, (*chop*) v. *Devintinai*, to ar-
gue badly.
Logwood, n. *Bruṇvinoo*.
Loyal, adj. *Veṃpu*.
Loin, n. *Kaṇḍa*.
Loiter, v. *Preṇpinai*.
Loitering, n. *Euḃo indoo'tu*.
Lolling, n. *Dekraṇzis*, bad mode of
leaning.
Loam, n. *Kruṇza*, mortar.
London tuft, n. *Keṃvi*.
Loan, n. *Koṇdri*, lending.
Lonesome, adj. *Froṇsa*, solitary.
Long, adj. *Paṇ'tou*. 2, *Undis* or
undai, duration.
Long suffering, n. *Temboo*, meek-
ness.
Long time, adv. *Vindur*, perma-
nently.
Long, v. *Boṇsinai*, to desire. 2, *Be-*
koṃpifai, greatly to long or lust
for.
Long oyster, n. *Proṇjis*.
Longevity, n. *Paṇ'tou danzoo*, long
life. 2, *Beviṇdoo*, great perma-
nence.
Longitude, n. *Tinoṇzis*, distance
counted on the ecliptic from the
first meridian.
Longitude, n. *Paṇ'dou*, length. 2,
Trindoi nis aṇrin kinzis, the dis-
tance from the first meridian.
Looby, n. *Depraṇ'turo*.
Look, v. *Faṇ'titai*, to eye.
Look, n. *Paṇ'ti koṇdis*. 2, *Paṇ'tivis*;
face manner.
Look about, (*to*) v. *Faṃpinai*, to be
heedful.
Look for, (*to*) v. *Driṇsitai*, to expect.
Look on, (*to*) v. *Faṇ'titai*, to eye.
Look to, (*to*) v. *Faṃpinai*, to be
heedful. 2, *Proṇsitai*, to observe.
Looking-glass, n. *Poḃbo tentufo-*
tus, sight reflecting instrument.
Loom, n. *Finsufotwus*, weaving ju-
gament.
Loop, n. *Freṇdi*.
Loop-hole, n. *Kreṇdi*, chink.
Loose, adj. *Vlṇmpus* or *vrimeṃpus*.
2, *Fronetou* or *fronetufoo*, not in
a state of cohibition or not co-
hibited. 3, *Kraṇtu*, irregular.
4, *Glaṇ'tur*, remiss, relaxed. 5,
Fraṇpa, negligent. 6, *Reṃpur*,
vicious. 7, *Vuṃpusoo*, afflicted
with diarrhæa.
Loose, v. *Uṇfinsifai*, to untie. 2,
Buṃprikai, to absolve.
Loose-strife, (*coddled*) n. *Teṃva*.
Loose-strife, (*hooded*) n. *Proṇvinoo*.
Loose-strife, (*purple*) n. *Broṇvinoo*.
Loose-strife, (*yellow*) n. *Freṇvi*.
Lop, v. *Nisḍensivai toṇdooz*, to cut
off branches. 2, *Untoṇtipai*, to
unbranch.
Loquacity, n. *Bleṃvis*.

Lord, n. *Toṇdroo*, baron. 2, *Droṇ-*
zo, master.
Lordly, adj. *Toṇtrubi*, lord-like. 2,
Freṃpu, proud. 3, *Gleṃpa*, ma-
gisterial.
Lose, v. *Freṇtikai*, opposite to gain.
2, *Vreṇtipai*, let go. 3, *Breṇti-*
kai, opposite to keep. 4, *Kleṇ-*
prifai, to surrender (a town).
Lost, adj. *Freṇtukoo*. 2, *Kroṇsupoo*,
destroyed.
Lot, adj. *Pensuko'tis*, the lotting
thing. 2, v. *Pḇsikai*, to cast
lots.
Lotion, n. *Vinsukori*, the washing
thing.
Lotus, n. *Teṇvo*.
Love, n. *Kroṃva*.
Love, n. *Toṇzi*.
Love, (*in*) adj. *Toṇsu*, in a state of
loving.
Love, (*make*) v. *Foṇṇifai*, to act as
a suitor.
Lovely, adj. *Voṃpu*, beautiful.
Lour, n. *Fraṇsinai*.
Lout, n. *Twempa'ro*, a rustic.
Loud, adj. *Bezimp*.
Low, v. *Pinaṇṇifai*, to low, bellow,
&c.
Low, adj. *Kraṇ'tou*. 2, *Blaṇ'tur*, in-
terior. 3, *Braṇ'pou*, mean. 4,
Brinti. 5, *Drinti*, bottom.
Low water, *Traṇ'tou unzo*, shallow
water.
Low sound, n. *Plimbo*.
Lowermost, adj. *Kraṇ'tufous*.
Lowly, adj. *Feṃpu*, humble.
Louse, n. *Gonjoo*. 2, *Toṇjoi*, hog-
louse. 3, *Poṃijoi*, sea-louse. 4,
Vroṇjoi, wall-louse.
Lozenge, n. *Tene'ti preṇdi*, a square
not having a right angle.
Lozel, n. *Poor'aṇ'tur groṃpura*,
Lubber, } a great lumpish person.
Lubrity, n. *Fimba*.
Lucid, adj. *Primpur*.
Luck, n. *Floṇzoo*, fortune. 2, *Endi*,
event. 3, *Faṃboo*, good luck,
prosperity. 4, *Fraṃboo*, ill luck,
adversity.
Lucre, n. *Feṇdi*, gain.
Lucubration, n. *Vruṇ'tus proṇzoi*,
nocturnal study. 2, *Vruṇ'tus inzi*,
nocturnal operation.
Lug, v. *Kiṇsipai*, to pull.
Luggage, n. *Raṇzil*. 2, *Broṇdoi*,
impediment. 3, *Embril*, baggage.
Lugubrious, adj. *Kroṇsu*, afflicted.
Lukewarm, adj. *Twilino primpu*
no'twi plimpu, neither hot nor
cold. 2, *Pimpu*, temperate.
Lull, v. *Boṇsikai renzeṇu*, allure
to rest.
Lull to sleep, v. *Boṇsikai tranzoiṇu*,
allure to sleep.
Lumber, (*see luggage*).
Luminary, r. *Primpuvori*, enlight-
ening thing.
Lump, n. *Kaṇdis*.

L U R

Lump-fish, n. Vre'njoi.
Lumpish, adj. Grompu.
Lunar, adj. Grihson.
Lunatic, adj. Pru'mpa, mad.
Luncheon, n. Bebra'ndis, great fragment.
Lungs, n. Fra'ndis or fra'ndai.
Lupin, n. Bre'mvo.
Lupus, n. Ta'nja.
Lupus marinus schonfeldii, n. Va'mijo.
Lurcher, n. Pino'nji, dog hunting lesser beasts by swiftness.
Lure, n. Bonzuko'ri, alluring thing.

M A H

Mace, n. Kono'ndoo, a sign of authority borne before magistrates. 2, To'ndoi vumvra'tusit, husk of the nutmeg.
Mace, (*Reed-mace*) n. Bo'nvoo.
Maccaph, n. Kri'ndoo, (hyphen)
Macerate, v. Di'nsikai, soak. 2, Di'nsikai, infuse. 3, Fre'mpifai, excessively abstain.
Machine, n. Ga'nzis or ga'nzai.
Machinate, v. Pe'ntivai, to design. 2, Do'nsitai, contrive.
Macilent, adj. Bro'mpu, lean.
Mackerel, n. Ba'njo.
Madness, n. Pru'mba. 2, Pu'mba, frenzy. 3, To'nzi, anger.
Madwort, n. Fre'mvis.
Madder, n. Go'mvino. 2, To'mvino, bastard madder.
Made, v. Po'ntifel. 2, adj. Dro'nti, artificial.
Madrigal, n. Tanfi'njois bansutoo'ritwi, shepherd's song.
Maenas, n. Fa'miji.
Magazine, n. Pooran'ti ke'ndiz dra'n-sutoo'tu denzis, kinsukoo tyel, a few leaves of printed paper sewed together.
Magazine, n. Entru'tus, ammunition house. 2, Entru'dus, ammunition room. 3, Endre'dwis, aggregate of ammunition.
Maggot, n. Po'njo. 2, Fo'njo, bee-maggot. 3, Tro'njo, wasp-fly maggot.
Magic, n. Pambis tinti'turiz, science of mysteries. 2, Pa'ndro, witchcraft.
Magisterialness, n. Gle'mba.
Magistrate, n. Po'ndroo.
Magnanimity, n. Ge'mbo.
Magnet, n. Du'njoi.
Magnify, v. Bego'nsikai. 2, Pra'ntiprost. 3, Frontiprost pra'ntipoutum, to cause to appear to be greater.
Magnificence, n. Ke'mbo, generosity. 2, Bepra'ndoo frondoo'tu.
Magnitude, n. En'di.
Magpie, n. Ge'njoo.
Mahometanism, n. Bu'ndroo.

L U S

Lurk, v. Dra'nsivai gre'ndur, to be in a state of concealment. 2, Te'mpripai, to lie in ambush.
Luscious, adj. Vep'impon, excessively sweet.
Lust, n. Kromboi, appetite. 2, Bo'nzi, desire. 3, Bo'nzi branzoitu, desire of coition.
Luster, n. Wi'ndi tus abin pu'ndaiz, a space of five years.
Lustration, n. Unlu'npimai, to unprofane. 2, Unlu'npimai tundrai'ti, to unprofane by sacrifice.

M

M A L

May, n. Kuni'ndis, the fifth month.
May-fly, n. Dro'nja.
May-weed, n. Gra'mvoi.
May, v. Fi'u. 2, Fi, to have ability; to have liberty.
Maid, n. Po'nzifet. 2, Dro'nzitung.
Maid, n. Ta'njoi, (a fish).
Maiden-hair, (*black*) n. Bro'mvoo. 2, Do'mvoo, English black maiden-hair. 3, Bo'mvoo, white maiden-hair.
Majesty, n. Fondroo'rit, the majesty of a king, the essence which belongs to all kings.
Majestic, adj. Fontru'rbis.
Mail, n. Bifinsukoo'vus, woven-like armour.
Maim, adj. Pro'mpikai.
Main, adj. Pra'ntur.
Mainland, n. Fi'nzo, continent.
Main-sea, n. Fi'nza, ocean.
Mainmast, n. Bi'ndro.
Main, adj. Ka'ta, principal.
Main chance, n. Ka'ta e'ndo, chief business.
Maintain, v. Ko'nsisai. 2, Bo'nsisai, to defend. 3, Dantripai, to advocate.
Major, adj. Pra'ntupou, greater.
Majority, n. Ku'ndinoo, manhood. 2, Pra'ntupou ru'ndoo, the greater number.
Mayor, n. Dono'ndro, chief officer of corporation.
Maize, n. Fo'mvoi.
Make, n. Re'ndo, the make.
Make, v. Ontifai, to cause. 2, Po'ntifai, to make. 3, Po'nsipai, to create. 4, Po'ntiprost, to cause to be; to change into. 5, Fro'nsifai, to invent. 6, Tro'ntipai, to feign.
Malady, n. Um'bi.
Mal-administration, n. Bre'mbis.
Malapert, adj. Tre'mpu, irreverent. 2, Dwe'mpi, impudent. 3, Dego'usu, bold improperly.
Male, n. Fo'mbis. 2, De'nsufo pe'nzi, riding bag.
Malcontent, adj. Tame'pnr, not content.
Malediction, n. Tro'uzoo, cursing.

L Y R

Lusty, adj. Ko'mpu, vigorous.
Lustre, n. Timboo, brightness.
Lute, n. Dre'nsutus, musical instrument.
Lute, v. Ki'nsifai pentifai'twi kinza'ti, to shut or join by soldering.
Luxation, n. Vlimbis or vlimbai.
Luxury, n. Kre'mbo.
Luxuriant, adj. Tra'ntur, excessive.
Luxuriousness, n. Kre'mbo.
Lynx, n. Ti'nja.
Lyra altera rondeletii, n. Bra'nja.

M A N

Malefactor, n. U frontuvo'ro, an evil doer. 2, Wantri'ro, a criminal person.
Maleficence, n. Fro'nzi.
Malice, n. Fro'nzi. 2, Kre'mboo, malignity. 3, Tro'nzi, hatred.
Malign, v. Kre'mpivi, to be malignant. 2, Vro'nsivai, to envy.
Malignant fever, n. Tu'mboi.
Malignity, n. Fro'nzi.
Maul, n. Befran'zis rondoo'tu, a great hammer of wood.
Maul, v. Beke'nsivai, to beat greatly.
Mallard, n. Franji'niter, male duck.
Malleable, adj. Kakre'nsuvoo, which can be beaten. 2, Kare'ntitoo, krenzai'ti, which can be figured by beating. 3, Kafa'nsivoo kenzai'ti, which may be stretched by beating. 4, Kare'ntikoo krenzai'ti, which may be extended by beating.
Mallet, n. Fran'zis rondoo'tu, a hammer of wood.
Mallet, (*figure*) n. Kre'ndis.
Mallow, n. Va'mvino. 2, Da'mvino, marsh-mallow. 3, Ki'mvi, shrub-mallow. 4, Dra'mvino, tree mallow. 5, Ga'mvino, vervain mallow.
Malt, n. Bre'nsuvoo, to'mvoi, fermented barley.
Mammoth, n. Ka'ndis, lump. 2, Bra'ndis, fragment.
Man, n. Bwi'nzi, a human being, a person. 2, Bwi'nzikur, a male human being. 3, Bwi'nzikun, a female human being. 4, Dro'nzitur, a man servant. 5, Dro'nzitung, a maid servant. 6, Vi'ndroo, a man of war.
Manacles, n. Pinsufo'riz tande'diz, bonds or binding things for the hands.
Manage, v. Entivai, to transact business. 2, Ve'ntikai, to use. 3, Po'nsisai, to direct. 4, Po'ntripai, to govern.
Manciple, n. Fonsupo'ro enzoo'tuz, the provider of victuals.
Mandate, n. Po'nzi, command. 2, Ke'ntusoo po'nzi, sent command.

Mandible, n. Pah_{doi} tando_{tu}, bone of the jaw.
Mandrake, n. Kre'mvino.
Mane, n. Kra'ndis.
Manful, adj. De'mpur, valorous. 2, Vo'mpa, stout.
Mange, n. Fum_{bo}, a kind of itch.
Manger, n. Pinjoo'zis enzoo'dus, horses' food vessel.
Mangy, adj. Fum_{pi}, itchy.
Mangle, v. Pro'mpikai, to mutilate. 2, Twibra'tisai, to separate into fragments.
Manhood, n. De'mboo.
Multitude, n. Pah_{do}, i. e. manyness.
Many, adj. Pant_i pant_ir_{iz}, many things: pant_iroz, many persons.
Manifest, v. Tempivai.
Manifesto, n. Bwantu t'ndi, a public narrative.
Manifold, adj. Pant_ivis, i. e. of many kinds.
Manly, adj. Binsu'rbis, man-like. 2, Vo'mpa, stout. 3, De'mpur, valorous.
Manna, n. Vu'nzo. 2, Do'ndoo bumv_{istu}, the juice of the ash.
Manner, n. Ondis, mode.
Mannerly, adj. De'mpa, courteous. 2, Gempa, complaisant. 3, Kempu, respectful.
Mansion, n. Ransupookis, dwelling place. 2, Rentusokis, the slaying place. 3, Pyah_{zoi}, the house.
Manslaughter, n. Bi'nzi dra'nzipo, man killing. 2, Dra'nzupo yoo'tu bi'nzi, the killing of a human being.
Mantle, n. Wen_{za} glis fensivai, a garment to cast round about. 2, Bwinti vlimpus e'nza, an upper loose vest.
Mantle, v. Pluh_{sitai}, to froth.
Mantis, n. Pro'njoi.
Manual, adj. Tahtu, pertaining to the hand. 2, Pedren_{zis}, a little book.
Manufacture, n. Bendis, leading.
Manufacture, n. Bomprufo'ri, the thing made by the mechanic.
Manumit, v. Unto'mprivai, to unslave.
Manure, n. Tinsitai.
Manuscript, n. Dausutoo dren_{zis}, written book.
Map, n. Gwenzis ri'tu r'ndis dinzo'tu, a picture of some part of the earth.
Maple, n. Vu'mvis.
Mar, v. Twa'ntipai.
Marble, n. Puh_{joi}.
March, n. Kunta'ndis, the third month.
March, v. Te'ntisai, to travel, specially for soldiers.
Marches, n. Kri'ndoz, margins. 2, Krinti, rinzo, the marginal region.
Marchasite, n. Truh_{joo}.

Marchioness, n. To'ndripun.
Mare, n. Pinjifun. 2, Fru'mba, nightmare.
Margin, n. Kri'ndo.
Marigold, n. Fa'mvoi. 2, Damvoi, African marigold. 3, Va'mvoi, corn marigold. 4, Kro'mvis, marsh marigold.
Marine, adj. Ri'nsa, adj. of sea, i. e. relating to the sea. 2, Intru e'ndroz, marines.
Mariner, n. Go'ndroi. 2, Indril, seaman.
Marjoram, n. Ka'mvinoo. 2, Tra'mvis, goat's marjoram. 3, Kra'mvinoo, wild marjoram.
Marsh, n. Gra'nzoo.
Maritime, adj. Ri'nsa, (see marine).
Mark, n. Bondis, sign. 2, Bwa'mbra'tis, a brand mark or sign. 3, Krinti'tis, boundary sign. 4, Fontusookis, goal, object-ed place. 5, Fontusoori or tis, object-ed thing.
Mark, v. Bontisai. 2, Ba'mprisai, to stigmatize. 3, Pro'nsitai, to observe.
Market, n. Bontrufo'kis, merchanting place.
Marl, n. Bu'nsa a'nzin or a'nza, calcareous earth.
Marmalade, n. Wen_{suri} tu fensu'too frumvoo'sit, a preparation of boiled quince.
Marmoset, n. Pefh_{jo}.
Marmot, n. Kri'njo.
Marquess, n. Tona'ndroo.
Marring, n. Twa'ndoo.
Marry, v. Vu'ntrimai.
Married person, n. Ko'nzoi.
Marrow, n. Gra'ndoo.
Mars, (planet) n. Binzoi.
Marshal, (provost) n. Va'mbroo.
Marshal, v. Fa'ntikai, to order.
Mart, n. Ondro dis bo'ndrifo, convention for merchanting.
Martagon, n. Fro'mva.
Martial, adj. Entru.
Martin, n. Vinja, (beast).
Martin, n. Fehji, (bird). 2, Frenji, sand martin.
Martingale, n. Frontufo'bus pinjoo'tuz, cohibiting armament for horses.
Martlet, n. Prenji, the swift.
Martyr, n. Ku'ndro.
Martyrology, n. T'ndi kundro'tuz, narrative of martyrs.
Marvel, v. Ponsikai, to wonder.
Masquerade, n. Ondro kronduo'tuz untrentupraist anza'ti, a convention of persons disguised by dress.
Mash, n. Gro'ndo. 2, Gro'ndo fimputu bimbi, mixture of moist consistence.
Mask, n. Goorentupo'fus pando'di, a concealing vest for the face.
Mason, n. Unje'tas, stone mechanic. 2, Vanzo'tas, wall mechanic.

Masculine, adj. Fo'mpus or fo'mpai.
Mass, n. Berin_{zoo}, a great body. 2, Ya'ntus rin_{zoo}, the whole body. 3, Ka'ndis, lump.
Mass, n. Vu'mbris, eucharist.
Massacre, n. Gro'ntuvoo dwa'nzoo, mixed killing. 2, Kra'nti dwa'nzoo, general killing.
Massy, adj. Ple'ntus or ple'ntai. 2, Kimpu, weighty.
Massiness, n. Ple'ndis or ple'ndai.
Mast, n. Ko'ndo.
Mast of ship, n. Pin_{dro}. 2, Kimbro, foremast. 3, Bi'ndro, mainmast. 4, Bi'mbro, middle-mast. 5, Ka'n-tufous pin_{dro}, topmast, highest mast.
Master, n. Vontra'ro, person of authority. 2, Vwanpou'ro, a person of power. 3, Kyanta'ro, the chief person.
Master of servant, n. Do'nzo.
Master of family, n. Bo'nzo.
Master of ship, n. Kindri.
Master, (teacher) n. To'nzo.
Master of arts, n. Kw'o'ndroo we'tu ta'mbaiz, a graduate in the arts.
Master, v. Pemprifai, to vanquish. 2, Fro'ntifai, coerce. 3, Pontripai, to govern.
Masterless, adj. Dre'mpu. 2, Vepa'm-pou, excessively free. 3, Depa'm-pou, mischievously free. 4, Umfro'ndufoo re'mpur, unrestrainedly vicious.
Masterly, adj. Be'to'nti, very perfect.
Masterwort, n. Bra'mva.
Mastic, n. Vo'ndoo gumvo'tu, gum of the mastic tree.
Mastic-tree, n. Gu'mvo.
Mastication, n. Benzo.
Mastiff, n. Poora'ntur pinji.
Mat, n. Finsukoo'ri fronvo'tuz prenza'twiz, a woven thing of rushes or straw.
Matweed, n. Ko'mvo.
Match, n. Bwantur_{tis}, an equal thing. 2, Fro'nza. 3, Ondri, contract. 4, Ombris, paction. 5, Vu'ndra, marriage. 6, De'ndri, match for gun.
Mate, n. Fo'nza, companion. 2, Ko'nzoi.
Material, adj. Ri'nsur. 2, Ba'nta, pertinent. 3, Bo'nta, important.
Maternal, n. Fonsupun.
Mathematic, n. Vondoo'bras, the quantity science.
Matriculate, n. Dra'ntivai, to catalogue. 2, Tre'ntinai vondro'mu, to receive into the university.
Matrimony, n. Vu'ndra.
Matrix, n. Ta'ndis, womb.
Matter, n. Do'nzoi. 2, Pohdis or Pohdai, subject. 3, Fro'ndis or fro'ndai, object. 4, Fondoo, thing. 5, Endo, business. 6, Ba'ndoo frompu'koo vando'tu, blood rotted in the flesh.

M E D

Matron, n. Ko'nzifet. 2, Vempa'net, grave female. 3, Bonsit'et, a female housekeeper.
Matins, n. Vu'ntrai u'ndra or vu'ntrus u'ndra, morning worship.
Mattock, n. Krino'ndis, a mallet figured pecking instrument.
Mattress, n. Dwa'uzis, a bed made stiff with much sewing.
Maturity, n. Ko'mbis or ko'mbai, ripeness. 2, To'ndo, perfection.
Maugre, pre. Tre or tri.
Mavis, n. Tre'njo, thrush.
Maid, n. Foore'nzi, a basket.
Maunder, n. Trampa'kes, grudging voice,—grumble.
Mur, n. Ka'ndis, stomach.
Maxim, n. Bi'nda, rule.
Maze, n. Tro'nzi, extasy. 2, Fri'nusfoo an'zoi, tangled building. 3, Fri'nusfoo dra'nzoi, tangled way. (see labyrinth).
Mazer, n. Tre'nzi, cup.
Me, pron. Os. 2, O'skwen, myself. 3, Os to'skwen, me, myself. 4, Tosgwe'nkwen, my own self.
Mead, n. Kra'nzoo, meadow. 2, Ven'zoi drunzo'tu, wine of honey.
Meagre, adj. Bro'mpa, lean.
Meal, n. Piusvoo vo'ndo, ground corn. 2, Pel'zoo, eating. 3, Bro'hjoo, meal worm.
Mean, adj. Fa'ntur, neither abundant nor scarce. 2, Bamboi'pi, without dignity. 3, Bontru'rvis, of the people-kind.
Mean, n. Vompruso'ro, mediator. 2, Pi'mbo, the mean among sounds.
Means, n. Vro'ndoi.
Means, n. Fa'mboi, riches; as, "he lives on his means."
Meaning, n. Ri'ndoi, signification. 2, Ton'za, purpose.
Measure, n. Undi. 2, Undooz, measures of multitude. 3, Undoiz, measures of magnitude. 4, Undoz, measures of capacity. 5, Undaz, measures of gravity. No. 1. 6, Ru'ndaz, measures of gravity, No. 2. 7, Lu'ndaz, measures of gravity, No. 3. 8, Undilz, measures of value. 9, Undaiz, measures of time. 10, Undinooz, measures of animal life.
Meat, n. Eh'zoo, sustenance. 2, Pransufo'ri, the eaten thing.
Meats, (sweetmeats) n. En'zoiz.
Meazles, n. Kru'mboi.
Mechanic, (operations) n. In'zooz.
Mechanical profession, n. Bwo'mbroi, a mechanic.
Medal, n. Tri'ntur ru'nda, old money. 2, Birumtat'is, money-like thing.
Meddle, v. Gro'tivai, to mix. 2, Do'tipai, to act. 3, Entivai, to transact business. 4, Deba'mpinai, to be injuriously diligent.
Meddle with, v. Fo'tivrost, to make something an object.

M E R

Mediastine, n. Tra'ndi.
Mediateness, n. Fra'nda.
Mediator, n. Fa'mbroo. 2, Vompruso'ro, intercessor.
Medicine, n. Tw'o'ndroi.
Mediocrity, n. Fa'ndoo.
Meditation, n. Fro'nzoi.
Medley, n. Gro'ndo.
Medler tree, n. Bu'mvoo. 2, Bu'mvoosit, medler fruit.
Meadow, n. Kra'nzoo.
Meadow-sweet, n. Gra'mva.
Meed, n. Vo'ndri, the skill and labor bestowed. 2, Amboo, reward.
Meekness, n. Te'mboo.
Meer, n. Go'nti, simple. 2, Fri'nza, lake. 3, Krinti'dis, the boundary sign.
Meet, adj. Vo'ntur, congruous, suitable. 2, Do'ntu, expedient.
Meet, v. De'ntisai.
Meeting, n. Ondro.
Meter, n. Bi'ndo.
Melancholy, n. Pako'nzi, habitual grief. 2, Beko'nzi, great grief. 3, Gra'ntur trambi, intense anxiety. 4, Betre'ndi, great trouble.
Melanurus, n. Bahji.
Melilot, n. De'mvo.
Mellifluous, adj. Bepi'mpa, extremely sweet.
Mellow, adj. Ko'mpus, ripe.
Melody, n. Twim'bo, pleasant succession of musical sounds.
Melon, n. Pre'mvinoo.
Melt, v. Fi'nivai.
Member, n. Andi, limb. 2, Ra'ndis, part.
Membrane, n. Tra'ndoi.
Memorable, adj. Gato'mpufoo, apt to be remembered.
Memorandum, n. Fomputoit'is.
Memory, n. To'mboi.
Memorial, n. Tonpufra'stik, the thing causing to remember. 2, Tompon'dis, the memory sign.
Menace, v. Vro'nsikai.
Mend, v. Ge'ntifai, repair. 2, Tw'an-tipai, to mend, improve.
Mendacity, n. Pre'mba, lying.
Mendicant, n. Gohmbroo.
Menial, n. Bro'nzo, domestic.
Menstrua, n. Kra'ndoo, the courses.
Mental, n. Pohmpur, pertaining to the understanding. 2, Ompur, rational.
Mention, v. Fispansitai, speak concerning. 2, Gi'ntivai, to express.
Mercenary, adj. Bomprukoo'ro, a hired person.
Mercer, n. Tensa'das, silk merchant.
Merchandise, adj. Bontrufo'ri, merchant thing.
Mercury, n. Vin'zoi, the planet. 2, Pu'nzo, metal. 3, Va'mvoo, herb mercury. 4, Vra'mvoo, chiding mercury. 5, Da'mvoo, dog's mercury. 6, Ga'mvoo, English mercury.

M I G

Merchant, n. Bo'ndroi.
Merchantman, (ship) n. Bi'ndroo.
Mercy, n. Be'mboo.
Mercurial, adj. Pu'si. 2, Gompu, nimble. 3, Fo'mpa, sprightly.
Mere, adv. Gondi, simply. 2, Tyool, only.
Meridian, n. Ki'nzis.
Meridional, adj. Ki'nsus, pertaining to the meridian.
Merit, n. Vontruko'ori, the thing earned. 2, Kra'ndoo, excellence. 3, Vout'ari, the worthy thing.
Mermaid's head, n. Fro'njinoi.
Merry, adj. Kohsu. 2, Te'mpa, urbane.
Marvel, v. Poh'sikai, to wonder. 2, Ge'mvinoo, marvel of Peru.
Merula Montana, n. Dre'hjo.
Merula sacatilis, n. Ke'hjo.
Merula torquata, n. De'hjo.
Mesentery, n. Va'ndis.
Mesh, n. Pre'nda, hole.
Meslin, n. Gro'ntuvoo vo'ndo.
Mess, n. Runtuko'ori: specially enzoo'tu.
Message, n. Ke'ntusoo ri'ndoi.
Messenger, n. Kentusoo'ro, sent person. 2, Kentusoo'fas, sent officer.
Messiah, n. Vri'nsukoo'ro.
Messuage, n. Pa'nzoi, house. 2, Pa'nzoo, farm.
Metal, n. Un'zi. 2, Un'zoo, natural metal. 3, Un'zoi, factitious metal. 4, Un'zo, imperfect metal.
Metamorphosis, n. Pre'ndoo oldoo'tu voo'tu fondoo, the alteration of the kind of a thing.
Metaphor, n. Vri'ndo.
Metaphysic, n. Onde'bras, science of transcendentals.
Mete, v. Unt'ikai, to measure.
Metempsychosis, n. Tino'huzoo.
Meteor, n. Ru'nzi.
Metheglin, n. Ven'zoi, dunzo'tu, wine of honey.
Method, n. Fa'ndi, order.
Metonymy, n. Pre'ndoo indo'ituz.
Metrical, adj. Binti.
Metropolitan, adj. Ton'ompri, relating to the chief city.
Metropolitan, n. Vu'ndroi.
Mew, n. Te'njimo.
Mezeron, n. Dim'voui.
My, pron. Tau; to; my. Tau'kwen, myself. To'skwen, myself. Taugwe'kwin, my own self.
Microcosm, n. Pezi'nzi.
Microscope, n. Kruno'hjoi, glass for seeing very little things. 2, Krunahjoi, telescope, glass for seeing remote things.
Midwife, n. Tanzoo'fas, parturition officer. 2, Tansoo'tas, parturition mechanic.
Might, n. Do'mbi, strength. 2, Va'mboi, power acquired. 3, O'mbi, natural power.

Middle, n. Tindo.
Milbriff, n. Ta'ndis.
Mighty, adj. Bedo'mpu, very strong.
 2, Bezo'mpu, very powerful.
Milch, adj. Tra'ntur.
Mildness, n. Bo'ndi, gentleness. 2, Temboo, meekness. 3, Pe'mbis, graciousness. 4, Ge'mbis, clemency. 5, Undwe'mba, unmoroseness.
Mile, n. Du'ndoi.
Military relation, n. Endri.
Military persons segregate, n. Endroz.
Military persons aggregate, n. Endraz.
Military actions, n. Endrooz.
Military events, n. Endroiz.
Military ammunition, n. Endril.
Military places, n. Endraiz.
Militia, n. Entroo'ri.
Milk, n. Ta'ndoo.
Milkwort, n. Pen'vo.
Mill, n. Ten'zis or ten'zai.
Millefoil, n. Fa'nvai. 2, Ta'nvai, water millefoil. 3, Dro'mvino, horned millefoil.
Miller's thumb, n. Fa'hjino.
Millet, n. Vro'mvoi. 2, Vo'mvoi, Indian millet.
Million, n. Fu'ndoo.
Milt, n. Bro'nda, spleen.
Milwort, n. Dro'ndoo, spleenwort.
Milt, n. Go'nda, sperm of male fishes.
Militer, n. Anje'tes.
Minic, adj. To'ntrou, player-like.
 2, Gre'ntifai, to imitate.
Minicry, n. Gre'ndoi rinsu'rtu do'ndooz, a'zaiz ranzaikwiz, imitation of corporeal actions, gestures, and postures.
Mince, v. Vre'nsitai.
Mincing, n. Pedro'mpu a'nzis, rather wanton gesture. 2, Petra'mpi a'nzis. 3, Tra'mpi en'zoi, conceited mode of going.
Mind, n. Tin'zoo, soul. 2, O'mboo, rational soul. 3, Po'mboo, understanding. 4, Vro'nzoi, opinion. 5, Pro'nzo, observing. 6, Fa'mba, heedfulness.
Mindful, adj. To'mpou.
Mine, pron. Tost.
Mine, n. Punzoo'kin, metal place.
Mine, v. Be'ntripai, to mine. 2, Be'mprivai, to countermine.
Mien, n. Pando'vin, face-manner.
Mineral, n. Pin'zi.
Mingle, v. Gro'ntivai.
Minion, n. Betonsukoo'ro, much loved person.
Minister, n. Dro'nzo, servant. 2, Fuhndroi, priest. 3, Du'ndroi, presbyter.
Minister, v. Dro'nsitai, to serve. 2, Bo'ntifai, to help. 3, Nuske'ntinai, to give to.
Minnow, n. Tami'jino.

Miniver, n. Tono'ndis, fur of squirrel's bellies.
Minks, n. Tra'mpurtun or tet, conceited female.
Minority, n. Kro'nsi u'ndinoo, pupillary age.
Minster, n. Tundroizis do'mbro, monk's college. 2, Tundroizis pan'zoi, monk's house.
Minstrel, n. Drenza'itas, music mechanic.
Mint, n. Pa'mvinoo. 2, Pra'mvinoo, catmint. 3, In'doi tus runda'itas, the place of money mechanic.
Mint, v. Ru'ntimost, to coin money.
Minute, adj. Bepla'ntur, very small.
 2, Gru'ndi, the sixtieth part of an hour.
Miracle, n. Ro'nzoo.
Mire, n. Fu'nza. 2, Tra'nzoo, quagmire.
Mirobalan, n. Bu'mvoi.
Mirror, n. Po'mbo tentufotus.
Mirth, n. Ko'nzi.
Miss, n. Diske'nsivai, to strike beside. 2, Kene'sivai, not to strike.
Misadventure, n. Deflo'nzoo. 2, Framboo, adversity.
Misapply, v. Deten'tifai.
Misbecoming, adj. Fro'ntu, indecent.
Misbegot, adj. Pane'supoo vundra'tu, not begotten in marriage.
Misbehave, v. Deza'nsikai, to demean itself badly.
Misbelief, n. Deko'nzoi.
Miscall, v. Dekontipai.
Miscarry, v. Dre'ntivai. 2, Tra'nsipai, prematurely to bring forth.
Miscellany, n. Gro'ndo.
Mischance, n. Deze'ndi. 2, Frampu'rtis, something adverse. 3, Tra'nzoo, abortion.
Mischief, n. Kre'mboo. 2, Pro'nda, hurt. 3, Pa'ndra, injury.
Mischievousness, n. Kremboo.
Misconstrue, v. Depo'mpivai. 2, Dek'ntikai, misinterpret.
Miscreant, n. Deko'nsuforo, misbelieving person. 2, Pu'mbro, heretic. 3, Wampu'bro, an ungracious person. 4, Fra'nipulo, an unholy person.
Misdeed, n. Dedo'ndoo, evil action.
Misdemeanor, n. Deza'nzi, misbehaviour.
Misdoing, n. (see misdeed).
Misdoubt, v. Kro'nsitai, to suspect, distrust. 2, Dro'nsikai, to be diffident of. 3, Tro'nsivai, to be jealous of.
Miser, n. Trempi'ro, penurious person.
Misery, n. Pra'mboo.
Misfortune, n. Framboo, adversity.
 2, Deflo'nzoo, ill fortune.
Misgive, v. Debro'nsifai.
Misgovern, v. Depo'ntripai.
Mishap, n. Frambo. 2, Deflo'nzoo, ill fortune.

Misinterpret, v. Dek'ntikai. 2, Depo'mpivai, misunderstand.
Mislead, v. Debe'ntisai. 2, Pro'ngisai, seduce.
Mislike, v. Tro'nsitai, disapprove.
Misname, v. Deko'ntipai. 2, Pro'ndi ko'ntipai, to name untruly.
Misplace, v. Dezi'ntifai.
Misprision, n. Tro'nzo, distrust. 2, Veko'nzoo, imperfect belief.
Misreckon, n. Deve'ntinai.
Missal, n. Vumpai dre'nzis, the mass or eucharist book.
Misshape, v. Dre'ntikai, to misfigure. 2, Vro'mpu, ugly, deformed.
Mission, n. Ke'ndis, act of sending.
Missive, n. Kentusoo'ri, sent thing.
Mis-spend, v. Detren'tikai.
Mist, n. Fru'nzo.
Mistake, n. Tro'ndo, imperfection.
 2, Ge'ndo, error. 3, Devro'nzoi, wrong opinion.
Mistle thrush, n. Tenjo.
Mistletoe, n. Fri'nvai.
Mistress, n. Dro'nzitet. 2, Fonsufoo'et, courted female.
Mistrust, v. Bro'nsifai, to doubt. 2, Tronsitai, to distrust.
Misuse, n. Deve'ntikai, to use wrongly.
Mite, n. Do'njoi.
Mitre, n. Vu'mbrois ando'fus, bishop's head vest.
Mitigate, v. Dwa'ntiprost, to cause to be less. 2, Glantiprost, to diminish the intensity. 3, Unto'nsikai, to un-anger.
Mittens, n. Pen'za tande'fus, woollen hand vest.
Mix, v. Gro'ntivai.
Mixen, n. Tremsu'kin dunging place. 2, Binsufoo trensukoo'ri, heaped dung.
Mixture, n. Gro'ndo.
Mizen-mast, n. Timbro.
Mizzle, v. Fu'nsisai.
Moan, v. Tiskro'nsikai, to express grief. 2, Kesko'nsikai, to utter a grievous sound.
Mobility, n. Enze'rit, essence of motion. 2, Dre'mba, inconstancy.
Mock, v. Tamprinai, to scoff. 2, Kan'trinai, to deceive.
Mode of a thing, n. Ondis.
Model, n. Kin'da fendootiz, description by lines. 2, Petro'ndoi, a pattern on a reduced scale. 3, Vr'ndi, epitome.
Moderation, n. Fa'ndoo, mediocrity. 2, Kambo, moderation in opinions. 3, Bembo, moderation in recreations.
Moderator, n. Pa'ndroo. 2, Ontri'ro, the chairman or governor of a meeting or convention. 3, Fron'tuforo, the prohibiting person.
Modern, adj. Ti'ntur, new.
Modicum, n. Pla'ntur vo'ndoo, small quantity.

M O R

Modesty, n. De'mbo, from fear of disgrace. 2, Te'mbo, modesty in seeking honors.
Modulation, n. Bla'nzo, warbling.
Moil, n. Bezi'nzi, hard work.
Moil, v. Dra'ntikai, to defile.
Moistness, n. Ti'mbi.
Moiety, n. A'pin a'fril, one half.
Mole, n. Dro'nti brinzo, artificial bank. 2, Pebo'ndis, small mark. 3, Pera'ndis, a small part.
Mole, n. Gi'njo. 2, Va'ujoi, (fish).
Molest, v. Tre'ntikai.
Molle, (Indian) Dru'mvo.
Mollify, v. Pri'mpigrost, to make soft.
Molten, adj. Fi'nsufoo, dissolved. 2, Bri'sunoo, cast.
Moly, n. Pro'nva.
Moment, n. Ri'ndoo, instant.
Momentous, adj. Bo'nta, important.
Monarch, n. Po'ndroo, governor. 2, Fo'ndroo, king.
Monastery, n. Do'mbro tundoituz, college of monks.
Monastic, adj. Tu'ntrou.
Money, n. Ru'nda.
Money wort, n. Pro'nvis.
Month, n. Ku'ndis.
Mongrel, n. Gron'tifin, mixed kind. 2, Kro'nti, spurious.
Monition, n. Kro'nzi, warning.
Monk, n. Tu'ndroi.
Monkey, n. Kri'nja.
Monoceros clusii, n. Dra'nja.
Monopoly, n. Fro'nsa dombra ton-dre'tu, the sole privilege of selling.
Monosyllable, n. Windoi tus a'pin ti'ndoo, a word of one syllable.
Monster, n. Bisdo'nti fa'ndi, against natural order.
Monument, n. Tompou'dis, memory sign. 2, Tuntrun'ri, burying place.
Mood, (mode) n. O'ndis. 2, Ra'mbi, disposition.
Moon, n. Gi'nzoi, the planet.
Moon, (new) n. Gy'inzoi gyu'nsu te'ntivo tyai ku'ntai tendis, the moon when she begins her monthly course.
Moon-wort, n. To'mvoo.
Moon, (half) n. Be'ndris, (military).
Moor, n. A'nzoo, land.
Moor, n. Twansupoo'ro sus muro'ku, a person born at Morocco.
Moor-hen, n. Tenjinioi.
Moot, adj. Intukoo, discoursed, i. e. discussed.
Moral, adj. E'mpu.
Moral philosophy, n. Pompro'uri embe'fi, philosophy concerning morals.
Moral, (a) n. E'mpu bi'nda.
Moralize, v. Te'ntifai embe'nuz, to apply to morals.
More, adv. Yin. 2, Bra'ntur, superior.
Moreover, conj. Kwelkwi.
Mortgage, n. Do'ndris or do'ndrai.

M O V

Mormylus, n. Tra'nji.
Morning, n. Vru'ndis or Vru'ndai.
Moroseness, n. Dwe'mba.
Morrow, n. ca'pin, the first future day.
Morrow, (good) n. Vu'ntus ta'nzi, a good morrow.
Morrow, (good) v. Au tansiko'as, I salute you.
Morse, n. Tinji.
Morsel, n. Bra'ndis.
Mortal, adj. Kadra'nsupo, which can die. 2, Gadra'nsupo, apt to die.
Mortality, n. Kadra'nzoo, ability to die. 2, Gadra'nzoo, aptness to die.
Mortality, n. Pu'mboo tyoo dra'nsiprast, an infection which kills.
Mortar, n. Kru'za.
Mortar, n. Prinsun'otus, the vessel for pounding things.
Mortify, v. Dra'nsiprast, to cause to die. 2, Fempikrost, to humble. 3, Umfre'mpikrost, to unpride. 4, Umbansifrost, to unlust, specially by voluntary maceration, &c. 5, Pampikai, to repent.
Mortise, n. Ple'nda, hole cut in timber to receive the tenon.
Mortuary, n. Genda dis drounsupo'roz, payment for the dead.
Mosque, n. Xra'nzoi bu'ntrur, Mahometan temple.
Moss, n. To'mvoo.
Most, adv. Wiu; as, "win pampur," most happy:—or by varying the form of the tabular; as, "pampuvous," most happy.
Mostly, adv. Ka'ndun, chiefly.
Mote, n. Bwedren'di, a great ditch.
Mote, n. Pekra'ndis, small powder.
Moth, n. Go'njoi. 2, Tro'nja.
Moth mullein, n. Kre'mvinoi.
Mother, n. Fonzipun, female parent.
Mother-tongue, n. Rindi draigwe'ntu po'ndro, the language of any person's own nation.
Mother of pearl, n. To'hjinioi.
Mother, n. Ta'ndis. 2, Du'mbis, a disease. 3, Tra'ndis, sediment.
Mother-wort, n. Ta'hvinoo.
Motion, n. Enzi, locomotion.
Motion, (animal progression) n. Enzoo.
Motion of animal parts, n. Enzo.
Motion, (violent) n. Enzis or enzai.
Motion, (mental) n. Panza.
Motive, adj. Gaze'nsuko, apt to move. 2, Gaze'nsikrast, apt to cause to move, as "motive power." 3, Fro'ntou, impulsive.
Motley, adj. Bi'mpon, variegated.
Motto, n. Fwe'ntupoo prindo, an appropriated sentence.
Move, v. Ensikai.
Move the brows, v. Pra'nsinai.
Move, v. Fro'ntinai, to offer. 2, Fro'ntifai, to impel. 3, Fo'nsikai, to persuade. 4, Bo'nsikai, to allure. 5, To'nsikrost, to make angry.

M U D

Move the head, v. Kra'nza.
Moveable, adj. Kaze'nsukoo, to be able to be moved. 2, Gaze'nsukoo, apt to be moved.
Movables, n. A'nzaiz.
Mould, n. Un'za.
Mould, n. Tro'ndoi kre'nti, convex type. 2, Tro'ndoi kle'nti, concave type, i. e. the mould into which molten metal is poured in casting.
Mould, v. Di'nsinai, to kneed. 2, Tro'ntifrost, to make into a pattern, or cause to be a pattern.
Moulder, v. Kra'ntivraust krombe'ti, to be reduced to powder by decay.
Moulder-away, v. Kro'mpikai.
Mouldiness, n. Pro'mvoo. 2, Di'mba, mustiness.
Moulter, v. Ump'ontikraust, to be caused to be unfeathered.
Mound, n. Embris. 2, Bri'nzo, bank. 3, Tendris, rampart.
Mount, n. Pri'nzo. 2, Bepri'nzo. 3, Dro'nti pri'nzo, artificial hill.
Mount, v. Trusprentisai, to up-go.
Mount a horse, v. Pino'ncipai, to put one's self upon a horse.
Mountain, n. (see mount).
Mountebank, n. Tre'ntuso to'ndroi. 2, To'mprufo to'ndroi, juggling physician.
Mourn, v. Kro'nsikai. 2, Ge'ntipai kro'nzi, to shew grief. 3, Dikro'nsikai, to signify or shew grief.
Mourning, n. Dikro'nsuko enza, clothing indicating grief.
Mouse, n. Dri'njo. 2, Di'ljo, dormouse, (apt to sleep mouse). 3, Dino'njo, field mouse.
Mouse-ear, n. Tra'nvo. 2, Fre'nva, coddled mouse-ear.
Mousetail, n. Vo'nvo.
Mouth, n. Tando.
Mouthed, (foul) adj. Gapa'nsutai fro'ndu, apt to speak indecently. 2, Gata'ntrunai, apt to revile.
Mouthed, (mealy) adj. Gapa'nsutai tembun, apt so speak urbanely.
Mouthe, v. Ta'ntrinai, to revile.
Mow, n. Ginsufoo'ri, heaped thing, specially of barley, &c.
Mow, v. Ta'ntrinai anza'tiz, to mock with signs of passion.
Mow, v. Kri'nsitai.
Mew, v. Kantrisai, to imprison.
Much, n. Bevo'ndoo tus, a great quantity of. 2, Pa'nti, many.
Much, (as much) adv. Bevo'ndupa, as much. 2, Pa'ntuva, as many.
Much, (for as much as) conj. Gool, whereas.
Make much of, v. Bede'mpinai, to act courteously to.
Much, (too) adj. Bevo'ntupas, or, yint bevo'ntur.
Much, (very) adj. Fra'ntur, abundant.
Mucilaginous, adj. Ki'mpus, slimy.
Mud, n. Di'nsukoo fu'nza, soaked dirt.

M U M

Muck, n. Trensunoori, dunged thing. 2, Krensunoori, the thing blown out of the nose,—snot, snivel. 3, mis ensunoori, the out-purged thing.

Muff, n. Twe'ntufus dis pri'mbiko ta'ndiz, tubular vest for warming the hands.

Muffle, n. Pa'ndo gentupo'fus, a face concealing vest.

Muffler, n. Twa'ntifus, a mouth vest.

Muffy, n. Ka'nta vu'ndroi buntru'rtu, chief mahometan primate.

Mug, n. Be'nzi pranzifo'di, pot for drinking.

Mugwort, n. Pra'nvoi.

Mulberry, n. Pu'mvo.

Mule, n. Fri'njoo.

Mule-fern, n. Go'mvoo.

Muleteer, n. Frincur'fas.

Mullein, n. Ke'mvinoi. 2, Kre'mvinoi, moth mullein. 3, Kru'mvis, sage mullein.

Mullet, n. Va'nja.

Mullet, (*English*) n. Tra'hja.

Mullet, (*lesser English*) n. Vra'hja.

Mulet v. Da'ntrisi, to fine.

Multifarious, adj. Vipa'nti, of many kinds.

Multifidous beasts of the larger kind, n. Injoz.

Multifidous beasts of the middle size, n. Injaz.

Multifidous beasts of the least size, n. Injilz.

Multiply, v. Pa'ntivrost, to cause to be numerous. 2, Dra'ntipai, to increase. 3, Ga'ntisai, to multiply (arithmetically).

Multiplicity, n. Pa'ndo, multitude, manyness.

Multitude, n. Pa'ndo.

Mumble, v. Debe'mpitai, to masticate badly. 2, Ti'mpitai fra'ndu, to utter confusedly. 3, Pa'nsitai fra'ndu, to speak confusedly.

Mumps, n. U'mbi, (a disease).

N A P

Nadir, n. Pimo'nzis or pino'nzai.

Nag, n. Pepin'joo; specially ungra'ntusoo, untitled.

Nail, (*of animal*) n. Bra'ndis.

Nail, n. Pen'o'nda, a metal pin to knock into wood, &c.

Naked, adj. Ene'sunoo, not clothed. 2, Une'sunoo, unclothed.

Name, n. Ko'ndoo, a word.

Namely, adv. Dool.

Nick-name, n. Deko'ndoo, corruptive of name. 2, Ka'mboi, reputation.

Nap, n. Ve'ntunoo te'ndoo, tufted surface. 2, Petra'nzoi, a little sleep.

Napew, n. Kre'mva.

M U S

Mummers, n. Ri'mpi ansuvo'roz, silent gesturing persons.

Mummy, n. Dro'nusupo ri'nsur twe'n-sutoo, a dead body embalmed.

Mump, v. Deze'nsikai ta'ndo, badly to move the mouth.

Monday, n. Buna'ndis, second day of the week.

Mundane, adj. Di'nsou.

Municipal, adj. To'inpri. 2, Do'ntri, corporate.

Munificence, n. Pe'mbo, liberality in giving.

Muniment, n. Ba'ndris or ba'ndrai.

Munition, n. Endris, fortification. 2, Endri, ammunition.

Murcena, n. Pa'njis.

Mural, adj. Va'nsi.

Murder, n. Ka'ndro.

Murex, n. Fo'njinoo.

Murmur, v. Pa'nsitai tra'mbun, to speak grudgingly. 2, Pa'nsitai tra'mbur, to speak discontentedly. 3, Pa'nsitai bo'nzus, to speak indignantly.

MurRAIN, n. Pu'mpur u'mbi binje'tuz, an infectious disease of beasts. 2, Trum'boi, plague.

Murrey, adj. Plimpur fi'mboi, dark red.

Muscle, n. Vra'ndoi. 2, Dro'njinoui, fish.

Muscular, adj. Vra'ntou.

Muse, n. Undikun tus komprouri, the goddess of poetry.

Muse, v. Fro'nsifai, to meditate.

Musie, n. Dre'nzi, (general). 2, Ti'mbo, harmonious or melodious sounds. 3, Tri'mbo, harmony, simultaneous pleasant sounds. 4, Twimbo, melody, successive pleasant sounds. 5, Dre'nsubas, the art of music. 6, Dre'nsubas, the science of music.

Musk, n. Krino'nja, a strong scented substance from a bag near the navel of the Thibet musk.

N.

N A T

Nape, n. Gri'ndo panda'tu, hinder part of the neck.

Naptha, n. Bri'nji.

Napkin, n. Grino'nzi, a linen wiper.

Narcissus, n. Ko'mva, daffodil.

Narcotic, adj. Tra'nzoi. 2, Pro'mboi, stupor.

Narration, n. Ti'ndi.

Narrowness, n. Fra'ndoi. 2, Bri'ndoi, cribbedness. 3, adv. Pa'mbun, heedfully.

Nastiness, n. Bed'andi, extreme filthiness. 2, Bev're'mboi, extreme slovenliness.

Nation, n. Po'ndro.

Native, adj. Ta'nsur.

M Y T

Mushroom, n. Po'mvoo.

Musket, n. Wo'ldoo fenjoo'tu, a kind of hawk. 2, Wo'ldoo vendre'tu, a kind of gun.

Must, v. Go'ntin, it must. 2, Do'nti, it is necessary.

Mustache, n. Pantou po'ndis bi'ntiju ga'ndo, long hair upon the upper lip.

Mustard, n. Te'mva. 2, Fe'nzoi te'mvatu, sauce of mustard. 3, Fe'nva, tower mustard. 4, Tre'nva, yellow Arabian mustard.

Muster, v. Ru'ntipai, to number. 2, Dra'ntivai, to catalogue.

Mustiness, n. Di'mba.

Mutable, v. Gap'rentupo, apt to alter. 2, Dwa'mpa, light, inconstant.

Muteness, n. Pra'nzo.

Muting, n. Tre'nzimo, dunging.

Mutilous, adj. Pro'mpu.

Mutiny, n. Ta'mbro.

Mutter, v. Pa'nsitai umpi'ndun, to speak un-distinctly. 2, Pa'nsitai fra'ndu, to speak confusedly. 3, Pa'nsitai tra'mbun, to speak grudgingly.

Mutton, n. Va'ndoi finjoi'tuz, flesh of sheep.

Mutual, adj. Dro'ntus, reciprocal.

Mutually, adv. Dro'ndus, reciprocally.

Muzzle, n. Pinsufo'riz tando'tu, bonds of the mouth. 2, Ri'mpu-trost, to make silent.

Myriad, n. Pau'sin, ten thousand.

Myrrh, n. Pu'mvinoi.

Myrtle, n. Pu'nvo.

Mystery, n. Tri'nti'ri, an obscure thing. 2, Grentupoo'ri, concealed thing. 3, O'ndroi, trade or mystery. 4, Bame'pus, not learned.

Mythology, n. Kindi tro'nturtu ti'ndis, interpretation of feigned narratives.

N A V

Nativity, n. Ta'nzoo. 2, Tansu'rgis, birth time.

Natural, adj. Do'nti.

Naturally, adv. Do'ndi, spontaneously.

Natural fool, n. Prompu'ro, idiotic person.

Natural power, n. O'mbi.

Naturalist, n. Pyomprour'o donti'turiz, the philosopher of natural things.

Naturalize, v. Trono'nsimai, to endow a foreigner with the privileges of a native.

Naval, adj. Fi'ntrur, pertaining to ships.

N E E

Nature, n. Do'ndo. 2, Po'ndra, law of nature. 3, O'mbaz, natural habits of the soul. 4, O'mbilz, corporeal habits. 5, Ra'mbi, disposition.

Nave (of church) n. Kana'uzoi, the greatest temple room.

Nave, (of cart, &c.) n. De'nzi.

Navel, n. Vra'nda.

Navel-wort, n. Vo'mvinoi. 2, Pr'on-vo, sea navel-wort.

Navev, n. Kre'mva.

Naught, n. Po'ldoo.

Naught, (come to) v. Pro'nsipoo, to be annihilated.

Naught, (set at) v. Dri'nsifai, to contemn.

Naught, adj. Fro'nti, bad.

Navy, n. Dwinfindroo, aggregate of ships. 2, Pe'ndro findroo'tuz, army of ships.

Navigation, n. Dre'nzoi.

Nauseate, v. Pro'nsinai, to feel aversion.

Nauseousness, n. Kro'mboi, loathing.

Nautical, adj. Fi'ntrur.

Nautilus, n. Pon'jimo.

Nay, adv. Num, nul, nun; noom, nool, noon; nump, nult, nunt.

Examples.

U'meaid? Is he? Au ga'nsito num, i. e. I say he is not; —nul, he was not; —nun, he will not be; —noom, he has not been; —nool, he had not been; —noon, he will not have been, &c.

Neap-tide, n. Tra'ntufous vri'nza, the shallowest tide.

Neat, n. Pin'joi, (beast). 2, Dra'ntu, pure. 3, Ve'mpou, clean. 4, Be'fo'ntu, very decent. 5, Vra'ntu, adorned.

Neb, n. Fe'nda.

Nebulous, adj. Fru'nsi.

Necessary, adj. Go'ntu.

Necessity, n. Bre'ndoo. 2, Fra'mboi, poverty. 3, Gro'nza, determination.

Necessitous, adj. Fra'mpou.

Neck, n. Pa'nda.

Neck of land, n. Bi'nzo, isthmus.

Necromancy, n. Pa'ndro dis drounsu-poro, or drounsupo'diroz.

Nectar, n. Pransufo'ri trontur'tu v'ndiz, drink of the fictitious Gods.

Nectarine, n. Pru'mvoi.

Neice, n. Tro'nzipum.

Need, n. Bre'ndoo, want.

Needfulness, n. Go'ndi. 2, Do'ndi, expedience.

Neediness, n. Fra'mboi.

Needle, n. Ki'nsuko pe'nda, sewing pin.

Needle-fish, n. Ta'mijo.

Needle, n. Dum'hoi, the mariner's compass.

Needless, adj. Gonde'pi, without necessity.

N E X

Needle, (shepherd's) n. Bra'mvoo.

Near, adj. Ti'ntou. 2, Ti'ndou, near or nearly. 3, adv. Sool, well nigh or near.

Nearness, n. Ti'ndoi. 2, Te'mbo, frugality. 2, Tre'mbo, penuriousness.

Neeze, v. Pe'nsinai, to sneeze.

Neezing-wort, n. Po'mvino.

Nefarious, adj. Bere'mpur.

Negation, n. Fri'ndis.

Neglect, n. Fla'mba, heedlessness. 2, Gre'ndo, omission. 3, Ble'mba, sloth.

Negotiate, v. Entivai, to transact business. 2, Entikai, to transact commercial affairs.

Negro, n. Plimpou'ro, black man.

Neigh, v. Kepineipai, to utter the sound used by horses.

Neighbour, n. To'nza.

Neither, adv. Twifino, not either of the two:—twitino, not either of the three:—twikino, not either of the four:—twibino, not either of the five, &c.

Neither, adv. No'twi, nor.

Neophyte, n. Petro'nzo, young disciple; or, ti'nturtro'nzo, new disciple.

Neoteric, adj. Ti'ntur, new. 2, Pu'nfinur, young.

Nephew, n. Tro'nzoo.

Nerites, n. Kro'njimo.

Nerve, n. Bandoi.

Nest, n. Enje'stus, bird's house. 2, Enje'dus, bird's room. Note. The genitive sign (s.) is omitted, euphonæ gratia.

Nestling, n. Eno'nji, a bird not having left it's nest.

Net, n. Gla'nzis.

Nether, adj. Bri'ntuton, lower. 2, Bla'ntur, inferior.

Nethermost, adj. Bri'ntutous, the lowest.

Nettle, n. Ka'nvoo.

Nettle, (Dead-nettle) n. Pa'nvinoo, archangel. 2, Ku'mvo, nettle tree. 3, Vro'njino, sea-nettle.

Never, adv. Tri'ndur.

Never so much, adv. Kwo'o'n, however much.

Nevertheless, conj. Nel or nil.

Neuter, adj. Twifino so'mpus from-pu'stwi, neither male or female.

Neutral, adj. Twifino do'ntur dro'n-turtwi, neither active nor passive.

Neutrality, n. Eno'ndri, neutrality in war. 2, Gono'mbro, adhesion to neither faction.

New, adj. Ti'ntur.

New moon, n. Reg'inzoi, the beginning of the moon's monthly course.

News, n. Ti'ntur ti'ndi, new narration.

Next, adj. Ti'ntufous, nearest. 2, Fri'ntur. 3, Fl'it'ur, succeeding. 4, Fa'nta

N O B

Newt, n. Bi'njis, lizard.

Nibble, v. Pe'bensitai, to masticate a little.

Niceness, n. Vre'mboi. 2, Dro'mba, opposite to hardness.

Niche, n. Tre'nda.

Nick, n. Fre'nda, notch.

Nickname, n. Deko'ndoo dronzoi'pu, corruptive of name with contempt.

Nick of time, (in the) adv. Fer'indu, exactly momentarily.

Nick or notch, (to) v. Fre'ntimai.

Nigella, n. Tre'nti.

Niggard, n. Tremp'iro, penurious person.

Nigh, adj. Ti'ntou, near.

Night, n. Vru'ndis or Vru'ndai.

Nightmare, n. Fru'mba.

Nightshade, n. Ke'mvino. 2, Tra'mvinoi, enchanter's nightshade.

Nightingale, n. Ten'ji.

Nightly, adv. Vru'ndus.

Nilling, n. Kro'mboo. 2, Ro'nza, willing not to do.

Nimbleness, n. Go'mbi.

Nine, n. A'tin, 9.

Ninety, n. Ta'sin, 90.

Nine hundred, n. Te'sin, 900.

Nine thousand, n. Au'to, 9,000.

Ninety thousand, n. Tai'so, 90,000.

Nine hundred thousand, n. Too'sin, 900,000.

Ninny, n. Pro'npuro, fool.

Nip, v. Tri'nsipai dindo'kuz dande'tuz, to compress betwixt the tops of the fingers. 2, Pe'fentimai, to bite a little.

Nipple, n. Pe'tenda fanda'tu.

Nipple-wort, n. Kra'nvo.

Nit, n. Vo'ndi gonjoo'tu, egg of louse.

Nitre, n. Pru'nji.

No, adv. Nam, general negative.

No:—Special Negatives.

Neutrals.

Nu'm, nul, nun: noom, nool, noon; nump, nult, nunt.

Actives.

Nim, nil, nin; nem, nel, nen; nimp, nilt, nint.

Passives.

The same as the neutrals. (See Grammar: "Responsives.")

Observe. These forms demand some attention, but not much. Their excellencies consist in keeping up an exact correspondence betwixt the question and the answer.

No, adv. Rai'no, not any, as, "Drai-no or rai'no kro'ndoo," no person.

Nobody, n. Drai'no.

No-where, adv. Kra'ituno, not in any place, i. e. no, not; tu, in; rai, any; k, place.

Nobility, abs. n. Tondroo'rit, the essence of nobleman.

N O S

Noble, adj. To'ntrur.
Nocent, adj. Va'mprou, guilty. 2, Pro'nta, hurtful.
Nocturnal, adj. Vru'ntus or vru'ntai.
Nod, v. Kra'sinai, to move the head.
Noddy, n. Pro'mpuro, fool.
Noddle, n. Deza'ndu, familiar use of the word head.
Node, n. Te'nda, protuberance. 2, Umbo, tumour.
Noggin, n. Bebe'zi pranzoi'di.
Noise, n. Bezi'mbo, great sound. 2, Betrindi, great rumour.
Noisome, adj. Pro'nta. 2, Pan'tra, injurious.
Nolleity, n. Fro'nza.
Nomenclator, n. Kyontupo'ro, the naming person.
Nominate, v. Ko'ntipai, to name. 2, To'nsinai, to appoint.
Nonage, abs. n. Kronzo'rit, essence of pupil, i. e. that which makes any one a pupil.
None, n. Dra'no. 2, Tra'no, not any thing, nothing.
Nones, n. Bu'ndaiz ve'ntuso a'prin bu'ndis kunda'itu.
Non-plus, n. Gi'ndis or gi'ndai.
Non-resident, adj. Ranc'supo.
Nonsuch, n. Fe'mvo.
Nonsuit, n. Fame'broi kandrootu gyoo'su pah'trufoo, the non appearance of plaintiff when called.
Nook, n. Fre'ndo, angle.
Noon, n. Tu'ndai.
Noose, n. Fre'ndi. 2, Gra'nsai fre'ndi, an ensnaring loop.
Nope, n. Be'nja.
Nor, conj. No'twi.
North, n. Fi'ndo.
Nose, n. Tra'ndo.
Nosegay, n. Dwipo'ndoi.

O B L

Oakum, n. Ump'i'sukoo ba'mfur dre'nzaz, untwisted hempen ropes.
Oar, (of ship) n. Ti'ndro.
Ore, n. Umfentuvoo u'nzoo tai'tu do'nti ko'ndis, unprepared metal in its natural state.
Oath, n. Ko'ndris or kondrai, swearing.
Oats, n. Ko'mvoi.
Obdurate, n. Pi'mpus, hard. 2, Pra'mpu, impenitent.
Obedience, n. De'mbi.
Obey, v. De'mpikai.
Obelisk, n. Dre'ndo, pyramid.
Object, n. Fo'ndis.
Objection, n. Bi'ndis.
Obit, n. Dra'nzoo, death. 2, Tu'ntra tro'ndis, burial solemnity.
Oblation, n. Fu'ndris or drai.

R

N O U

Note, n. Bo'ndis. 2, Pri'ndoo, character. 3, Vi'ndi, commentary or comment. 4, Bi'mbo, tone, musical note. 5, Tra'ndi, extraordinariness. 6, adj. Tra'ntu, of note.
Note, (to) v. Pro'nsitai, to observe.
Nothing, n. Pol'doo.
Notice, n. Bo'nzoi, knowing. 2, Pa'mbis, knowledge. 3, Kro'nzi, admonition, warning.
Notice, (to give) v. Bonsifrast, cause to know. 2, Kro'nsikai, to warn. 3, Pro'nsitai, to observe.
Notify, v. Bonsifrest, to cause to be known. 2, Kro'nsikai, to warn.
Notion, n. To'ndoo.
Nostril, n. Twa'ndi.
Not, (see no).
Notwithstanding, conj. Nel or nil.
Not, (if not) conj. No'tul or tul'no.
Notable, adj. Tra'ntu, extraordinary. 2, Kra'ntur, excellent.
Notary, n. Ba'ndroo.
Notation, n. Dansutoo'dis. 2, Ri'ndoi, meaning.
Notch, n. Fre'nda.
Notorious, adj. Tra'ntu, extraordinary. 2, Te'mpur, manifest. 3, Bandu bo'nsutoo, publicly known.
Novacula, n. Bra'mijo.
Novel, n. Ti'ntur.
Novel, (a) n. Tro'ntur ti'ndi, fictitious narrative.
Novelty, Ti'ndoo, newness.
November, n. Ku'mldis.
Novice, n. Ti'ntur tro'nzo. 2, Twam'c'pairo, an inexperienced person.
Noun, n. Ti'ndoi, the absolute name of a thing. 2, Ko'ndoo, name. 3, Pi'ndoi, integral:—the expression denoting an entire notion and nothing more.

O.

O B S

Obligation, (civil) n. O'ndris. 2, Dansutoo o'ndris, written obligation.
Oblique, adj. Ge'ntou.
Obliterate, v. Unda'nsitai.
Oblivion, n. Tro'mboi, forgetfulness.
Oblong, adj. Pam'ntou, more long than broad.
Obloquy, n. Ga'ndra, reproach.
Obnoxious, adj. Gafoutusoo. 2, Gafoutugraust, apt to be made an object.
Obnubilate, v. Fu'nsitai, to cloud. 2, Pi'mpivrost, to make dark.
Obscure, adj. Pi'mpur, dark. 2, Pi'lipur, mysterious, metaphorically obscure. 3, Tri'nti, obscure as to language. 4, Bon'tur'fis, plebian, of the people-kind.

N Y M

Nourish, v. Va'nsipai.
Nutrition, n. Vansupo'ri.
Now, adv. Go'su, at this time.
Now a days, adv. Go'utu, in these times.
Now and then, adv. Gri'usu, at some times.
Noxious, adj. Pro'nta, hurtful.
Nuisance, n. Pro'nta'ri.
Nullity, n. Pre'ndi, frustration.
Number, n. Ru'ndoo.
Numerous, adj. Pa'nti.
Numbness, n. Bro'mbo. 2, Vru'mba, disease.
Nun, n. Tu'ndrifun, female monk. 2, De'njis, titmouse.
Nunchion, n. Prena'nzoo, lunch after dinner.
Nuncupative, adj. Pa'nsutoo, spoken. 2, Dane'sutoo, not written.
Nuptial, adj. Vu'ntra.
Nurse, n. Fo'nzo.
Nurse-child, Fro'nzo.
Nursery, n. Kansur'kis, fronzoo'diz, the place for tender care of young children. 2, Kansur'kis unive'tuz, finze'tuz.
Nut, n. To'ndo. 2, Bumva, bladder nut. 3, Ku'mva, chestnut. 4, Damvi, earth nut. 5, Fu'mva, fistic nut, pistachea nut. 6, Tru'mva, hazel nut, small nut. 7, Pu'mva, wall nut.
Nut cracker, n. Pmo'mva.
Nuthatch, n. Trenjoo.
Nutmeg, n. Vrumvasit.
Nutmeg tree, n. Vru'mva.
Nutrient, n. Vansupo'ri.
Nourishing, n. Va'nzoo.
Nymph, n. Tro'ntur undikuu dan-zoo'tuz, dinzaz, kyel, fictitious goddess of woods, rivers, &c.

O B S

Obsccration, n. Be'to'nsikai, greatly to entreat.
Obscene, adj. Dre'mpou, unchaste.
Obsequies, n. Tu'ntra tro'ndis, funeral solemnity.
Obsequious, adj. Bede'mpu, very obedient. 2, Yint de'mpu, too obedient. 3, Dre'mpa, fawning.
Observe, v. Pro'nsitai. 2, Ve'ntivai, to perform. 3, Ke'mpikai, to respect.
Observant, adj. Pro'nsi. 2, Ke'mpur, respectful. 3, De'mpu, obedient.
Obsolete, adj. Umpo'mpra or umpo'm-prunoo.
Obstacle, n. Brontou'ri, impeding thing.
Obstetrication, n. Bo'ntrifai ta'nzoo, to assist in bringing forth.

Obtest, v. Beto'nsikai.
Obstinate, adj. Gre'mpur or begre'mpur, of excessive endurance. 2, Dra'mpa, pertinacious.
Obstruction, n. Bro'ndoi. 2, Ki'nzoi, shutting up. 2, Ku'mboo, disease.
Obtain, v. Pe'utikai.
Obtrude, v. Muskri'nsipai, to thrust into. 2, Muspre'ntisai ump'ansukoo umbonsukook'wi, to enter uninvited and undesired.
Obtuse, adj. Fro'mpa, dull. 2, Tre'nti, more than a right angle.
Obvious, adj. Vinton.
Obumbration, n. Fri'mbivo, shadowing.
Occasion, n. Kro'ndoi.
Occidental, adj. Pri'nti, western.
Occult, adj. Gre'tur, in a state of concealment. 2, Gre'ntipoo, concealed.
Occupation, n. E'ndo, business. 2, Ondroi, profession.
Occupy, (one's self.) v. E'ntivai, to transact business. 2, Be'ntipai, to have. 3, A'nsikai, to possess.
Occur, v. Nuspe'ntisai, to come to, as, "occur to the mind." 2, De'ntisai, to meet.
Ocean, n. Fi'za.
Octave, n. Ya'grin bu'ndis eis, the eighth day after.
Octavo, n. Ya'trin re'ndo drenzai'tuz, the third figure of books.
October, n. Kun'e'ldis, the tenth month.
Ocular, adj. Fa'nti, pertaining to the eye.
Odds and ends, n. Dra'ndis, residue.
Odds, n. Brandoo, superiority.
Odds, (to be at) v. Po'ntipi pro'n-zaz, to be enemies. 3, Twe'mpiti, to be in a state of contention.
Ode, n. Bwansutoo'ri, a song.
Odious, n. Tro'nsukoo, hated. 2, Gatro'nsukoo, apt to be hated.
Oddness, n. Brandoo, not evenness. 2, Tra'ndi, extraordinariness.
Odour, n. Tomputoo'ri, the thing smelt, i. e. that which immediately produces the sensation: not the remoter cause.
Odoriferous, adj. Pi'mpa, sweet.
Economic relation, n. Onzi.
Ecumenical, adj. Din'on, relating to the world. 2, Tra'nti, universal.
Of, prep. Too, tu, or tus.
Off, adv. Se or si, not on: (rest).
Off, adv. Se'ni or si'ni, from off: (motion.)
Offal, n. Pra'ndis or dai, worst part. 2, Dra'ntus pra'ndis, residual worst part.
Offend, v. Dro'nsinai, displeasure. 2, Pro'ntinai, to hurt. 3, Ra'mpikai, to sin, act gracelessly. 4, Fra'mpikai, to sin, act unholy. 5, Re'mpivai, to act viciously. 6, Fro'ntivai, to act wrongly, badly.

Offend, (in fighting) v. Pentripai.
Offensive, adj. Gatro'nsung, apt to displease. 2, Dro'nsung, which offends. 3, Pro'nta, hurtful.
Offer, v. Tre'ntivai, offer to do. 2, Fe'ntinai, offer to give. 3, Fo'ntisai, to bid, haggle, &c.
Offer, (to God) v. Ke'ntinai Unde'nu. 2, Fu'ntisai, offer to God. 3, Tu'ntisai, offer food. 4, Tu'mprisai, offer incense.
Office, n. Vo'mbra. 2, E'ndo, employment business. 3, Gons'i'ri, benefit, benefactor (thing).
Officer, n. Vompra'ro.
Officer, (ecclesiastical) n. U'ndroi.
Official, n. Un'tri pa'ndroo, ecclesiastical judge.
Officious, adj. Fre'mpa. 2, Ge'mpa, complaisant.
Offspring, n. Dwinpro'nzoo, aggregate of descendants.
Often, adv. Din'dur, frequently.
Oh! inter. Ho!
Oil, n. Ve'nzoo.
Oil box (of bird) n. Gro'ndi.
Oilet, n. Pre'nda fendai'di, hole cut for button.
Ointment, n. Vri'nsuko'ri, anointing thing. 2, Ken'zis or Ken'zai, salve.
Oak, n. Pu'mvi. 2, Pra'mvi, bitter oak. 3, Fu'mvi, holm oak. 4, Vra'mvino, holy oak. 5, Kro'mvoo, oak fern. 6, Tra'nvoo, oak of Cappadocia. 7, Tah'voo, oak of Jerusalem.
Oker, n. Fu'njis, yellow oker. 2, Fru'njis, red oker.
Old age, n. Bu'ndinoo.
Of the age of, adj. Untinur: as, "a person aged twenty," koor'ndoo untinur fa'sin.

Examples.

How old are you? { Shu'meu un-
i. e. what is thy age? { dinoo'tas?
What is my age? { Shu'meu un-
{ dinoo'tos?
What is it's age? { Shu'meu un-
{ dinoo'tes?
What is his age? { Shu'meu un-
{ dinoo'tur?
What is her age? { Shu'meu un-
{ dinoo'tun?
What is our age? { Shu'meu un-
{ dinoo'ton?
What is your age? { Shu'meu un-
{ dinoo'tan?
What is their age? { Shu'meu un-
{ dinoo'ten?

Old, (decrepitude) n. Vu'ndinoo.
Old, adj. Tintur, as opposed to new.
Old clothes, n. Kro'mpu a'nzaz.
Old fashion, n. Umpo'mpra'ndis.
Old soldier, n. Kampus e'ndro.
Old-time, n. Bezindipil, i. e. time long past.
Olcander, n. Pi'mvis.

Olibanum, n. Tu'mvinoi.
Oligarchy, n. Po'ndroorit yoo'tu go'mbro.
Olive, n. Ku'mvoi.
Ominous, adj. Cusbo'ntuso, signifying before.
Omitting, n. Gre'ndo.
Omnipotence, n. Vro'nti o'mbi, infinite power.
Omnipresence, n. Gi'ndoi, ubiquity.
Omniscience, n. Vro'nti bo'nzoi, infinite knowledge. 2, Tra'nti bo'nzoi, universal knowledge.
On, prep. Joo or ju.
On the contrary, adv. Vro'ndu, opposite to congruously.
On fire, adj. Un'supoo, which is fired, i. e. on fire.
On the left hand, adj. Trindo'spu, towards the left hand.
On the right hand, adj. Tindo'spu, towards the right hand.
Once, adv. A'prin.
Once, (all at) adv. Rou'utyel, altogether. 2, Tron'utyel, all things together.
One, adj. or n. A'pin, 1.
One ten, adj. or n. Pa'sin, 10.
One hundred, adj. or n. Pe'sin, 100.
One thousand, adj. or n. Au'po.
One ten thousand, adj. or n. Pau'so.
One hundred thousand, adj. or n. Poo'so.
One million, adj. or n. Pu'ndoo.
One billion, adj. or n. Fu'ndoo.
One trillion, adj. or n. Tu'ndoo.
One quadrillion, adj. or n. Ku'ndoo.
One quintillion, adj. or n. Bu'ndoo.
One sextillion, adj. or n. Vu'ndoo.
One septillion, adj. or n. Du'ndoo.
One octillion, adj. or n. Gu'ndoo.
One nonnillion, adj. or n. Tu'ndoo.
One by one, adv. Vandi, segregately.
One another, adv. Dro'ndus.
One for another, n. Dre'ndoi, compensation: as, "to give one for another,"—ke'ntinai dre'ndoi.
One with another, n. Gro'ndi, mixedly: as, "to reckon them one with another,"—ventinai'el gro'ndi. 2, Tino'ndo, average, as, "to pay them, as an average, a certain sum per week,"—gentinai'el yoo'ful tin'ando i'vra'ndai kru'ndus.
One with another, adv. Fra'ndu, confusedly.
One, (any) pron. Rai, (singular):—Rai'u, (plural), any or any ones.
One, (some) pron. Ri, (singular):—Ri'u, (plural), some or some ones.
One, (a certain) pron. I, (singular):—I'u, (plural), certain ones.
One, (every) pron. Ou.
Only, adj. Tyool. 2, Fro'nzun, solitarily, alone.
One, pron. Oi, the same: as, "all one:"—Oi'u, (plural), the same ones.
One-blade, n. Bohvino.

Onerate, v. Ra'n̄sinai, to load. 2, Unra'n̄sinai, exonerate.
Onion, n. To'mva.
Onset, v. Tēntripai, to assault.
Onslaught, n. Vēndroo, storming.
Onyx, n. Ku'ño.
Opacity, n. Krim̄boo.
Opal stone, n. Pu'ño.
Open, adv. Kri'n̄zou, in an opened state; as "it stands open."
Open, v. Kri'n̄sifai. 2, Unkinsifai, to unshut. 3, Unti'n̄sifai, to uncover. 4, Umbi'n̄sikai, unfold: i. e. fra'n̄sivai, to spread. 5, Umbo'm̄prigrest, to cause to be unsealed. 6, Umbro'ntifrest, to cause to be unimpeded. 7, Ungrentiprest, to cause to be unconcealed; i. e. vo'n̄sipai, to reveal; or tēmpivai, to manifest. 8, Umba'ntikrost, to cause to be un-public; or Bra'ntikrost, to cause to be private. 9, Untri'ntivrost, to make unobscure; i. e. tri'ntivrost. 10, Ungri'ntivrost, to make unimplied; i. e. gi'ntivai, to express.
Open-air, Pu'n̄sus u'n̄zoi, clear air.
Open handed, adj. Pēmp̄i, liberal.
Open-hearted, adj. Ke'm̄pa, frank. 2, Kre'm̄pa, too frank.
Open-house, n. Vē'm̄bo rou'udi pē'n̄tusō'roz, hospitality for all comers; i. e. all coming persons.
Open-war, n. Tēmpur c'ndri, manifest war.
Open weather, n. Fūnē'si u'n̄zis, not frosty weather.
Operations, (mechanic) Inzooz. 2, Inzoiz, ditto in general. 3, Inzoz, ditto agricultural. 4, Inzaz, ditto fabril. 5, Inzilz, ditto sartorian. 6, Inzaiz, ditto chemical. 7, Ri'n̄zaiz, ditto pharmaceutical. 8, Po'ndoi.
Ophidion plinii, n. Kra'n̄jis.
Opinion, n. Vro'n̄zoi.
Opium, n. Fra'n̄sufrost do'ndoi kem-vai'tuz, sleep producing juice of poppies.
Opopanax, n. Vo'n̄tur do'ndoi pondō'tu domva'tu, gummy juice of the root of Hercules, (all-beal).
Oppilation, n. Bu'm̄boo, obstruction.
Opponent, n. Trontai'rō, opposition person.
Opportunity, n. Tezi'ndoo, the right time. 2, Krontou'gis, the occasional time. 3, Vo'ntugin, the congruous time. or Gi'n̄voutu, the congruous time.
Oppose, v. Trōntisai.
Opposition, n. Trōndis.
Opposition of a proposition, n. Ki'n̄dis.
Opposition, (in) adj. Tri'ntou apra'fo poorantur fē'ndō, distant one half a great circle.
Oppression, n. Ba'ndra.
Opprobrium, n. Ga'ndra, reproach.

Oppugn, v. Trōntisai.
Optic, adj. Po'm̄pi, pertaining to sight.
Optics, n. Pombo'bras, the science of seeing. 2, Pombo'bas, the art of seeing.
Optative, adj. Bonsoo'dis, expressing desire. 2, Ansa'dis, expressing will. 3, Fō'nsa, which would if.
Option, n. Bo'n̄za, election. 2, O'mbi bonza'tu, power to choose. 3, Bo'n̄zi, desire.
Optimacy, n. Pondroo'rit tondroo'tiz, government by the nobles.
Optimism, n. Tonsutoo'ri tou'kwin fōntivous, the doctrine that every thing is the best.
Opulent, adj. Fa'm̄pou. 2, Fra'ntou, abundant.
Or, conj. Tw, before a vowel. 2, Twi, before a consonant, or at the end of a word; as, "twi pi'n̄joo," or the horse:—"pi'n̄joo'twi," or the horse. 3, Twil, when emphatical; as, "John twil Edward," John or Edward.
Or else, adv. Ondi'twi, or on the other hand. 2, Tū'ling, or if not; as, "John tū'ling Edward," John, or if not, Edward.
Oracle, n. Pa'n̄sutoo vo'n̄zoo, spoken revelation.
Orage, n. Ta'm̄voo.
Oral, adj. Ta'ntu, (adj. of mouth).
Orange tree, n. Dru'm̄voo. 2, Drum-vo'o'sit, orange-fruit.
Oration, n. Fi'ndi.
Orator, n. Fi'nturo, the oration person. 2, To'n̄suro, the entreaty person.
Oratory, n. Finde'bas, findibra'stwi, the oration art or science.
Oratory, n. Pundrak̄is, the praying place.
Orb, n. Be'ndō, sphere. 2, Ri'n̄zis, orb imaginary.
Orbicular, adj. Be'nti.
Orbis echinatus, n. Fra'n̄jinoi. 2, Fra'n̄jinoi, orbis hirsutus. 3, Fa'h̄jinoi, orbis maricatus. 4, Pa'h̄jinoi orbis scutatus.
Orchard, n. Tra'n̄zoo.
Orchis, n. Go'm̄va.
Ordain, v. To'n̄shmai. 2, Untrisa, institute. 3, Fūn̄trikai, to ordain.
Order, n. Fa'ndi. 2, Ondri, government. 3, Ba'm̄broi, sentence. 4, To'm̄bra, edict.
Orderly, adj. Fa'ntu. 2, Fandē'vu, according to order. 3, En̄p̄g, social, homiletic. 4, Be'm̄pu, in a state of subjection.
Orders, n. Fa'ndiz. 2, Funtroo'ri, ordination thing.
Ordination, n. Fa'ndri.
Ordinance, n. To'n̄za. 2, To'ndra, law. 3, To'm̄bra, edict. 4, U'ndris, institution.
Ordinary, n. Vu'm̄broi, bishop.

Ordinary, adj. Ta'ntu. 2, Timpus, neither coarse nor fine.
Ordure, n. Treusnoo'ri, the dunged thing. 2, Vrantoo'ri, the unclean thing.
Ordinance, n. Vēmbri.
Ore, n. Unfēntukoo unzi.
Organ, n. Pro'ndoi, instrument. 2, Densoo'tus, musical instrument.
Organy, n. Kra'm̄vinoo.
Orient, adj. Pi'nti. 2, Timpur, bright.
Orifice, n. Pre'nda. 2, Bitā'nturi, mouth-like thing.
Origany, n. Kra'm̄vinoo.
Original, n. Panta'ri, original thing. 2, Aprin, the first. 3, Tēndo, the beginning. 4, Kri'ndoi, rise. 5, Tro'ndoi, pattern.
Orison, n. Pu'ndra, prayer.
Ornament, n. Vautuko'ri, the ornamenting thing.
Ornateness, n. Va'ndi.
Orphan, n. Umfonsupoo'ro.
Orpiment, n. Ku'n̄jis.
Orpin, n. Fō'm̄vinoi.
Orrage, n. Ta'm̄voo.
Ort, n. Bra'ntus dra'ndis, fragmental residue.
Orthodox, adj. Pa'n̄tri.
Orthography, n. Kra'n̄zo. 2, Kranzo'lbas, the art of spelling. 3, Tekranzo, perfect spelling.
Orthopnea, n. Fru'm̄bi.
Oscitation, n. Vē'zo, yawning. 2, Fla'm̄ba, carelessness.
Osprey, n. Pwenjoo'fis, a kind of eagle.
Ostentation, n. Pre'm̄ba, oversaying. 2, Pro'n̄zis, glorying.
Ostler, n. Vra'nta pi'n̄joo'fas, common horse officer.
Ostrich, n. Te'n̄joi.
Oats, n. Ko'm̄voi.
Oath, n. Ko'ndris.
Other, adj. Onti, diverse. 2, pron. Roi, (singular):—Roi'u, (plural).
Otherwise, adv. Ondi.
Other, (every) demon. Ou a'frin, every second.
Other, (the) n. Dra'ndis, the residue.
Otter, n. Gri'n̄ja.
Over, adj. Bra'ntur, superior. 2, Ompu, powerful. 3, Vo'n̄tra, of authority. 4, Fra'ntur, abundant. 5, Tra'ntur, excessive. 6, Gonsu'ves, over-bold. 7, Tra'ntur, over-much. 8, Fra'ntus, (adj. of surplus, i. e. over and above). 9, Kwe'lkwi, moreover. 10, Droo or dru, above. 11, Zoo or zu, over, across. 12, Doo or du, through, throughout. 13, Doo'cs vool, through it again. 14, Doo rou or rou'u all through, through all. 15, Ge or gi, beyond. 16, Ke or ki, over against.
Oven, n. Treusuto'kis, the baking place.

Oval, n. Vēndis.
Overawe, v. Vrõnsikrast, to cause to fear. 2, Trõnsinai vronzēti, to co-act or compel by fear.
Overbear, v. Prẽntimast, to cause to submit. 2, Glẽmpinai, to act magisterially.
Overbid, v. Fõntrisai yīnkyu, to bid more than, &c. 2, Vesfrõntisai, to be excessively.
Overbold, adj. Begō̃nsu.
Overburden, v. Verãnsinai, excessively to burden.
Overbuy, v. Bedō̃ndru tõmprikai, to purchase at an excessive price.
Overcast, v. Tĩnsifai, to cover. 2, Frĩmpivai, to shadow.
Overcharge, v. Verãnsinai.
Overcome, v. Pẽmprifai, to vanquish.
Overfill, v. Vedinsifai, to fill excessively.
Overflow, v. Dĩnsinai roũju tẽndoo, to flow upon the whole surface. 2, Frãntipi, to be abundant.
Overglut, v. Vedinsifai, to fill excessively.
Overgrow, v. Vrãnsipai, yīnkyu. 2, Vevrãnsipai, to grow excessively. 3, Tĩnsifai vranzoõti, to cover by growing.
Overhasty, adj. Vep̃lempa, excessively rash.
Overhear, v. Grẽndur fõmpitai, to hear in a state of concealment.
Overheavy, adj. Vekrĩmpu.
Overlay, v. Vet̃insifai, excessively to cover. 2, Drãnsiprast tinzõti, to kill by covering.
Overload, v. Verãnsinai.
Overlong, adj. Vepãntou.
Overlook, v. Fãntitai drois pĩndipo, to eye another's doing. 2, Prõnsitai fõndipoo, to observe the thing done. 3, Prõnsitai fyō̃ndipo, to observe the thing doing. 4, Fãntitai yint kantou, to look too high. 5, Grẽntivai, to omit.
Overmaster, v. Pẽmprifai, to act victoriously, to vanquish.
Overmatch, v. Brãntipi, to be superior to.
Overmeasure, n. Trãndoo, excess.
Overmuch, n. Trãndoo, excess.
Overpass or pass over, v. Grẽntivai, to omit. 2, Krãntipai, to excel.
Overplus, n. Trãnturpri. 2, Frãndis, surplus. 3, Frãndis, residue.
Overt, adj. Tẽmpur, manifest.
Overrate, v. Tõmprikai yīnkyu rũndi, to tax more than proportion.
Overreach, v. Vrẽntisai. 2, Kãntrisai, to defraud.
Overreckon, v. Vevẽntinai.
Overripe, adj. Vekrõmpus.
Overrule, v. Oñsitai, to be superior. 2, Pentikrast, to cause to yield, (specially by authority). 3, Prẽmpifai, to vanquish.

Overrun, v. Vēdĩnsifai, to fill excessively. 2, Dĩnsifai paudõti, to cover with multitude.
Oversaying, n. Prẽmba.
Oversee, v. Vanõmprimai, officially to observe what others do in their offices.
Overshadow, v. Tĩnsifai frĩmboõti, to cover with shadow.
Overshoot, v. Gisvẽmprikai, to shoot beyond. 2, Gisprẽntisai, to go beyond.
Overshoot himself, v. Trãntipaiurkwen, to exceed himself.
Oversight, n. Vanõmbra. 2, Gẽndo, error.
Overskip, v. Grẽntivai, omit. 2, Frẽntivai, specially by neglect.
Overslip, v. Grẽndo. 2, Flẽmpinai, to neglect. 3, Trõmpifai, to forget.
Overtake, v. Vrẽntisai.
Overtaken with wine, adj. Trẽmpou, drunk.
Overthrown, v. Glẽntifrost, cause to be transverse. 2, Prẽmpifai, to vanquish. 3, Pẽmprifai, to receive an overthrow.
Overthwart, prep. zoo or zu, across. 2, adj. Glẽntou, transverse.
Overtol, n. Vēzĩnzi, excessive labor.
Overture, n. Dindi, prologue. 2, Drẽns dindi, musical prologue. 3, Fẽntunoo pĩndi, offered proposition.
Overturn, v. Frẽmpifai, vanquish. 2, Glẽntifrost, to cause to be transverse.
Overvalue, v. Vezũntilai, excessively to value.
Overween, v. Frẽmpikai, to act proudly. 2, Glẽmpinai, to act magisterially. 3, Trẽmpisai, to act superciliously.
Overweigh, v. Fĩnsipai yīnkyu, to weigh more than.
Overweight, n. Yīnkyu kĩmbi, more than weight.
Overwhelm, v. Tet̃insifai, perfectly to cover. 2, Bẽprẽmpifai, perfectly to subdue.
Ought, v. Kĩu, ought now. 2, Kĩĩn, ought heretofore. 3, Krĩu, ought hereafter. 4, Tõntini, to be due. 5, Trai, any thing.
Ounce, n. Fũnda, an ounce avoidupois. 2, Krũnda, an ounce troy. 3, Klũnda, an apothecary's ounce weight.
Ounce, n. Tinja.
Our, pron. adj. Tau, before its noun; as, "Taur fõnzoo," our father. 2, Tos, suffixed to it's noun; as, "Fonzoõtos, our father."
Ours, pron. adj. Ton, separated from and after its noun,—as, "that is your father and this is mine." rõum fonzoõtan ozũmkwiton."
Outcry, n. Tanzo, exclamation.

Out of, prep. Foo or fu, as, "made us of clay," pontufoõol kunzãfu, i. e. out of clay.
Out of, prep. denoting motion:—Me or mi, as, "he came out of the house," wai pẽntisel panzõimi
Out of, (get) v. Pẽntikai foo or fu i. e. to obtain out of; as, "I got out of that bargain, ten shillings," au pẽntikel rõfu gõndri pãsin tũndiz.
Out, adj. Bãntu, public, as, "all is out;"—"ãndis bãnti," i. e. all is public. 2, Frõnsufoo, discovered, as, "all is discovered," ãndis frõnsufoo.
Out, v. Gẽntivai, to err; as, "he is out in his reckoning," wai gẽntivõ twaĩtu vēnda.
Out, n. Prõnzaz, enemies; as, "they are out," ar um prõnzaz, i. e. they are enemies.
Out of date, part. Umpõmpronoo, uncustomed, or unpõmpra, uncustomary; as, "out of date."
Out of fashion, (the same as out of date).
Out of heart, adj. Frõnsusoo, discouraged.
Out of joint, adj. Umpēntufoo, unjoined. 2, Unrãntukoo, unjoined.
Out of sight, adj. Kapomẽputoo, unable to be seen.
Out of use, adj. Venẽtukoo, not used.
Out of wits, adj. Prũmpa, mad.
Outcast, adj. Brõnsunoo. 2, Bãntrusoo, banished.
Out-go, v. Prẽntisai tõmpukou, to go faster. 2, Prẽntisai gẽ or gi, to go beyond. 3, Brãntipi, to be superior.
Outlandish, adj. Trõnsa, foreign.
Outlawed, adj. Katanẽtrufoo, not able to be impleaded. 2, Tet̃rõntuvoo ponrãtu kẽmbis, perfectly deprived of legal protection. 2, Dãmprufoo andrẽnu, sentenced to capital punishment.
Outlet, n. Misentaikis, the out-ition place.
Outlive, v. Dãnsipai pantufũkyu, to live longer than. 2, Dãnsipai cẽ or ci.
Outmost, adj. Vrĩntuvous, most outward.
Outpass, v. Brãntipi, to be superior.
Outrage, n. Bẽprãnda, great injury.
Outrageous, adj. Betrãntur, very excessive. 2, Betrãndur tõnsu, very excessively angry.
Outside, n. Vrĩndo.
Outstand, n. Und̃moo cẽ or ci, duration after.
Outstrip, v. Prẽnsifai tombukoũkyu, to run faster than.
Outwork, n. Vrĩnti ẽndraiz, outer military places. 2, Tẽndris, rãmpier.

Owl, n. *Ke'njoo*, horned owl. 2, *Kre'njoo*, un-horned owl.
Own, adj. *Gwe'n*.

Examples.

Tangwe'n, my own. *Tagwe'n*, thy own. *Tai'gwen*, it's own. *Twai'gwen*, his own. *Tyai'gwen*, her own. *Tau'rgwen*, our own. *Ta'rgwen*, your own. *Ta'rgwen*, their own.

P A D

Pace, n. *Penzoo'vis*, mode of going. 2, *Penzoo*, step, single act of going. 3, *A'bin tu'ndoiz*, five feet length. 4, *Twant'ombi*, degree of swiftness.

Pacing, n. *Fen'zoi*, ambling.

Pacify, v. *Te'mpimost*, cause to be peaceable. 2, *Unto'nsikai*, to un-anger. 3, *Umpro'nginai*, to un-enemy.

Pack, n. *Vooran'do*, an aggregate, as, "a pack of cards," *voora'ndo fenze'tuz*: or, "a flock of sheep," *voora'ndo finjo'ituz*; the parts of the aggregate being of the same kind.

Pack, n. *Pwinsufoo'ri*, a bundle.

Pack-horse, *Pinjoo penzai'di pwin-sufoo'riz*, horse for carrying bundles.

Pack-saddle, n. *Ge'nzi*, *penzai'di pwinsufoo'ri*, saddle-bundle.

Pack-thread, n. *Tri'mpus de'nza*, coarse thread.

Pack, (to) v. *Vra'ntivai finzoi'di tyel*, to aggregate by tying together. 2, *Vinsifai pinsifaikwi*, to heap and bind.

Pack cards, (to) v. *Fa'ntikai fenziz ka'ndrum*, to order cards fraudulently.

Pack of cards, n. *Ga'ndo fenze'tuz*, suit of cards.

Pack a jury, (to) v. *Ka'ndrun bo'n-sinai poola'ndroo*, fraudulently, to choose a jury.

Packing, (to set) v. *Pre'ntigrast*, to cause to go.

Packet, n. *Pebinsufoo'ri*, a little package. 2, *Pebinsufoo'ri finsufoo*.

Packet boat, n. *Dwindroo*.

Paction, n. *Ro'ndris*.

Pad, n. *Pege'nzi*, a little saddle.

Padlock, n. *Tra'nsuvoo ke'nza*, a lock which is suspended.

Puddle, n. *Ke'nta ko'ndoo*. 2, *Pepin-suto'ri*, a small digging staff.

Puddle, v. *Data'ntikai*, frequently to handle or paw. 2, *Specially in water*.

Paddock, n. *Pwebra'nzoo*, a little park.

Outward, adj. *Vri'nti*, outer.

Owe, v. *Tre'ntinai*, to act like a debtor, i. e. to owe. 2 *To'ntinai*, to owe a duty.

One's own man, adj. *Tezo'mpur*, perfectly rational.

Owner, n. *Bontra'ro*, one standing in the relation of owner. 2, *Bo'n-truno'ro*, the owning person.

Ox, n. *Pina'njoi*, untesticled bull.

P.

P A L

Pædobaptism, n. *Vu'ndris*, *tuspu'ntinuz*, baptism of infants.

Paganellus, n. *Dranjo*.

Paganism, n. *Fu'ndroo*.

Page, n. *Dooron'zo planze'di*, a servant for waiting.

Page of paper, n. *A'pin te'ndoo denzai'tu*. 2, *Kindo denzai'tu*, side of paper.

Pageant, n. *Vra'nzo denze'tu*, an arch for sights or spectacles.

Pagrus, n. *Kahnji*.

Pay, n. *Gyentuno'ri* the paying thing.

Paymaster, n. *Gyentuno'ro*, the paying person. 2, *Gyentuno'fas*, the paying officer.

Paying, n. *Ge'nda*. 2, *Dre'ndoi*, compensating.

Paigle, n. *Pre'mvinoi*.

Pail, n. *Pete'nzi tantuko'pudwes*, a little tub with handle, or handling part.

Pain, n. *Tro'mbi*. 2, *Ra'mbi*, punishment. 3, *Pahnji*, u wo'ndis ra'm-boot'u tro'nsinai, amode of punishment to force answers. 4, *Da'n-zoi*, aching. 5, *Tra'mboi*, unpleasantsness. 6, *Kro'nzi*, grief.

Pains, n. *Inzi*, operation. 2, *Ba'mba*, diligence.

Painfulness, n. *Gantro'mpikai*, aptness to cause pain.

Painim, n. *Fu'ntrupro*, pagan person.

Painting, n. *Gi'nza*.

Pair, n. *Vra'ndo tus a'fin pa'nturiz*, aggregate of two like things. 2, *Fon'za*, companion. 3, *A'fin*, two.

Pair of bellows, n. *Kunsufo'tus*, a winding instrument.

Pulace, n. *Fa'nzoi*.

Palate, n. *Ba'ndo*. 2, *Imba*, taste.

Palatine, adj. *Fa'ngou*, palatial.

Paleness, n. *Tra'nza*.

Pale, (a) n. *Kunro'ndoo*, a lamin of wood.

Pales, n. *We'mbris grenton'tu ke'ndiz*, a sepiment of erect lamins.

Palinody, n. *Tri'ndis*, recantation.

Palisade, n. *De'ndris*.

Pullet, n. *Pedra'nzis*, a little bed.

Own, (to) v. *Fentipai*, to appropriate. 2, *Tentipai*, to claim.

Ooze, n. *Dri'nzo*, soft mud.

Owey, n. *Vra'mvoi*, herb. 2, *Tre'njoo*, bird. 3 *Te'ningo*, woodpecker-kind.

Oyster, n. *Ko'njinioi*.

Oyster-weed, n. *Tro'nvoo*.

Ozier, n. *Tru'mvis* or *tru'mvai*, sallow.

P A N

Palliate, v. *Tre'ntiprast*, cause to seem. 2, *Detre'ntipai*, seem in a bad sense.

Palm of the hand, n. *Klentidwes tande'tu*, the concave part of the hand.

Palm, n. *Kru'mvoi*. 2, *Fu'mvo*, dwarf palm. 3, *Pro'ndoi*, catkin.

Palmer, n. *Tenontuso'ro*, a vowed traveller for religion,—a pilgrim.

Palmer-worm, n. *Vo'njo*, caterpillar.

Palmetto royal, n. *Du'mvinoo*, the cabbage-tree.

Palms, n. *Pa'mbro tande'ti*, wizarding by the hand.

Palpable, adj. *Gabo'mputoo*, apt to be felt. 2, *Bet'empur*, very manifest.

Palpitation, n. *Ku'mbi*.

Palsy, n. *Vu'mba*.

Palter, v. *Gentivrast*, to cause to err. 2, *Pro'nsisai*, to seduce.

Paltry, adj. *Kla'ntu*, sorry.

Pamper, v. *Bo'mpikrost*, to fatten. 2, *Dre'mpisai*, to indulge.

Pamphlet, n. *Pedre'nzis*, *to'mprukoo untinsufoo fenza'pu*, a little book sold uncovered with leather.

Pan, n. *Kre'nzi*. 2, *Pra'ndo*, brainpan. 3, *Bra'ntu pa'ndoi*, kneepan, the knee bone. 4, *Pimpuko'dus*, warming vessel. 5, *Ke'nsu-todus*, frying vessel.

Pancake, n. *Ke'nsutoo fre'nzoo*, fried pudding.

Panade, n. *Be'nzoo fensutoo'tu fe'n-zoo*, broth of boiled bread.

Paunch, n. *Ka'ndis*, stomach. 2, *Va'nda*, belly. 3, *Kre'nzi*, dish, tray.

Pander, n. *Fandra'das*, fornication-merchant.

Pandiculation, n. *Vre'nzo*.

Panegyric, n. *Gwo'n'suko findi*, praising oration.

Panel, n. *Pek'e'ndi*, little lamin. 2, *Dra'ndo kondoo'tuz*, catalogue of names. 3, *Gahnzi ranza'diz*, saddle for burdens.

Pang, n. *Dwatro'mbi*, impetuous pain.

Pane, n. lamin.
Panic, n. Bo'mvoi. 2, Pro'mvo, panic grass. 3, Uno'ntufoo tra'nti vro'nzi, causeless universal fear.
Panier, n. Fre'nzi. 2, Fre'nzi anzi-no'du pinjoo'ju, basket for carrying on a horse.
Pannage, n. To'mbri enza'ju, tax on cloth.
Pannicle, n. Tra'ndoi.
Pansy, n. Bro'mvis.
Pant, v. Pu'mpikai.
Panther, n. Fri'nja.
Pantler, n. Fenzoo'fas, bread officer.
Pantofle, n. Vli'mpus vande'fus, loose foot vest.
Pantry, n. Fenzoo'dus, bread room. 2, Enzoo'tus, victuals room.
Pap, n. Unzo bi'mpukoo fenzoo'pu, water made consistent with bread. 2, Fra'nda, dug, nipple.
Papal, adj. Ku'ntrou.
Paper, n. Denzis den'zai. 2, Do'mvo, reed.
Papilionaceous-fly, n. Vro'nja.
Papist, n. Kooro'ndoo undre'tu tu vu'mbroi, a person of the religion of the pope.
Parable, n. Vri'nti ti'ndi, tralatitious narrative. 2, Tro'ntur ti'ndi, fictitious narrative.
Parabola, n. Ge'ndo.
Parade, n. Endro'kinz, soldiers' place. 2, Ge'ndoo, shew. 3, Fe'ndo, preparation.
Paradise, n. Tambookin, pleasure place.
Paradise, (bird of) n. Enje'tu Pa'ru-dis.
Paradise, (fool's) n. Ka'nta vo'nzi, deceptive hope. 2, Ka'nta do'nza, deceptive delight.
Paradox, n. Fro'no'ndoo, apparent contradiction, but real truth. 2, Vra'nta'bi vo'nzoi, against common opinion.
Paragraph, n. Fri'ndo, section.
Paragon, n. Bekra'nturi, a very excellent thing.
Parallax, n. Tre'no'ndoo, the differences betwixt the true and the seeming place.
Parallel, adj. De'nton.
Parallels, n. Dinzis drinzi'stwi, i. e. parallel to the equator, or to the horizon.
Parallelogram, n. Poore'ndi pyoo ki'ndoz de'ntoi, a quadrangle whose opposite sides are parallel.
Paralogism, n. Dwinda, an imperfect syllogism.
Paralytic, adj. Vu'mpa.
Paramour, n. Fon'zoi, suitor. 2, Fon'zifed, male suitor. 3, Fon'zifet, female suitor. 4, Fantra'ro, fornication person.
Paramount, adj. Bra'ntupous, the highest in degree.
Parquet, n. Te'ndris.

Paraphrase, n. Bri'ndi.
Paraquet, n. Dre'njoo.
Paraslene, n. Tru'nzi.
Parasite, n. Dre'mparo.
Parathesis, n. Di'ndoo.
Parboil, v. Pefe'nsitai, to boil a little.
Parbreak, v. Te'nsinai, vomit.
Parcel, n. Ra'ndis, part. 2, Pevra'ndo, small aggregate.
Parcel out, v. Va'ntivai, segregate.
Parch, v. Befsi'mpikai, to dry excessively. 2, specially by heating.
Parchment, n. Ta'ndoiz fe'ntuvoo di'jus da'nzito, skins prepared for writing upon. 2, Denzis tan-do'ifu, paper made out of skin. (See definition of paper).
Parsimony, n. Tembo, frugality.
Parsity, n. Te'ndi.
Pard, n. Fri'nja.
Pardon, v. Ta'mbroi. 2, Bu'mprikai, to absolve. 3, Tre'ntinai, to forgive a debt.
Pare, v. Teno'ntipai, to scrape from the surface. 2, Tri'no'ntita, to cut from the extremity, as the nails.
Parelius, n. Tu'nzi.
Parechymatous, adj. Va'ntou, fleshy. 2, Pen'tus, spongy, porous.
Parent, n. Fon'zoo.
Parentage, n. Fin'fon'zoo, all the kind of parents.
Parenthesis, n. Di'ndoo.
Parget, n. Bru'nza, plaster.
Parish, n. Ko'mbro.
Parity, n. Ba'ndoo equality. 2, Ba'ndo, evenness. 3, Ombroo, equality of rank in society.
Park, n. Bra'nzoo.
Park-leaves, n. Ge'mvi, tutsan.
Parliament, n. Po'ntri bo'mbro, national council.
Parly, v. Dra'nsikai, to confer. 2, Po'mprisai, to treat with.
Parlour, n. Intuko'dus, discoursing room.
Parling, n. Pi'mbris.
Parochial, adj. Ko'mpri.
Parole, n. Indoi, word. 2, To'ndris, promise.
Paroxysm, n. Gro'ndis, impetus.
Parricide, n. Ba'ndro yoo'tu o'nzoo, murder of a blood relation. 2, Ba'ndro yoo'tu o'nzo, murder of a superior to whom reverence is due.
Parrot, n. De'njoo.
Parsimony, n. Tembo, frugality.
Parsley, n. Temva. 2, Fra'vi, bastard parsley. 3, Tra'vi, milky parsley. 4, Fa'mva, stone parsley.
Parsnip, n. Pa'va. 2, Ba'va, cow-parsnip. 3, Bra'va, water-parsnip.
Parson, n. Ko'mpri fu'ndroi, parish priest.
Part, n. Ra'ndis. 2, Runtur'dwes, proportional part. 3, Pa'ndis, best part. 4, Pra'ndis, worst part.

Part, (my, it's, &c.) n. Fe'os, concerning me; fe'es, concerning it, &c. i. e. concerning my person, my interest.
Part, (for the most) adv. Fis pra'n-tupo'uroz, concerning most persons.
Parts, (on all) adv. Drou'nti, by all persons. 2, Drou'ndu, by the agency of all persons.
Part, (to take one's) v. Bo'ntifai drai, to assist any one.
Parts, (excellent) n. Krantu'r'dwez.
Part, (to) v. Ta'ntisai, to divide. 2, Krintinai, to divide discourse. 3, Va'ntivai, to segregate. 4, Ki'nsivai, to open. 6, Pre'ntifai, separate. 7, Nis pre'ntisai, to go away.
Part a fray, (to) v. Unte'lpinost, to cause to be uncontentious.
Partake, v. Bo'nsinai, to act as a partner, share the profits. 2, Kra'ntinai, to be accessory.
Party, n. Kro'ndoo, person. 2, Go'mbro, faction. 3, Vra'ndo endro'tuz, an aggregate of soldiers.
Party, (a commanded) n. Vi'ndra.
Party-coloured, adj. O'ndi impufoo, differently coloured.
Party, n. Kranta'ro.
Partiality, n. Vra'mbis.
Participate, (see partake).
Participle, n. Tri'ndoi.
Particle, n. Pera'ndis. 2, (a word), Pri'ndoi.
Particular, adj. Ta'nti, opposite to universal. 2, Ka'nti, opposite to general.
Particular, (a) n. Dra'ndo.
Particularize, v. Gi'ntinai. 2, Gri'ntinai, to exemplify.
Partizan, n. Bo'nza. 2, Te'mbri, halbert.
Partition, (in a building), n. Pra'n-zo. 2, (partition in a discourse) Ki'nda.
Partner, n. Bo'nza.
Partridge, n. Ven'joi. 2, Vren'joi, red partridge.
Parturition, n. Ta'nzoo.
Paru, n. Da'mijo.
Pasch, n. Bu'mbris or bu'mbrai.
Pasch flower, n. Tra'mvino, pulsatilla.
Paschall, adj. Bu'mprus or bu'mprai.
Pasquil, n. Tampra dansutoo'ri, a mocking writing.
Pass, n. Endis, ition. 2, Pen'dis, coming. 3, Pre'ndis, going. 4, Fe'ndis, proceeding. 5, Tendis, travelling. 6, Endis dis, zus, gistwi, to pass beside, over, or beyond.
Pass by it, v. Gre'ntivai, to err. 2, Prone'sitai, unobserve.
Pass one's life, v. Da'nsipai, to live.
Pass one's word, v. Ton'trisai, to promise.

P A T

Passing-bell, n. Dansupo^{dis} fimbo^{di}, the signifying death by ringing.
Past, n. P^lindoo, the time past.
Past, adj. P^lih^{ur}.
Pass one's right, v. Freⁿtmai, to alienate.
Pass, (come to) v. Eⁿtikoⁱ, to be caused to eventuate.
Pass, (a) n. Draⁿzoi. 2, Koⁿdis or koⁿdai; as, "brought to that pass," i. e. that state.
Passable, adj. Kaⁿtur, neither excellent nor sorry.
Passage, n. Preⁿdis. 2, Draⁿzoi, way. 3, Musendaⁱkis, the going into place. 4, Traⁿzo, entrance place in buildings.
Passage-boat, n. Pⁱndroo endo^{di}, boat for business.
Passage, n. Eⁿdivo. 2, Pⁱndo, clause.
Passenger, n. Tentuso^{ro}.
Passer solitarius, n. V^reh^{jo}.
Passion, n. Droⁿdoo, state of suffering as opposed to action. 2, Toⁿzi, anger; as, to be "in a passion." 3, Aⁿzaz toⁿzetu, the corporeal sign of anger.
Passive, adj. Droⁿtur.
Passover, n. Vu^mbris or Vu^mbrai.
Passport, n. Daⁿsutoo go^mbra tendai^{di}, written licence for travelling.
Paste, n. Reⁿsi feⁿzoo, raw bread. 2, Krinza^fus, pinsuvoo vroⁿdo, glue of ground corn.
Pasteler, n. Krenzo^otas, the pie mechanic.
Pastern, n. Preⁿdis or preⁿdai vaⁿde^{tu}, hollowness of the heel.
Pasty, n. Bekrenzo^o, a great pie.
Pastime, n. Eⁿzi, recreation. 2, Koⁿzi, mirth.
Pastinaca, n. Paⁿhoi.
Pastor, n. Vo^mbroi finjoⁱtuz, herdsman of sheep. 2, Fuⁿdroi, priest.
Pastry, n. Enze^edis, the provisions room. 2, Krenzo^obas, the art of pie making.
Pasture, n. Baⁿzoo.
Pat, adj. Voⁿtu, congruous; as, "voⁿtukas," so pat, so suitable.
Patch, n. Brandis, fragment.
Patch, v. Teⁿtifai brandai^{tiz}, to repair with fragments.
Pate, n. Praⁿdo.
Patent, n. Koⁿdra.
Paternal, adj. Foⁿsur, parental. 2, Foⁿsupur, paternal. 3, Foⁿsupun, maternal.
Paternity, abs. n. Fonzo^orit.
Path, n. Pensufo^okin, walked place.
Pathetic, adj. Gazoⁿsukrost, apt to cause passion or emotion.
Patience, n. Ge^mboo, (the virtue).
Patient, n. Dontupoo^{ro}. 2, Dron^turpro, the passive person. 3, Ton^trufo^oro, the physicianed person, or physicked person.

P E C

Patin, n. Fwaⁿtou trantoukwi keⁿzi, a wide and shallow dish. 2, Tinsufu^ri trenze^etu, the covering of a cup.
Patriarch, n. Puⁿdroi. 2, Vuⁿdroi, primate.
Patrician, n. Toⁿdroo.
Patrician, adj. Toⁿtrur.
Patrimony, n. Fompruko^{ri}.
Patriot, n. Twonsuko^{ro} twai^{tu} poⁿdro, a lover of his nation. 2, Gwoⁿzo twai^{tu} poⁿdro.
Patron, n. Toⁿzo.
Patron of slave, n. Doⁿzo, master.
Patron of church living, n. Kaⁿentuno^{ro}, the person able to confer it, &c.
Patronage, n. Toⁿzito.
Patronize, v. Toⁿsitai. 2, Ke^mpisai, to protect.
Patronymic, n. Yoⁿsu koⁿdoo, the family name.
Pattern, n. Toⁿdoi, example,—mental. 2, Troⁿdoi, physical-type.
Pattins, n. Jis vande^etwus or vande^e-jitwus, under-foot jugament.
Paucity, n. Praⁿdo, fewness.
Pave, (a floor) n. Kraⁿsitrest unje^e-tiz, to floor with stones.
Pavement, n. Un^u kraⁿzo, stone floor.
Pavillion, n. Bepraⁿzoi, a great tent.
Pair, n. Vanoⁿdi.
Paven, v. Doⁿtrisai.
Paunch, n. Vaⁿda, belly. 2, Dwiⁿ kraⁿdis, aggregate of guts.
Paunch, v. Un^u kraⁿtsai, to unbowel.
Pause, v. Driⁿtifai, to discontinue. 2, Reⁿtisai. 3, Reⁿsikai, to rest, as opposed to motion.
Pause, (a) n. Doorⁱndoi, a discontinuance.
Peace, n. E^mbri, opposite to war.
Peaceableness, n. Te^mba.
Peace, (to hold one's) v. Be^mpinai, to conceal what ought not to be revealed. 2, Ri^mpiti, to be silent.
Peach tree, n. Puⁿmvoi.
Peach, (to) v. Taⁿtripai, to accuse, to peach.
Peacock, n. Feⁿjifur, (the male). 2, Feⁿjifun, peahen, (the female).
Peal, n. Twi^mpi fimbo^o, melodious ringing.
Peasant, n. Twempa^{ro}, rustie person. 2, Gon^tru^rpro, a villain-person.
Pease, n. Fre^mvoi. 2, Fe^mvo, chick pease. 3, Bre^mvoi, winged wild pease. 4, Dre^mvoi, pease earth-nuts. 5, Broⁿdo fremvoⁱtuz, cod of pease, peasecod.
Peccadillo, n. Pefroⁿdito, a small sin.
Peccant, adj. Froⁿtuvo. 2, Va^mprou, guilty.

P E N

Pear tree, n. Fuⁿivoo.
Peck, n. Aⁿfin, kuⁿdoz, two gallons.
Peck, v. Breⁿsivai, to peck.
Pectoral, adj. Faⁿta.
Peculiar, adj. Vaⁿta, proper.
Pecuniary, adj. Ruⁿta.
Pedal, n. Dreⁿsu beⁿdi, musical large tube.
Pedant, n. Deton^{zo}, corruptive of teacher.
Pedantry, n. Degen^odoo bambi^{stu}, the improper exhibition of learning.
Pedee, n. Ge^mbro.
Pedigree, n. Dwaⁿdo ponzo^otuz, a series of ancestors.
Pedestal, n. Teⁿdi.
Pedler, n. Treⁿtuso deboⁿdroi, a wandering inferior merchant.
Peddling, adj. Peklaⁿtur, rather sorry. 2, Deplaⁿtur.
Pebble, n. Fuⁿjoo.
Piece, n. Raⁿdis, part. 2, Baⁿdis, chip. 3, Braⁿdis, fragment.
Piecemeal, adv. Randai^{tuz}.
Pieces, (all to) adv. Randai^{tuz}. 2, Aⁿtus, whole.
Piece, (of one) adj. Aⁿtus. 2, Diⁿ-toun, in a state of continuance, i. e. without separation of parts.
Piece, (to) v. Teⁿtifai, to repair. 2, Teⁿtifai vandai^{ti}, to repair by addition. 3, Tyel peⁿtifai.
Peel, v. Umbonⁱtpai, to un-rind,—strip. 2, Unreⁿsivai, to unclothe. 3, Daⁿtritai or vai, to rob.
Peep, v. Twaspomⁱtpai, to endeavor to see.
Peel, (a baker's) n. Konaⁿdoo, a staff with lamin at the end.
Peep of day, n. Tanbuⁿdis, beginning of day.
Peep, v. Timⁱtpai brus twenaⁿji, to voice, (i. e. use the voice) like the young of bird.
Peer, adj. Baⁿtur, equal.
Peerless, adj. Kabane^tupoo, not able to be equalled.
Peer, n. Toⁿdroo, nobleman.
Peevish, adj. Dwe^mpa, morose.
Peg, n. Penda, pin. 2, Penda dis vre^mbigrost, a pin for fastening.
Peony or piony, n. Pe^mvoo, (herb).
Pelamis, n. Kraⁿjo.
Pelf, n. Fa^mboi, riches. 2, Defa^m-boi, riches with some bad association.
Pelican, n. Kreⁿjino.
Pellet, n. Bigeⁿdri, a bullet-like thing.
Pellitory of Spain, n. Paⁿvi. 2, Vamivoo, pellitory of the wall.
Pellucid, adj. Kimpur, transparent.
Pelt, n. Fiⁿjois taⁿdoi. 2, Fiⁿjoifus, shepherd's vest.
Pelt, (to) v. Feⁿsivai uⁿje^esuz, to cast stones at.
Pen, n. Danzoⁱtun, writing instrument.

Pen, v. Ka'ntrisai, to imprison. 2, Emprisai, to sepiment, i. e. enclose. 3, Da'nsitai, to write; as, to "pen a letter."

Penman, n. Dansuto'ro, writing person. 2, Dansuto'fas, writing officer.

Penknife, n. Pefren'zis, a small knife, specially for pen making.

Penal, adj. Ra'mpur.

Penance, n. Ramboo. 2, Pa'mbi, repentance.

Pence, n. Fu'ndiz, plural of penny.

Pencil, n. Ginsuno'tus, painting instrument.

Pendant, n. Transuvoo'ri, hung thing. 2, Dre'nda, flag.

Pendulous, adj. Tre'nsuvo. 2, Bro'n-sus, in a state of doubt, doubtful.

Penetrate, v. Muse'ntisai, to pass into. 2, Duse'ntisai, to pass through. 3, Mise'ntisai, to pass out of.

Penguin, n. Vre'njino.

Penic-isle, (*peninsular*) n. Kri'nzo.

Penitent, adj. Pa'mpur, in a state of repentance.

Penitent, (*a*) n. Pa'mpukro, penitent person.

Penny, n. Fu'ndi.

Pennyworth, n. Dondre'vis, price-manner.

Pennyroyal, n. Ga'mvino.

Pennywort, (*wall*) n. Vo'mvinoi.

Pennon, n. Pedre'nda, small flag.

Pension, n. Kronsus'o'ri, the stipendiating thing, i. e. stipend.

Pensioner, n. Kronsukoo'ro, the stipendiated person.

Pensive, adj. Gako'nsuko, apt to grieve. 2, Gapo'nsufai gre'ndur, apt to think intensely.

Pent, part. E'mprusoo, sepimented, (enclosed).

Pentagon, n. Re'ndo tw a'bin fre'ndoz, figure of five angles.

Penticost, n. Byundra'tu trispe'ndis Undo'tu, the festival of the downcoming of the Holy Ghost.

Pent-house, n. Te'nta kri'ndo ganzo'tu, protuberant margin of roof.

Penuriousness, n. Tre'mbo, illiberality in getting, keeping, or spending. 2, Kle'mbo, sordidness in public expenditure.

Penury, n. Fra'mboi, poverty. 2, Twandoo, deficiency, opposed to sufficiency. 3, Fla'ndoo, scarcity, opposed to abundance.

People, n. Bo'ndroo, commonalty. 2, Po'ndro, nation.

People, (*to*) v. Dinsifai binze'tiz, to fill with human beings. 2, Fre'ntivai binze'tiz, to furnish with human beings.

Pepper, n. Ti'mvoi.

Pepper-wort, n. Vem'vis. 2, Gre'mva, guinea pepper-wort. 3, Bro'mvinoi, wall guinea-wort.

Peradventure, adv. Flo'nzur. 2, Gro'ndu, contingently.

Perambulation, n. Glispensifai, to walk about. 2, Dnspe'nsifai, to walk through.

Perceive, v. Taspo'mpifai, to begin to be conscious of. 2, Po'mpifai, to be conscious of. 3, Taspo'mpifai, to begin to see. 4, Taspo'mpivai, to begin to understand.

Perceptible, adj. Kapo'mpufoo, cognizable by sense, i. e. able to be perceived by sense.

Perch, n. Glen'tou ko'ndoo, transverse stick.

Perch, v. Ba'nsivai kwondoo'ju bize'ju, to sit on a stick bird-like. 2, Bwu'ndoi, a perch measure.

Perch, (*a fish*) n. Vwah'jino. 2, Dan'ji, sea-perch.

Percolation, n. Kri'nzis, straining.

Percussion, n. Ke'nzis.

Perdition, n. Kro'nzoo, destruction. 2, Fre'ndi, loss.

Perdue, n. De'mbro.

Pergrination, n. Te'ndis. 2, Te'ndis trou'sa, foreign travel.

Peregrine, adj. Tro'nsa.

Peremptory, adj. Gro'ntur, irrespective. 2, Drampa, obstinate.

Perennial, adj. Doopu'ndis, throughout the year.

Perfect, adj. To'nti. 2, De'ntuvoo, finished. 3, Va'mpa, possessing perfect integrity. 4, Ta'mpus, skillful. 5, Ka'mpus, expert.

Perfidious, adj. Fle'mpa, treacherous.

Perforate, v. Tuspre'ntimost, to make hole in. 2, Duspre'ntimost, to make hole through.

Perforce, adv. Tro'hzun, compulsorily, by force.

Perform, v. Ventivai.

Perfume, n. Pwimpou'ri, a sweet thing.

Perfunctory, adj. Dwa'mpa. 2, Fla'mpa, heedless. 3, Bla'mpa, sloth, negligence.

Perhaps, adv. Flo'nzur, by chance. 2, Gro'ndu, contiguity. 3, Pul, perhaps.

Periacantha, n. Bi'mva.

Perianthium, n. Go'ndoi.

Pericardium, n. Ta'ndoi fanda'igli, the skin round about the heart.

Pericarpium, n. Gro'ndoi.

Pericranium, n. Ta'ndoi prando'gli, skin about the skull.

Peril, n. Kro'ndi, danger.

Perineum, n. Jisganda'idwes, the part under the privities.

Period, n. Re'ndis, staying. 2, Re'ni, rest. 3, Trindo, end. 4, Pri'ndo, sentence. 5, Vri'ndoo, a point. 6, Ki'ndoo, interpunction.

Periodical, adj. Repentuso gi'usu, returning at certain times.

Periphrasis, n. Bri'ndi, paraphrase.

Periploca, n. Dri'mvoo.

Periphery, n. Fe'ndoo tildo'gli, line about the extremity. 2, Fe'ndo, circle.

Perish, v. Kro'mpikai. 2, Kro'nsipoi, to be destroyed.

Peristaltic motion, n. Pre'nzo.

Peritoneum, n. Tra'ndoi vanda'tu, membrane of the belly.

Perjury, n. Klo'mbris.

Periwig, n. Dro'nti pondai'tudwin, factitious hair, (aggregate).

Periwinkle, n. De'mvinoi, (herb). 2, Vro'hjino, (fish).

Perk, v. Fre'mbu pinsipai'rkwen, proudly to lift himself.

Pearl, n. Fu'njo. 2, Fyo'nda funci'tu ko'hjinoi, mother of pearl, shell of pearl oyster.

Permanent, adj. Vi'ntur.

Permit, v. Pron'e'sikai, not forbid. 2, Bron'e'tifai, not to hinder. 3, Pentina'i, to yield. 4, Gomprinai, to licence.

Permutation, n. Vre'ndoi, change.

Pernicious, adj. Kro'nsupo, destroying. 2, Kro'nsupi, destructive.

Peroration, n. Trinti'dwen finde'tu, the final (part of) oration.

Perpendicular, adj. Gre'ntou, direct.

Perpetrate, v. Pintipai, to do. 2, Ventivai, to perform.

Perpetual, adj. Gi'ntur.

Perpetuity, n. Gindoo.

Perplex, v. Fri'ntifai, to tangle.

Perplexity, n. Tra'mboo. 2, Frintu-soo kro'ndi, a tangled difficulty.

Perquisite, n. Kro'mpur ke'nda, voluntary gift. 2, Frahtus ke'nda, surplus gift.

Perry, n. Venzo'itu fumvoo'sidz, wine of pears.

Persecute, v. Ku'mpritai, (for religion). 2, Te'mprifai, to pursue. 3, Pra'mpivrost, to cause to be in a state of affliction.

Persevere, v. Da'mpinai, to act constantly.

Perseverance, n. Da'mba.

Persian shell, n. Dro'hjino.

Persist, v. Da'mpinai, persevere.

Person, n. Kro'ndoo. 2, Androo, judicial person. 3, Endro, military person. 4, O'ndrooz, degrees of persons.

Personable, adj. Tere'ntutoo, perfectly figured.

Personage, n. Kro'ndoo, person. 2, Bekro'ndoo, an important person.

Personal presence, n. Pi'ndoi.

Personate, v. Gre'ntifai. 2, Gre'ntifai drai, yoo'bru to'ndroi, to imitate any person, like player.

Perspective, n. Dreno'zi, the picturing of solid bodies on a plain surface. 2, Dreno'zibas, the art of picturing solid bodies on a plain surface.

Perpicacity, n. Pa'mbo, sagacity.

Perpicuity, n. Ti'ndo.

Perspective, (*aerial*) n. Drena'nzi, the laws of light, shade, and color in picturing; i. e. tyo'ndraz fimboo'tu frimboo, imboikwi tus denziso.

Perspiration, n. Trenza.

Persuade, n. Foh'sisai.

Pert, adj. Fo'mpa. 2, Ko'mpu, vigorous. 3, Do'usu, confident.

Pertain, v. Bahtinai, belong to.

Pertinacity, v. Dra'mba.

Pertinence, n. Ba'nda.

Perturbation, n. Bete'udi o'mpur, mental trouble. 2, Beta'mboo, anxiety. 3, Bete'zis, great vibration.

Perverseness, n. Pro'mba.

Pervert, v. Pro'nsisai. 2, Tro'nsinai, compel, force. 3, n. Deki'ndi, bad interpretation.

Pervicacity, n. Dra'mba.

Peruse, v. Dunsfo'nsitai. 2, Roufo'nsitai, to consider all.

Pest, n. Tru'mboi.

Pester, v. Date'ntikai, frequently to molest.

Pestiferous, adj. Tru'mpou, infected with plague; or tru'mpufrost, which causes plague.

Pestilence, n. Tru'mboi.

Pestle, n. Bensuvo'tus, specially cylindrical.

Pet, n. Dwato'nzi.

Petard, n. Bivempru ga'nzis, ordnance-like machine.

Peter's fish, (*Saint Peter's fish*) n. Fa'mija, the dory.

Peter's (*Saint Peter's wort*) n. Dre'mvi.

Petition, n. Ton'zi, entreaty. 2, Fu'mbra, religious petition.

Petrify, v. Ungikrost, to cause to be stone.

Petronel, n. Pe'mbros ve'mbri, horseman's gun.

Petty, adj. Pla'ntur. 2, Kla'ntur, sorry.

Petticoat, n. Vli'mpus kantoo'vus, loose thigh vest.

Pettyfogger, n. Defo'ndroi.

Pettishness, n. Dwe'mba, moroseness.

Petulence, n. Detra'mpi o'mba, bad fantastical temper. 2, Dato'nzi, frequent anger. 3, Gatonzi, aptitude for anger.

Pew, n. Banonsuvoo'twus, a sepiemented or enclosed seat.

Pewter, n. Fu'nzoi.

Phantasy, n. Fou'mboi, a seemed thing appearing to a corrupted fancy.

Pharmaceutical operation, n. Ri'nzis.

Phenicopter, n. Fe'njinioi.

Pheasant, n. Teh'joi.

Phyllyrea, n. Tim'vo.

Philologist, n. Ko'ndroi.

Philosopher, n. Po'mbroi.

Philter, n. U to'nsukrast two'ndroi, a love causing medicine.

Phlebotomy, n. Ve'nza.

Phlegm, n. Da'ndoo.

Pholas, n. Go'hjinioi.

Phrase, n. Vintrimbo, manner of sentence; or trimp'vin.

Phrenetic, adj. Pu'mpa, adj. of phrenzy.

Phylactory, n. Dwansutoo'kin tis a'nsinoi, a written lamin to be worn, i. e. clothed with.

Physic, n. Two'ndroi, medicine.

Physician, n. To'ndroi.

Physiognomy, n. Pana'ndo, the art or science of discovering the character of the mind from the features of the face.

Physis, n. Pa'miji.

Pie, n. Kre'hzo. 2, Ge'hjoo, magpie. 3, Ge'hjinoo, sea magpie, sea mew.

Piacular, n. Tuno'ntrisi, which ought to be expiated by sacrifice.

Piazza, n. Pwensufoo'kin ti'nsufoo, a walked place, covered.

Pebble, n. Ku'hjoo.

Pick, v. Bre'nsivai, to peck. 2, Ki'n-sipai, to pull. 3, Ki'nsifai, to open, as "pick a lock."

Pick out, v. Fro'nsifai, discover. 2, Bo'nsinai, to choose.

Pick up, v. Bi'nsifai.

Pick out of one, v. Fentikai dra'ni, to gain from any one.

Pick a quarrel, v. Twastwem'pinai, to endeavour to quarrel.

Pickthank, n. Twantrupo'ro, an accuser: specially to obtain thanks by accusation.

Pickpocket, v. Da'mpritai pelze'ni, pe'ni, to steal from the pocket.

Pickaxe, n. Boore'nsuvo fra'nzis, a pecking hammer.

Picked, adj. Fentunoo.

Pickeral, n. Pepa'njino.

Pickeroon, n. Be'mprufo findroo, a plundering ship.

Pickle, n. Tensuto'ri, that which pickles. 2, De'ko'ndis, a bad state.

Pickle, v. Te'nsitai.

Picture, n. Ge'nzis.

Pied, adj. Bimpou, which is in a state of variegation.

Pied, part. Bimpufoo, variegated by some one.

Pierce, v. Musentisai, to pass into. 2, Muskri'nsipai, to thrust into. 3, Ti'nsinai, to bore. 4, Tazunte'nsikai, to breach, i. e. to begin to unbarrel. 5, Dra'nsifai, to feel a pricking sensation. 6, Gra'nsifai, to feel a smarting sensation.

Piercer, (*a*) n. Twinsumo'tus, a boring instrument.

Piety, (*to God*) n. Paz'u'ndroo, habitual religion.

Piety, (*to parents*) n. Ve'mboo.

Pig, n. Gi'njoi, hog.

Pig, (*of lead*) n. Briusunoo'ri bun-zootu.

Pigeon, n. Pen'jo.

Piggin, n. Petre'nzi, little tub.

Pike, n. Te'ndri.

Pike, (*fish*) n. Pa'hjino.

Pilchard, n. Dra'ho.

Piles, n. Ba'uzoz rondoo'tu, columns of wood. 2, Vin'zoiz, heaps. 3, Gru'mbis, (disease).

Pilewort, n. Kra'mvino.

Pilfer, v. Peda'mpritai.

Pilfering, n. Peda'mbro, petty theft.

Pilgrim, n. Punompruno'o'ro, a vowed traveller for religion.

Pill, n. Pe'bendo, a small sphere. 2, Bo'ndoo, rind.

Pill, v. Umbont'ipai, to unbind. 2, Una'nsinai, to unclot.

Pillage, n. Da'ndro, robbery. 2, Be'mbroi, booty.

Pillar, n. Ba'nzo.

Pillaster, n. Pe'ba'nzo, small pillar.

Pillion (*a*) n. Bwi'nzikuns densufo bra'nzis, a woman's riding cushion.

Pillory, n. Kwantruso'twus ando'di, tande'kwiz, an imprisoning jugament for head and hands.

Pillow, n. Bra'nzis ando'di, cushion for the head.

Pilot, n. Ki'mbri.

Pimpernel, n. Dre'mvi.

Pimple, n. Pu'mbo, pustule.

Pin, n. Pe'nda, (without head). 2, Fre'ndis, (with head).

Pin-fish, n. Fra'njis.

Pinfold, n. Ka'ntruso c'ndris inje'tuz, imprisoning sepiement for beasts.

Pin, v. Ba'nsinai. 2, Ki'nsifai, to shut.

Pin a house, v. Jis di'nsifai ka'nzo, to underfill the foundation.

Pincers, n. Trinsupo'twus, compressing jugament.

Pinch, v. Ta'nsifai, to twitch. 2, Fra'ntifrost, to narrow, i. e. cause to be narrower.

Pinch-penny, n. Tre'mpiro.

Pinch, n. Tra'mboo, anxiety.

Pine, n. Kru'mvi.

Pine-apple, n. Krumve'sit.

Pine, v. Kro'mpikai. 2, Okai bebro'mpu, to become very fat.

Pink, n. Pre'mvi.

Pink, (*to*) v. Be'nsitai.

Pink-eyed, adj. Frantoutu fandoz, of narrow eyes.

Pinna, n. Do'hjinioi.

Pinnace, n. Pefindroo.

Pinnacle, n. Pefa'nzoi vant'u'di, turret for ornament.

Pinion, n. Bre'ndi, figure.

Pinion, (*of wing*) n. Fra'ndi fon-de'tu, elbow of wing.

Pinion, v. Pi'nsifai pa'ndiz, to pinion the arms.

Pioneer, n. Ge'ndro.

Piony, n. Pe'mvoo, (see peony).

Pious, (*toward parents*) adj. Ve'mpur, grateful.

P I T

Pious, adj. Pazu'ntrur.
Pip, n. Pēndoo fenzē'jus, a spot on cards. 2, Wāmbi enjē'tuz, a disease of fowls.
Pip, (see peep).
Pipe, n. Tēndi, tube, (general). 2, Tē'ndi, square tube. 3, Tvē'ndi, round tube. 4, Tē'zi, barrel.
Pipe, (wind-pipe) n. Prā'ndis.
Pipe tree, n. Pī'mva.
Pipe, (white pipe) n. Trī'mvi.
Pipe, v. Dre'nsikrost tēndē'ti, to make music with pipe. 2, Prīmpitrost, to make an acute sound.
Piper, n. Bah'ja, (tub-fish).
Pipkin, n. Rīnsa pe'zenzi fē'nzō'di, earthen little vessel for boiling.
Pique, n. Kre'mboo, malignity. 2, Trō'nzi, hatred; specially secret hatred.
Pirate, n. Rīnsa da'ndro, sea robber.
Pisces, n. Dwinpī'nzoi, "constellation; aggregate of stars."
Piscis-triangularis, n. Tah'jinoi.
Piscis-eornutus, n. Tra'njinoi.
Pish! inter. Pīg, expressing contempt or hatred.
Pismire, n. Boh'ja, ant.
Piss, v. Gē'sinai.
Pistach, n. Fū'mva.
Pistol, n. Pevē'ndri tande'di, a small gun for the hand.
Pit, n. Tē'nda, dent. 2, Klentu'dwen īji pa'ndi, the concave part under the arm; the armpit.
Pitfall, n. Klentu'kin di'nzoi'tu granzaidi enjē'tuz, a concave place in the earth for trapping birds, &c.
Pitch, (of a hill) n. Pegē'ndoi prinzo'tu, the incipient obliquity of a hill. 2, Tepē'ndoo, the exact point.
Pitch, n. Vro'ndoo krumvē'tu, the resin of the pine tree.
Pitch, v. Vri'nsikai vron'doo'ti krumvē'tu, to smear with pitch.
Pitch camp, v. Intī'fai pē'ndris, to place camp.
Pitch net, v. Poh'isai glā'nzis, to direct net.
Pitch tent, v. Vri'mpī'sai pra'hzo.
Pitcher, n. Rīnsa be'nzi.
Pitchfork, n. Grē'nda, fork.
Piteous, adj. Gadro'nsuvai, apt to pity. 2, Gadro'nsuvoi, apt to be pitied.
Pith, n. Bro'ndoo.
Pithy, n. Bro'ntrur. 2, Bo'nta, important.
Pittance, n. Pera'ndis, small part. 2, Peru'ndi, small proportion.
Pity, v. Dro'nsivai.
Pitiful, adj. Gadro'nsuvai, apt to pity. 2, Gadro'nsuvoi, apt to be pitied.
Pitiless, adj. Dronzai'pi, without pity. 2, Dron'g'uvō, not pitying. 3, Bre'mpur, cruel.

P L A

Pituitous, adj. Da'ntur, phlegmy.
Pizzle, n. Tēga'ndis, the male privities.
Placable, adj. Gazumto'nsikai, apt to be un-angered.
Placard, n. Vano'nzo, a written or printed paper, posted in a public place, usually on the walls.
Place, n. Indoi. 2, E'ndris, a military place. 3, Bepā'nzoi, great house. 4, Fa'ndi, order; as, "fandē'tu," in order. 5, Ba'mboi, dignity. 6, Ondroo, degree. 7, Vu'mbra, office. 8, Vro'ndis, stead.
Place, v. Intī'fai. 2, Pēntipai, to put.
Place, (choose in one's) v. Vro'ntigrost, to substitute. 2, Vo'ntigrost, cause to be successor.
Place, (to give) v. Pēntinai brandoodin, to yield the superiority sign.
Place, (to take) v. Ke'ntinai brandoodin, to take the superiority sign.
Placid, adj. Tē'mpur.
Plagiary, n. Da'mbrito dansutō'riz droi'tu, stealing the writings of other persons.
Plague, n. Tru'mboi. 2, Befra'mboo, great adversity.
Plague, v. Befra'mpivai, greatly to afflict. 2, Bera'mpivai, greatly to punish.
Play, n. Rī'nzi, opposite to work.
Playfellow, n. Fō'nza enze'tu, companion in play.
Play with, v. Tyē'le'nsikai, to play together.
Play fast and loose, v. Dwa'mpinai, to act with levity, inconstancy.
Play the coward, v. Dwe'mpivai.
Play the fool, v. Pro'mpivai.
Play the hypocrite, v. Kra'mpinai.
Play the truant, v. Tre'ntisai. 2, Bla'mpinai.
Play the wanton, v. Tro'mpinai.
Player, n. Tō'ndroi.
Play, (stage) n. Tontro'nti, the player thing.
Play, v. E'nsikai, to recreate. 2, Rē'nsikai, to game.
Play at a game, v. Rē'nsikai.
Play at dice, v. Pre'nsikai.
Play at cards, v. Fe'nsikai.
Play on instrument, n. Dre'nsinai.
Play on any one, v. Tā'mprimai, to mock.
Play on with guns, v. Fē'trikai, to gun.
Place, n. Ka'hjinoo.
Plain, adj. Kē'ti. 2, Fī'mpus, even. 3, Pī'si, champaign-level.
Plain, adj. Tī'ndo. 2, Tē'ntur, manifest. 3, Gō'nti, simple. 4, Bra'mpon, mean. 5, Vra'ntu, homely. 6, Ka'nta, sincere. 7, Ke'mpa, frank.
Plaintiff, n. Ka'ndroo.

P L E

Plaint, n. Dikro'nzi, the sign of grief. 2, Didro'nza, sign of displeasure. 3, Tantru'fori, accusing thing, or accusation.
Plaice, n. Ka'hjinoo.
Plait, v. Bī'nsikai plantu'rtu drī'nzis, to fold in small ridges.
Plane, n. Dru'mvis, a tree. 2, Fī'mpusō'tus, leveling instrument.
Planet, n. Tī'nzoo.
Planisphere, n. De'nzis bendō'tus kēndō'ju, picture of sphere on plain.
Plank, n. Ba'ntou rintu'rkun, thick laminous wood.
Plank, v. Kra'nsitrest bantou'ti runtu'rkunz, to cause to be floored by means of thick wooden lamins.
Plant, n. Fī'nzi.
Plant, v. Vī'nsitai.
Plant a country, v. Pō'mpritai, to colonize.
Plantain, n. Fō'mvinoo. 2, Kō'mvinoo, sea plantain. 3, Tū'mvoo, the plantain tree.
Plantation, n. Vī'nzo. 2, Vīnsutō'okin, planted place. 3, Pō'mbro, colony.
Plash, n. Pevra'nti unzo'tu, a small aggregate of water. 2, Pēfī'nza, a small lake.
Plashy, adj. Pēfī'n'sur.
Plash, v. Tōno'ndoo, the branch of a tree partly cut or lopped and bound to other branches.
Plaster, n. Kre'nzis. 2, Bru'nza, mortar.
Plasterer, n. Brunza'tas mortar mechanic.
Plastic, adj. Gare'ntitai, apt to figure. 2, Kadī'nsunō, able to mould or knead. 3, Gadī'nsunō, apt to mould.
Plate, n. Kē'ndi, lamin. 2, Kē'ndi unze'tu, lamin of metal.
Plate, n. E'nziz punzō'tu funzō'twi, vessels of gold or silver.
Plate, n. Betra'ntou kē'nzi, a very shallow dish.
Platform, n. Pīna'nzis, sketch of anything horizontally delineated. 2, Tō'ndoi, exemplar. 3, Fē'ndris, sconece.
Platter, n. Betra'ntou kē'nzi, a very shallow dish.
Plaudit, n. Gonze'ken, the voice of praise. 2, Konze'ken the voice of joy.
Plausible, adj. Gago'nsukoo, apt to be praised. 2, Trē'mpur, seeming. 3, Dre'mpa, obsequious.
Plea, Ta'ndroi.
Pleader, (advocate) n. Da'ndroo.
Pleasant, adj. Pō'nta. 2, Gado'nsinai, apt to delight. 3, Kō'nsu, mirthful. 4, Tē'mpa, urbane, polite.
Pleasing, adj. Dōnsa. 2, Untō'nsuko, appeasing.

Pleasure, n. *Komboo*, will; as, "what is your will, i. e. pleasure," *sh'meu kombootas*?
Pleasure, (at one's) adv. *Kombootu draitu*, according to the will of any person.
Pleasure one, (to) v. *Go'sikai*, to act as a benefactor. 2, *Ge'mpinai*, to act complacently.
Plebeian, adj. *Finbo'ntur*, of the people kind. 2, *Bibo'ntur*, like the people.
Pledge, v. *Do'ntisai*, to pawn.
Pledge one, v. *Printisai franzoitu*, to answer in drinking.
Plenary, adj. *Dinso*, full. 2, *Ahtus*, total. 3, *To'nti*, perfect.
Plenipotentiary, n. *Tevontrunoo'ro*, a perfectly authorised person. 2, *Keno'ndris*, ambassador.
Plenty, n. *Fra'ndoo*, abundance.
Pleonasm, n. *Vezindoi*, excess of words.
Plethory, *Tumboo*.
Pleurisy, n. *Vu'mbi*.
Ply, v. *Ba'mpinai*, to act diligently. 2, *Bezi'sikai*, to labor.
Pliable, adj. *Vimpi*, flexible. 2, *Gade'mpu*, obedient. 3, *Gafon'gukoo*, apt to be persuaded.
Pliant, (see pliable).
Plight, v. *Ontrisai*.
Plight, n. *Kondis*, state. 2, *Kompu*, in good plight, vigorous.
Plot, n. *Tendoo*, area surface. 2, *Trinda fendootiz*, description by lines. 3, v. *Gomprifai*, to conspire, to act as a faction.
Plover, n. *Fenjinoo*, (green). 2, *Frenjinoo*, (grey).
Plough, v. *Prinsitai*.
Plough, (a) n. *Prinsuto'twus*, the ploughing jugament.
Pluck, v. *Kinsipai*, to pull. 2, *Umpontikai*, to unfeather.
Pluck, (sheep's) n. *Andis finjoitu*, inwards of sheep.
Plug, n. *Drenzi*, spigot. 2, *Rohntur drensukori*, wooden stopping thing.
Plum, n. *Fondo*. 2, *Frumvoisit*, (sids, plural,) the fruit or fruits of the plum tree.
Plumb, adj. *Grenton*, perpendicular.
Plumb rule, n. *Grendoi untuko'tus*, perpendicularness measuring instrument. 2, *Glendoi untuko'tus*, transverseness measuring instrument.
Plummet, (carpenter's) n. *Rondootans pekimpuri undino'di grendoi glendoitwi*, wood mechanic's little weight for measuring perpindienlarness or transverseness: subspecial, *grendoi*.
Plump, adj. *Bo'mpu*. 2, *Tekre'nti*, *bombeti*, perfectly convex from fatness.
Plume, v. *Umpo'ntikai*, to unfeather.

Plume, n. *Dwinpo'udi*, aggregate of feathers.
Plumber, n. *Bunzootan*, lead mechanic.
Plummet, n. *Pekimpuri*, a small heavy thing.
Plunder, n. *Be'mbroi*.
Plunge, v. *Trensiprast*, to cause to dive. 2, *Dwake'ntivai*, to make a sudden or violent effort.
Plural, adj. *Fra'nti*.
Plurality, n. *Fra'ndo*.
Pluff, n. *Tenza tentupoo pantouti vendaz*, silk surfaced with long tufts.
Poach, v. *Dedo'ntrifai*, corruptive of hunting.
Poach egg, *Vwo'ndi bi'mpikrost fenzo'ti*, egg made consistent by boiling, specially without the shell.
Pock, n. *Ku'mboi*, disease.
Pock-hole, n. *Klent'i kumboidin*, concave pock sign.
Pock, (French) n. *Vu'mboi*, disease.
Pockwood, n. *Fumvinoo*, guaiacum.
Pocket, n. *Pe'bz'i*, a bag.
Pod, n. *Bro'ndo*, cod.
Poem, n. *Kyomprufo'ri*, the thing done by poet.
Poet, n. *Kombroi*.
Poetry, n. *Kyumproutpas*, the poet art.
Poniard, n. *Up'e'mbri gadrensuvu*, a sword apt to prick.
Point, n. *Pendoo*, mathematical point.
Point blank, adj. *Glentou*, transverse.
Point, (full) *Vri'ndoo*, (grammar).
Point, n. *Rindoo*, instant; as, "rindoo dranzootu," point of death.
Point, n. *Fenda*, tooth.
Point of the compass, ap *ta'frim itu fendo*, one thirty-second part of the circle.
Point of land, n. *Kin'zo*, promontory.
Point, n. *Randis*, as, "outu randis," in every point. "It is a point of importance," i. e. *pointoo bwonta randis*.
Point, n. *Kondis*, state, "as it is come to that point," *pentis ro'nu randis*.
Point, n. *Pindi*, proposition; or, *prindi*, question: as, "what is the point in dispute."
Point, v. *Ge'ntipai dande'ti*, to shew with the finger.
Point, v. *Kintipai*, to distinguish with a point.
Poise, v. *Brentifai krimbi*, to try the weight. 2, *Ba'ntipi krimbetu*, to be equal in weight.
Poleaxe, n. *Densuvu fra'nzis*, cutting hammer. 2, *Densuvu fendri*, cutting club.
Poison, v. *Ba'mprikai*, to poison.

Poke, n. *Penzi*, bag.
Pole, n. *Beko'ndoo*, great staff. 2, *Brenzi*, pole of cart. 3, *Timbri*, pole of ship. 4, *Frendoi*, pole of globe. 5, *Be'ndoo*, perch.
Pole, n. *Fenjinoo*.
Polecat, n. *Binja*.
Polemic, adj. *Entru*, adjective of war. 2, *Vinta*, argumentative. 3, *Dro'ndus vinta*. 4, *Pize'ntu*, metaphorically belligerent.
Policy, n. *Fambis*, wisdom. 2, *Po'ndro'rit*, abs. n. magistracy. 3, *Ontrupas* or *ontroopas*, the art of civil government.
Policy of assurance, n. *Bo'mbris frende'bi*, bond against loss.
Polypus, n. *Ponjimo*. 2, *Pronjimo*, sweet polypus.
Polish, v. *Fimpigrost*. 2, *Timpivrost*, to brighten.
Polite, adj. *Vo'mpu*. 2, *Ventukoo*, adorned.
Political relation, n. *Ondri*.
Poll, n. *Gindo panda'tu*, hind part of the neck.
Poll, (by the) adv. *Krondurtwin*, persons taken segregately.
Poll, (to) v. *To'mprikai*, to tax. 2, *Tedensivai pondis*, perfective of cutting the hair. 3, *Fra'mpifrost tombretiz*, to impoverish by taxes. 4, *Kre'mbis*, tyranny. 5, *Bahdra*, oppression.
Pollard, n. *Kinjifur vraintupoo vondaitur*, a male deer having let go his horns.
Pollard, n. *Unto'ntupoo umvi*, unbranched tree.
Pollute, v. *Vra'ntikrost*, to cause to be defiled.
Poltroon, n. *Dwe'mpure*, coward.
Polygamy, n. *Be'ndoo pa'nti konzifunz*, the having a multitude of wives.
Polygon, n. *Be'ndoo pwa'ndo frendo'tuz*, the having many angles.
Polymountain, n. *Va'mvis*.
Polypodi, n. *Vo'mvoo*.
Polysyllable, n. *Be'ndoo pa'ndo tin'dooz*, the having many syllables.
Pomander, n. *Bwendo pimsumaust*, a perfumed ball or sphere.
Pomecitron, n. *Gumvoo*, citron tree. 2, *Gumvoosit*, the fruit of the citron tree.
Pomegranate tree, n. *Vu'mvoo*. 2, *Vumvoosit*, pomegranate fruit.
Pommel, n. *Tenta'ri*, protuberant thing.
Pommel, v. *Bekenivai*, to beat.
Pomp, n. *Tro'ndis*, solemnity.
Pompholox, n. *Fru'za*.
Pompousness, n. *Bet'ondis*. 2, *Be'kembo*, magnificence.
Pond, n. *Frenza*, lake. 2, *Vanzoo*, fish pond.
Pond weed, n. *Go'mvinoo*. 2, *Vra'mvinoi*, narrow-leaved pond-weed.

Pompion, n. Pe'mvinoos.
Ponder, n. Po'nsitai, to deliberate.
 2, Po'nsitai to meditate. 3, Fo'n-sitai, to consider as to the means.
 4, Ba'mpinai, to consider as to the advantages.
Ponderous, adj. Ki'mpu.
Pontage, n. To'mbri vanzo'i'di, tax of bridge.
Pontifical, adj. Vu'mprou. 2, Vu'n-tron, relating to archbishop.
Pool, n. Fi'nza, lake.
Poop, n. Gi'ndo findroo'tu, hind-part of ship.
Poor, adj. Fra'mpon. 2, Bre'ntupo, needy, i. e. wanting. 3, Bro'mpu, lean. 4, Pla'ntur, little. 5, Kla'ntur, worthless, sorry. 6, Ga-doh'suvoo, apt to be pitied.
Poorness, n. Fra'mboi.
Pop, n. Imbo denzi'stu tu dra'nzis, sound of breaking of bladder.
Pop-gun, n. Bive'ntu tve'ndi, gun-like-round tube.
Pope, n. Ku'ndroi, bishop of Rome.
Poppinjay, n. De'njoo, parrot.
Poplar, n. Gu'mvis, (black). 2, Gu'mvis, (white).
Poppet, n. Pegre'nzis, a small image.
Poppy, n. Ke'mvis. 2, Kre'mvis, bastard poppy. 3, De'navā, horned poppy.
Populace, n. Finbo'ndroo, the whole kind of people.
Popular, adj. Bo'ntrur. 2, To'nsukoo bo'ndroo, beloved by the people.
Populous, adj. Bebo'ntrupoo, much populated.
Porcelain, n. Fi'ri'nsa e'nzi, a kind of earthen vessel.
Porcellane, n. To'mvinoi.
Porch, n. Fanza'dus, door-room.
Porcupine, n. Bi'njo.
Pore, n. Pe'ndis.
Purblind, adj. Pepo'mpi. 2, On bekre'nti, fa'ndo, having a very convex eye.
Pork, n. Gi'ngon va'ndoi, hog flesh.
Porker, n. Vu'ntinur gi'njoi, young hog.
Porphyry, n. Pef'impou fu'njoi, red-dish marble.
Porpoise, n. Pra'njoo.
Porridge, n. Be'nzoo, broth.
Porringer, n. Ke'nzi benzoo'di, dish for broth.
Port, n, Ki'nza, bay. 2, Fra'nzoo, gate.
Porthole, n. Di'ndroi.
Portable, adj. Kape'nsuvoo, able to be carried. 2, Gape'nsuvoo, apt to be carried.
Portage or portage, n. Ge'nda veh-zai'di, payment for carriage.
Portal, (porch) n. Fanza'dun, door-room.
Portentious, n. Bono'ntus, fore-signifying some great evil.

Portcullis, n. Ge'mbris.
Porter, n. Fansa'fas or fan, door officer.
Port-hole, n. Di'ndroi.
Portion, n. Ra'ndis, part. 2, Run'tu-dwes, proportional part.
Portion, (wife's) n. Ko'nzifuns ra'ndai'tu fyomprukoo'ri, wife's part of the inheritance.
Portmanteau, n. De'nson pe'nzi, riding bag.
Portray, v. Tri'ntinai. 2, Ge'n'sisai, to picture.
Posy, n. Pondo'idwin, aggregate of flowers. 2, Pepri'ndo, a short sentence.
Pose, v. Bre'ntifai pindai'tiz, pose by questions. 2, Gi'ntisai, to non-plus.
Position, n. Pi'ndi. 2, Fi'ndis, affirmation. 3, Indo, site, situation. 4, Ri'ndo, posture.
Positive, adj. To'nti.
Possess, v. Bentipai, to have. 2, Ventipai, to hold. 3, An'gikai, to possess.
Possession, n. An'zi.
Prescription, n. Po'mbra anze'tu, custom of possession.
Possession, (to take) v. Tasa'n'gikai, to begin to possess.
Posset, n. Be'nzoo brinsuvoo'tu kra'ndoo, broth of coagulated milk.
Possibility, n. Konda.
Post, n. Ro'ntur ba'nzo, wooden pillar. 2, To'mpi pensuvoo'ro, swift carrier. 3, To'mpi kentusoo'ro, swift messenger, i. e. sent person.
Post, (to ride) v. De'nsifai ontiju pinjooz vo'ndus, to ride on different horses successively.
Post, (to ride) v. To'mbu e'ntisai, specially denzo'i'di, to pass swiftly by riding.
Post accounts, v. Dano'nsitai, to post accounts to another book page.
Postdate, v. Cisbi'ntipai, to after-date.
Posteriority, abs. n. Vondai'rit.
Posterity, n. Dwinpro'nzoo.
Postern, n. Gi'ndo fanza'tu, hinder part of door.
Posthumous, adj. Ta'nsupoo'ei fo'nzipurs dra'nzoo, born after father's death.
Postilion, n. Cusde'nsuvo'dis, before-riding person.
Postpone, v. Pego'nsifai, to esteem little. 2, Pintipain, to do at a future time. 3, Po'ntipraust, to cause to be at a future time.
Postscript, n. Cisdansutoo'ri, after-written thing. 2, Jisdansutoo'ri, under-written thing.
Postulation, n. Frenda, demand.
Posture, n. Ra'nzis.
Pot-companions, n. Tre'mpon fo'nzaz, drunken companions.

Pot, n. Be'nzi.
Pot-hooks or hangers, n. Transai'twuz benze'di, hanging jugament for pot.
Pot-herb, n. Ti'nzi, herb for broth.
Pot-lid, n. Tinsufori, benze'di, covering thing for pot.
Potskred, n. Brandis rinsa'tu e'nzi, fragment of earthen vessel.
Pottage, n. Be'nzoo, broth.
Potter, n. Rinsa'tas, pottery mechanic.
Porringer, n. Ke'nzi benzoo'di, dish for broth.
Pottle, n. A'fin tu'ndiz.
Potulent, adj. Ga'ransufoo, apt to be drunk.
Pouch, n. Pepe'nzi, small bag. 2, Ka'ndis, stomach.
Pouch, v. Dre'nsitai, to swallow.
Powder, n. Kra'ndis. 2, De'mbri, gunpowder.
Powder, (pulverise) v. Kra'ntigrost, to cause to be powder.
Powder, (to) v. Dre'nsitai, to sprinkle; specially, dre'nsitai punje'ti, to sprinkle with salt.
Poverty, n. Fra'mboi.
Poult, n. Bre'njoi, grouse.
Poultice, n. Pri'mpus kre'nzis, soft plaster.
Poultry, n. Fipe'njoi.
Pounce, v. Ke'ntipai tonde'ti, to take by means of the claw. 2, Be'nsitai, to pink.
Pound, Bu'nda, (Troy weight). 2, Tu'nda, (Avoirdupoise weight). 3, Blu'nda, Apothecary's weight.
Pound, n. Bru'ndi, (money):—fa'sin tu'ndiz, twenty shillings.
Pound, n. Kantruso'pus inje'diz, imprisoning sepiment for beasts.
Pound, v. Kantrisa. 2, Bensivai vendo'ti, to pound with cylinder.
Poundage, n. Ru'ntudwes rou'tu bru'ndi, proportional part of each pound. 2, To'mbri rou'ju bru'ndi, tax upon each pound.
Pourcontrol, n. Po'njino.
Pouring, n. Gi'nzoi.
Portraiture, n. Ge'nzis, picture.
Pout, v. Fra'nsinai, to lour.
Pelpout, n. Vra'njis.
Pout, n. Be'njoi, heathcoek.
Power, n. Ombi, natural power. 2, Va'mboi, might, authority.
Powerful, adj. Ompu, naturally powerful. 2, Va'mpon, possessing acquired power. 3, Ompukoo, vampo'ootwi, made subject to power;—"in one's power."
Pox, n. Vu'mboi, (French). 2, Ku'mboi, (small-pox).
Practised, adj. Kampus, as, "a practised hand," kampus ta'ndi.
Pragmatical, adj. Deba'mpa, diligent in a bad sense.
Prayer, n. Puntra'ri.
Praise, n. Go'nzi.

Practice, Ombroi, (in the law or in physic, &c.) 2, Do'ndoo, action. 3, Ke'ndo, endeavour to do. 4, Kre'ndo, endeavouring to know how. 5, Pi'ndoo, doing: (generic). 6, Po'mbra pi'ntipai, custom to do. 7, Ka'mbis, experience. 8, Ve'ndi, use. 9, Enzil, motion. 10, Enza, recreation.

Prance, v. Pensipai frembu, to go proudly, (as a horse). 2, Fre'nsifai, to trot.

Prank, n. Tra'ntu do'ndoo, an extraordinary action.

Prank, v. Vantikrost, to cause to be ornamented.

Prate or Frattle, v. Bre'mpinai, to act loquaciously, to chatter.

Pravity, n. Fro'ndo, evilness.

Prawn, n. Ko'njis, shrimp.

Preach, v. Ka'ntrinai.

Preamble, n. Dindi, prologue.

Prebendary, n. Pa'mbroo klanzoitu, assessor of cathedral.

Precaution, n. Kro'nzi, warning. 2, Fo'uzo, consideration. 3, Pa'mba, forethought.

Precedence, n. Fri'ndoo, antecedence.

Precedent, adj. To'nton. 2, Fri'ntur.

Precept, n. Po'nzi, command.

Precinct, n. Vuntra'kin or kis.

Precious, adj. Bedo'ntu, of great price.

Precious stone, n. Uujo.

Precipice, n. Pegentoukis, a place a little oblique, i. e. almost perpendicular.

Precipitate, v. Tri'nsivai, to settle. 2, Ta'mprikai, to cast down from a precipice as a capital punishment.

Precipitation, n. Bebe'ndo, excessive dispatch. 2, Pla'mba, rashness, without consideration. 3, Dre'mba, foolhardiness.

Precise, adj. Be'tonti, very perfect. 2, Bek'antu, very regular. 3, Br'onsi, scrupulous.

Precocity, n. Beki'ntur ko'mbi, very soon ripeness.

Precocious, adj. Beki'ndur ko'mpu, very soon ripe.

Recognition, n. Cusbo'nzoi, foreknowledge.

Precontract, n. Cuso'ndri, before contract.

Predatory, adj. Be'mprou, of booty. *Predecessor*, n. Fri'nturdis, preceding person.

Predestinate, v. Cus'o'nsinai, to be before appoint.

Predicable, adj. Gabri'ntufoo, apt to be predicated. 2, Kabri'ntufoo, which can be predicated.

Predicament, n. Ondi.

Predicate, n. Bri'ndoi.

Predicate, v. Bri'ntifai.

Prediction, n. Cusga'nzoo. 2, Pu'mprifai, to prophecy.

Predominant, adj. Va'mpufon, more powerful. 2, Pe'mprou, victorious.

Pre-election, n. Cusbo'nzai.

Pre-eminence, n. Bra'ndoo. 2, Kra'ndoo, excellence. 3, Ba'mboi, dignity. 4, Do'mbra, privilege.

Pre-emption, n. Cus'o'mbri, before purchase. 2, Aprin to'mbri, first purchase.

Pre-existence, n. Cusbo'ndo, before actualness. 2, Cusdo'nti ta'nzoo omu dinzoi, before natural birth into this world.

Preface, n. Dindi, prologue.

Prefect, n. Vontra'ro, authority person. 2, Vompra'ro, official person, i. e. officer.

Prefecture, n. Vo'ndra, authority. 2, Vo'mbra, office.

Prefer, v. Yin go'nsifai, more to esteem. 2, Yinbo'nsinai, more to choose. 3, Cusgo'nsifai, before to esteem. 4, Cusbo'nsinai, before to choose.

Prefer a person, (to) v. Ba'mpifrost, to dignify. 2, Va'mpikrost, to make powerful.

Prefer a bill, (to) v. Ta'ntrifrost, to accuse of an offence.

Prefigure, v. Cus'trontifai.

Prefix, v. Cusvri'mpigrost, to fix before. 2, Cus'o'nsinai, to foreappoint.

Pregnant, adj. Fahsupoo, impregnated. 2, Bo'nta, important.

Prey, n. Bembroi, booty.

Prejudice, n. Cusdevro'nzoi, before opinion.

Prejudicial, adj. Pro'nta, hurtful. 2, Bro'ntou, impedient.

Prejudicate, v. Cusba'mprifai, before to sentence. 2, Cusda'mprifai, before to condemn.

Preke, n. Po'njing, poureontrol.

Prelate, n. Vu'mbroi, bishop.

Prelude, n. Fe'nti drenzi.

Premeditate, v. Cusfro'nsifai.

Premise, v. Cuspentipai, before put. 2, Cus'tintisai, before suppose.

Premonish, v. Cuskro'nsikai, before warn.

Premunire, n. Da'mbris anze'tuz frende'kwi pamboitu, forfeiture of goods and loss of liberty.

Prentice, (an apprentice) n. Tronzo'tas, merchant disciple. 2, Tronzodas, mechanic disciple.

Pre-occupation, n. Cusbe'ndoo, previous possession.

Pre-ordain, v. Cusfu'ntrikai.

Prepare, v. Fe'ntivai.

Preparation of food, n. Enzo.

Preponderate, v. Yink'i'mpikai, more to weigh.

Preposterous, adj. Pro'mpur, irrational. 2, Fro'ntu, indecent.

Prepuce, n. Ta'ndoi nide'nsuvoo bundrai'tu, skin cut off in circumcision.

Preposition, n. Gi'ndoi.

Prerogative, n. Do'ndra.

Presage, v. Cusbo'nsivai, to fore-signify.

Presbyter, n. Du'ndroi.

Prescience, v. Cusbo'nzoi.

Prescribe, n. Cus'o'nsinai. 2, To'ntrinai, to prescribe by law. 3, Cus'o'ntivrost vus po'mbinil, to make good according to past custom.

Presence, n. Pi'ndoi, (in place).

Presence-chamber, n. Fa'uzo diso'ndroos pindoi, the room for the king's presence.

Presence, (in time) n. Pi'ndoo.

Present, adj. Pi'nton.

Present, v. Ge'ntifai, to represent. 2, Ta'ntripai, to accuse, (at law).

Present, (a) n. Kwentumoo'ri, a given thing.

Presentation, n. Funo'ndroi, right of giving priest's place, (existing in the patron). 2, Fun'ndroi, the giving the right (to the priest).

Presently, adv. Pindur. 2, Pepri'ndur, very soon, a little future.

Preserve, v. Ko'nsipai. 2, Pe'mpripai, to defend. 3, Tre'nsitai, to condite.

Preservative, n. Konsupo'ri, a preserving thing.

President, n. Vuntra'ro, authorized person. 2, Vunpra'ro, officer.

Press, v. Kr'insipai, to thrust. 2, Tri'usipai, to compress, squeeze.

Press, (to death) v. Ta'ntrikai.

Press, (a) n. Dransuto'twus, printing press. 2, Venzo'twus, wine press.

Press, v. Ti'mpikrost, to make dense. 2, Vi'mpigrost, to make fast. 3, Bri'mpikrost, to make hard, opposite to fluid. 4, Pri'mpigrost, to make unyielding. 5, Pri'mpikrost, to make heavy. 6, Go'ntikrost, to make necessary. 7, Tro'nsinai, to compel, co-aet.

Press soldiers, (to) v. En'trivrost tonza'ti, to make a soldier by compulsion.

Press, v. Be'fo'nsikai, greatly to persuade. 2, Be'to'nsikai, greatly to entreat.

Press, (a) n. Tri'mpu pa'ndo, dense multitude. 2, Tri'mpu vra'ndo, dense aggregate. 3, Fe'nzi, (for clothes, books, &c.).

Pressure, n. Trinzo. 2, Go'ndi, necessity. 3, Fra'mboo, adversity.

Presume, v. Go'nsinai, to act boldly. 2, Do'nsinai, to act confidently. 3, Devo'nzi, hope in a bad sense, i. e. presumption.

Presumption, n. Devo'nzi. 2, Gri'ntus vinda, convincing argument. 3, Dro'nsou vinda, conjectural argument. 4, Biponti vinda, truth-like argument.

Presumptuousness, n. Devō'izi, hope, in a bad sense. 2, Pla'mba, rashness. 3, Tre'mba, irreverence. 4, Ge'mbo, arrogance.

Prestigator, n. To'mbroi.

Pre-suppose, v. Custi'ntisai.

Pretence, n. Trentu'rtin, seeming cause. 2, Trontu'rtin, fictitious cause.

Pretend, v. Tre'ntiprast, cause to seem. 2, Kra'mpinai, to dissemble, act hypocritically. 3, Gre'ntipai, to conceal.

Preterition, n. Gri'ndo, omission.

Pretermit, v. Gri'ntivai, to omit.

Pretext, n. Trentu'rtin, seeming cause. 2, Trontu'rtin, fictitious cause.

Pretty, adj. Pevo'mpu, rather beautiful.

Prevail, v. Pe'mprifai, to subdue, conquer. 2, Bra'ntipi, to be superior. 3, Pe'ntikai, to obtain.

Prevarication, n. Po'nta fle'mba, legal treachery. 2, Fle'mba dan-droo'tu, treachery of advocate. 3, Ka'nta do'ndoo, deceitful action. 4, Ka'nta panzo, deceitful speech.

Prevent, v. Te'ntivai.

Previous, adj. Fri'ntur, preceding.

Pry, v. Twaspo'mpitai, to endeavour to see. 2, Be'mpritai, to spy.

Price, n. Do'ndri.

Prick, n. Ki'ndoo, interpunction. 2, Fwontusoo'ri, mark, objected thing. 3, Fe'nda, tooth. 4, Tro'ndoo, thorn.

Pricking, n. Dre'nzis.

Pricking pain, n. Dra'nzoi.

Prick forward, or prick on, v. Fo'ntifai, to act impulsively.

Prick in, v. Vi'nsitai, to plant.

Prick up, v. Okai gre'ntou, to become perpendicular or direct.

Prickwood, n. Kri'mvoo.

Pricket, n. Vinjoitu a'frin pu'ndis, a buck of the second year.

Prickle, n. Kro'ndoo, thorn.

Pride, n. Fre'mbi.

Priest, n. Fu'ndroi. 2, Du'ndroi, christian priest.

Primary, adj. Ka'nta, chief.

Primate, n. Vu'ndroi.

Prime, adj. A'prin, first. 2, Ka'nta, chief.

Primitive, adj. Pa'nta.

Primogeniture, n. A'prin ta'nzoo, the first birth.

Primrose, n. Pe'mvinoi.

Prince, n. Fo'mbroo. 2, Fo'ndroos fonzipur, king's son.

Prince's feather, n. Bra'vinoo.

Prince's wood, n. Vru'mvinoi.

Principal, adj. Ka'nta. 2, Po'ndroo, governor.

Principal, n. Bo'ntrukoo ru'nda, rummed money. 2, Be'ntmoo di'nda, disbursed money.

Principalness, n. Ka'nda.

Principality, n. Vu'mbra twombroo'tu, authority of a prince.

Principle, n. O'ndoi, cause. 2, Bi'nda, rule. 3, Pizu'ngi, metaphorical element.

Print, v. Bo'ntisai, to sign or signify. 2, Da'nsitai, to print.

Prior, n. Donombro'fas, abbey officer.

Priority, n. Fri'ndoorrit.

Prism, n. Vre'ndo.

Prison, n. Kantrun'ki.

Prisoner, n. Fa'mbro, accused criminal. 2, Vro'nsufu vamprouro, reputed criminal. 3, Kantrusoo'ro, imprisoned person.

Pristine, adj. A'prin, first. 2, Fri'ntur, former. 3, Tri'ntur, old.

Private, adj. Bra'ntu, (kou-kous). 2, Gre'ntupoo, concealed.

Private man, n. Pome'droo, not a magistrate.

Privateer, n. Bra'ntu vi'ndro, private man of war.

Privation, n. Tro'ndivo or to, i. e. depriving.

Privet, n. Pi'vroi. 2, Tri'mvo, evergreen. 3, Ti'mvo, mock privet.

Privy, adj. Bo'nsufu. 2, Kra'nta, accessory. 3, Gre'ntupoo, hidden, secret. 4, Ti'nsufu, covered.

Privy parts, n. Ga'ndis.

Privy, n. Brano'ndi, dunging room. 2, (more literal), Tre'nsung'dus.

Privilege, n. Do'mbra.

Privileged place, n. To'mpra'ki.

Privities, n. Ga'ndis.

Prize, n. Be'mbroi. 2, Amboo pem-broitu, reward of victory.

Prize-fight, n. De'ndroo gondra'idi, fighting for wager. 2, Re'nzi gondra'idi, gaming for wager.

Prize, v. Do'ntrikai. 2, Un'tibai, to value. 3, Go'nsifai, to esteem.

Probability, n. Gavro'nzoi, aptitude of opinion. 2, Gav'indis, aptness to be proved.

Probation, n. Vi'ndis.

Probationer, n. Krentuvoo're, assayer, i. e. subjected to an assay.

Probe, n. Twandifi untuko'gus, a depth measuring pin.

Problem, n. Pwi'ndi twoo'tu tri ve'ntivro'mbis, a proposition in which something is to be performed. 2, Rai pi'ndi vintimo'mbis, any proposition to be disputed.

Proboscis, n. Kro'ndi, trunk.

Proceed, v. Fe'ntisai.

Proceed from, v. Ontifoi, to be caused. 2, Tansipoi'tus, to be born of.

Proceedings, n. Da'ndo dondoo'tuz, series of actions. 2, Androi, judicial proceedings.

Proceeds, n. Fe'ndi, gain. 2, Ra'nzi, revenue.

Proclivity, n. Po'nuza, inclination.

Process, n. Fe'ndis or fe'ndiso. 2, Da'ndo, series.

Process of bone, n. Tentat'in pan-doitu, protuberant part of bone.

Process of time, n. Gri'ci, some time after. 2, Gri'du, through some time. 3, Gri'tu, within some time. 4, Bezindoo'ci, after much time.

Process in law, n. Da'nsutoo pa'ndroi, written citation. 2, Pandroo, citation.

Procession, n. Tro'ntus penzo'gli, solemn about-walking. 2, Fe'ndis, proceeding.

Proclaim, v. Tro'ndus ba'ntikai, solemnly to publish.

Proclamation, n. Ba'nda. 2, To'mbra, edict.

Procrastinate, v. Pra'mpinai snoo ca'pin, to delay until the next future day. 2, Bre'ntivai, to protract.

Procreate, v. Pa'nsipai, generate.

Proctor, n. Vontai'ro, a substitute person. 2, Da'ndroo, advocate.

Procurator, n. Vontigrost, to make a proctor, specially by writing. 2, Pa'ndi or Pa'ndiko, obtaining.

Procure, v. Ontifai, cause. 2, Fe'ntivai, to furnish. 3, Pe'ntikai, to obtain.

Prodigality, n. Pre'mbo.

Prodigy, n. Tyantoo'gi fa'ndi do'nti'riz, beyond the ordinary (course or) order of natural things. 2, Toora'nturi, an extraordinary thing. 3, Cusbo'ntu'so, fra'mboo, specially fore-signifying adversity.

Prodigious, adj. Tra'ntu, extraordinary. 2, Bepra'ntur, very great.

Produce, v. Frontiprast, cause to appear. 2, Pintifrost, cause to be present. 3, Ke'ntipai misgren-tupokis, to take out of concealing place.

Produce, (fruit) v. Ontitai.

Produce, (by multiplication) v. Grantisai. 2, Bo'nsifrest, to cause to be known. 3, Re'ntikai, to extend. 4, Pa'ntifrost, to lengthen. 5, Yupa'ntifrost, to make longer. 6, Vintipai, to continue.

Product, n. Ga'ndis.

Proem, n. Di'ndi, prologue.

Profane, v. Pu'mprikai.

Profane, adj. Lu'mpra, irreligious. 2, Pume'trukoo, not consecrated.

Profess, v. Antrifai, to declare yourself as of a particular profession. 2, Tri'ntisai, to acknowledge.

Profession, n. Androi.

Proficient, adj. Kra'ntur. 2, Ta'ntus, skilful. 3, Pa'ntus, possessing science. 4, Ka'ntus, expert.

Profit, n. Ponta'ri, profit thing. 2, Fe'ndi. 3, Ra'nzi, revenue.

Profitable, adj. Po'nta.
Profit, (to) v. Po'ntinai.
Profit in learning, v. Dra'ntipai kambai'tu, to increase in learning.
Proffer, v. Fe'ntrinai, to offer.
Profligate, adj. Bere'mper, excessively vicious. 2, Ba'ndu re'mpur. 3, Fre'ntufoo frenton'twi remboo'-nu, abandoned to vice.
Profound, adj. Ta'ntou, deep. 2, Tro'nti, obscure. 3, Plimpur, dark.
Profundity, n. Ta'ndoi. 2, Tro'ndo, obscurity.
Profuse, adj. Pre'mpi, prodigal. 2, Twe'mpi, squandering.
Progeny, n. Pi'pro'hzooz, the kind of descendants. 2, Dwipro'hzoo, aggregate of descendants.
Progenitor, n. Po'hzoo.
Prognosticate, v. Cusbo'nsifai, to foreknow. 2, Cusga'nsitai, to foretell.
Progress, n. Fe'ndis. 2, Te'ndis, travelling journey. 3, Dra'ndoo, increase.
Progression, n. Fe'ndis.
Progress of animals, n. En'zoo.
Progress, n. Vin'doo, continuing. 2, Undis, duration.
Prohibit, v. Pro'nsikai. 2, Bro'ntifai, to impede, hinder.
Projecting, n. Pe'ndo, designing. 2, Do'ngo, contriving.
Projection, i. e. chemical projection, n. Pu'hziprost, the making gold.
Projection of the sphere, n. Gendifo bwe'ndo kwendo'ju, representing a sphere upon a plain.
Prolation, n. Tri'mbo, articulation.
Prowl, v. Tre'ntisai de'ntupo, to wander seeking.
Prolific, adj. To'mpus, fruitful.
Prolix, adj. Bepa'nton, very long. 2, Gre'nti, wearisome. 3, Bi'ntou, ample.
Prolocutor, n. Pyansuto'fas, the speaking officer. 2, Ya'pins pansuto'ro, the first speaker. 3, Kyantu pansuto'ro, the chief speaker.
Prologue, n. Di'ndi.
Prolong, v. Pa'ntifrost, to lengthen. 2, Yin pa'ntifrost, to make longer. 3, Pra'mpinai, to delay. 4, Bre'ntivai, to protract.
Prominent, adj. Te'nta, protuberant.
Promiscuous, adj. Gro'nti grontu-vo'otwi, in a state of mixture or mixed by some one. 2, Fra'ntu frantukoo'twi, in a state of confusion or confused.
Promise, v. Vo'nsisai. 2, Pu'mprinai, promise to God, to vow. 3, To'ntrisai, promise in contracting. 4, Vo'ntrisai, promise for another, stipulate. 5, To'nsifai, to espouse.
Promoter, n. Tantrupofas, the accusing officer.

Promote, v. Bo'ntifai, help. 2, Ba'm-pifrost, to dignify.
Promontory, n. Kinzo.
Prompt, v. Be'ntivai, dispatch.
Prompt, adj. Ta'mpa, ready prepared, cheerful. 2, Gatro'nsitrest, apt to be taught. 3, Pa'mpi, sagacious.
Prompt, v. Va'nsitai gre'ndur, to dictate secretly.
Promptuary, n. Kentuko'kin, a laying-up place.
Promulgate, v. Ba'ntikai, to publish.
Prone, adj. Ra'mpu, disposed to. 2, Po'nsukoo, inclined.
Prong, n. Gadrensuvō gre'nda, a fork apt to prick.
Pronoun, n. Di'ndoi.
Pronounce, v. Tri'mpitai, articulate, utter.
Proof, n. Vi'ndis, probation. 2, Kre'ndo, essay, trial, experiment, as, "the proof of the quality of spirits."
Proof, (of) adj. Kre'ntuvoo, essayed. 2, Dre'nsivoi, not to be pierced. 3, Muspre'ntisoi, not to be entered.
Prove, v. Vi'ntisai. 2, Kre'ntivai. 3, Vi'ntisai, to confirm. 4, Okai, to become; as, "it proved a tree," okel wu'wui.
Prop, (a) n. Danzo.
Propagate, v. Pa'nsipai, to beget. 2, Fi'ndrantipai, to increase the kind.
Propensity, n. Ta'mba, readiness. 2, Gaponza, aptness to incline.
Proper, adj. Va'nta, opposed to common. 2, Vi'nti, literal, opposed to figurative. 3, Kantou, high.
Property, n. Bo'ndra. 2, Dro'nton vron'doo, essential quality.
Prophecy, v. Pu'mprifai, to enact the prophet.
Prophet, n. Pu'mbroi.
Propinquity, n. Ti'ndoi.
Propitiate, v. Umpro'nsinai, to un-enemy. 2, Unto'nsikai, to un-anger, specially by sacrifice.
Propitious, adj. Fo'nsuko, favoring.
Proportion, n. Ru'ndi.
Proportion, (arithmetical) n. Ba'ndoo dranda'ituz, equality of residues.
Proportioned, (well) adj. Tere'ntu-too, well figured.
Propose, v. Pi'ntikai. 2, Fe'ntinai, to offer.
Proposition, n. Pi'ndi.
Propound, v. Pi'ntikai, propose.
Proprietor, n. Va'nta bontra'ro, proper owner.
Propriety, n. Bo'ndra.
Proscarb, n. Vo'hjoo.
Proscribe, v. Ba'ntikai po'nti dra'nsiprast, to publish command to kill: or, go'mbrinai dra'nsiprast, licence to kill.

Prorogue, v. Re'ntisai gro'lsnu, to stay until another time.
Prose, n. Ki'ndo.
Prosecute, v. Vo'nsimai.
Prosecute, (judicially) v. Vi'ntipai ta'ntripai, to continue to accuse.
Proselyte, n. Vu'ndro.
Prosody, n. Untuko'bas vo'ndoo tindoo'tuz, the art of measuring the quantity of syllables.
Prospect, n. Pwomputoo'kin, the seen place. 2, Kapwomputoo'kin, the visible place, i. e. able to be seen place.
Prospective, adj. Cusfa'ntuto, looking forward.
Prosperity, n. Fa'mboo.
Prostitute, v. Vra'ndun fo'ntigrest, commonly to be made an object.
Prostitute, n. Vra'ndun fo'ntugrest frompai'ro, a commonly prostituted female.
Prostrate, adj. Dra'nsus, in a lying state.
Protect, v. Kampisai. 2, Ko'nsipai, to protect. 3, Pe'mprapai or vai, to defend.
Protest, v. To'mprisai.
Protest against, v. Ga'ntrifai.
Prothonotary, n. A'pins ba'ndroo, first notary. 2, Ka'nta ba'ndroo, chief notary.
Prototype, n. A'pins tro'ndoi, first type. 2, Kanta tro'ndoi, chief type.
Protract, v. Bre'ntivai.
Protuberance, n. Te'nda.
Prowl, adj. Fre'mpu. 2, Gabra'nsufo. 3, Ba'nsou.
Provender, n. Vo'ndo pinjoo'diz, corn for horses.
Proverb, n. Pri'ndi, adage.
Provide, v. Fo'nsipai. 2, Fe'ntivai, to furnish.
Provide for, v. Fa'mba or bis, heedfulness against.
Provided that, conj. Tool or tul, if. 2, Kondou'kwin, conditionally that.
Providence of God, n. Fo'hzoo.
Providence of man, n. Fe'mbo.
Provident, adj. Dyoo fo'nsipo.
Province, n. To'ndro. 2, Vundroi'kin, ecclesiastical province, primate's place.
Provincial, adj. To'ntri.
Provincial, (a) n. Kanta'fas tondro'-tu.
Provision, n. Fo'hzipo, i. e. providing.
Provisions, n. Enzi, necessities.
Provoke, v. Ontifai, cause. 2, Fo'ntifai, to excite, impel. 3, To'nsikrost, to make angry. 4, Fe'ntripai, to challenge.
Provost, n. Vontra'ro. 2, Vompra'ro, officer.
Prow, n. Gi'ndo findroo'tu, fore-part of ship.

Prowess, n. Demboo, fortitude.
Proviso, n. Ko'ndoi, condition.
Proxy, n. Vontrusooro, substituted person.
Proximity, n. Ti'ndoi, nearness.
Prudence, n. Fa'mbis, wisdom.
Prune, n. Frumvoisit, plum.
Prune, v. Gi'nsitai.
Psalm, n. Tu'mbra.
Psalter, n. Dre'nzis tumbra'tuz, book of psalms.
Publican, n. Tompruro.
Publicness, n. Ba'ndi.
Publish, v. Ba'ntimost, make public.
Pucker, v. Umfi'mpigrost, tanzivo'ti, to make uneven by shrinking.
Puckfist, n. Fro'myoo, fuzball.
Pudding, n. Fre'nzoo.
Pudding grass, n. Gamvinoo, penny royal.
Puddle, n. Dri'nza, stagnum. 2, Fu'nsa unzo.
Puddle, v. Fu'nsimost, to make dirty.
Pewee, n. Pen'jinoo, lapwing.
Puff, v. Dwaku'nsifrast; suddenly to make the wind blow, i. e. put it in action. 2, Dwafensivai. 3, Bu'mpivai kumzo'iti, to swell, specially with wind. 4, Fre'mpi-krost, to make proud.
Puffin, n. Ven'jino.
Pug, n. Vi'ngo.
Puissance, n. O'mbi. 2, Va'mboi, power natural or acquired.
Puke, v. Te'nsinai, to vomit.
Pulerilude, n. Vo'mbi, beauty.
Pule, v. Tri'mpitai grahtur kro'nzis, to utter acute grief.
Pull, v. Ki'nsipai.
Pull, (a bird) v. Umpo'ntikai we'nji, to unfeather a bird.
Pull down, v. Plantiprost, to make less. 2, Dro'mpikrost, to weaken.
Pull in pieces, v. Vre'nsivai brandaimuz, to tear into pieces.
Pullet, n. Pwuntinur pen'jifet, a young hen.
Pully, n. Tinsupo'twus, pulling jugament.
Pullulate, v. Tasbo'ntifai, to begin to sprout.
Pulp, n. Fo'ndoi.
Pulpit, n. Kyuntrumokis, the preaching place.
Pulse, n. Penzo. 2, Po'ndo, cod, pod. 3, Dre'mvinoo, oily purging pulse.
Pulverize, v. Kra'ntigrost, to cause to be powder.
Pumice, n. Du'ngo.
Pump, n. Tranzis. 2, Vano'ndi, tight shoe. 3, Vana'ndi, a limber shoe. 4, Vane'ndi, a short boot. 5, Vau'ndi, a high boot.
Punch, v. Twakri'nsipai, impetuously to thrust. 2, Ki'nsivai, to strike. 3, Pen'timost kinzivo'ti, to hole-make by striking.

Punch, n. Glantuprest dre'nzoi, diluted brandy. 2, Glantuprest dwe'nzoi, diluted rum.
Punaise, n. Vron'joi.
Punctilio, n. Pwepe'ndoo, a little point.
Punctual, adj. Po'nti indo'ifi, true concerning time. 2, Fe'mpa ton-drai'nu, faithful to promise.
Pungent, adj. Dra'nsou, which pricks. 2, Gra'htur, intense.
Puny, (puisne) adj. Tintur (yook'yu tro'nsutor), new (as a learner). 2, Tra'mpus, inexperienced.
Punishment, n. Ra'mboo. 2, A'ndri, capital punishment. 3, A'ndra, punishment not capital.
Punk, n. Dre'mpufet, unchaste female.
Pupil, n. Kro'nzo.
Puppet, n. (See poppet).
Puppy, n. Puntinur pi'nji, young dog.
Purblind, adj. (See poreblind); Kapome'puto trintouriz, not able to see distant things.
Purchase, v. To'mprikai.
Pure, adj. Go'nti simple. 2, Da'ntu, clean. 3, Fa'mpu, holy.
Purgation, n. En'za.
Purgatory, n. Rampur'kin euzino'di fro'nditoni, punishment for purging from sin.
Purge, v. Ensinai. 2, Tre'nsinai twondro'iti, to dung, specially by means of medicine. 3, Da'ntikai, to cleanse. 4, Go'ntivrost, to purify, i. e. make simple. 5, Umva'mprifrost, i. e. expiate. 6, Da'ntifai, to acquit. 7, Umbu'ntrikai, to un-communicate.
Purge (a) n. Tre'nsung two'ndroi, dunging medicine.
Purity, n. Da'ndi.
Purl of lace, n. Bre'nza.
Parle, n. Gro'ndo fransufooriz tim-ve'pu, mixture of drunk-things with wormwood.
Parloin, v. Da'mpritai, to steal.
Parlieu, n. Kri'ndoz franzootuz je'ni frahsur to'ndraz, margins of forests, from under the forest laws. 2, Kri'ndoz, (generally).
Purple, adj. Kimpou. 2, Fre'njinoo, (fish).
Purples, n. Tu'mboi, disease.
Purpose, n. To'nza. 2, Pe'ndo, design. 3, Konza, full purpose, i. e. resolution. 4, Bra'nda, impertinence, irrelevance.
Purpose, (of or on) adv. Pen'di, designedly.
Purpose, (to the) adv. Vo'ndu, consciously. 2, Ba'ndun, pertinently. 3, To'ndi, perfectly.
Purpose, (to no) adv. Pre'ndu, frustratingly. 2, Bro'ndun, in vain.
Purpose, (to what?) Sloo'di vo'ndoi? for what end?

Purport, n. Ri'ndoi, meaning.
Purpura, n. Fro'jinoo.
Purse, n. Penzi runda'di, bag for money, or ru'nta penzi, money bag.
Purser, n. Bri'ndi, naval officer.
Purse, (shepherd's) n. Tre'mvis.
Pursuant, n. Van'joo.
Pursy, adj. Veho'mpu, excessively fat. 2, Debo'mpu, injuriously fat. 3, Fa'mpu, asthmatical.
Purslane, n. To'mvinoi. 2, Vu'mvis, purslane tree, halimus.
Pursue, v. Ven'tisai. 2, Te'mprifai, to pursue the enemy.
Purvey, v. Fon'sipai.
Purulent, adj. Vla'ndoi, mattery;— of rotten flesh.
Push, v. Dwakri'nsipai, impetuously to thrust.
Pusillanimity, n. Gle'mbo.
Puss, n. Kyinja, the cat.
Pustule, n. Pu'mbo.
Put, v. Pentipai. 2, In'tifai, to place. 3, Ontifai, to cause.
Put away, v. Tre'ntipai.
Put back, v. Droop'rentigrast, to cause to go back.
Put by, v. Pre'ntikai, to frustrate.
Put down, v. Umom'pikai. 2, Umva'mpifai, to unpower. 3, Unvu'h-trinai, to unauthorise. 4, Unvu'm-prinai, to un-office.
Put forth, v. Ba'ntikai or ba'ntikrost, to publish. 2, Bo'ntifai, to bud.
Put in, v. Vintitrost, to cause to be written.
Put in bail, v. Vo'ntisai, to stipulate for, be answerable for.
Put into a box, v. Musfe'nsikrost, to cause to be in a box.
Put in execution, v. Ta'ntifai, to execute (the sentence of the law). 2, Ven'tivai, to perform.
Put in fear, v. Vro'nsikrast; to cause to fear. 2, Vro'nsikrost, to cause to be afraid, i. e. in a state of terror.
Put in one's head, v. Po'nsifrast, cause to think.
Put in hope, v. Vonsikrast, cause to hope.
Put in mind, v. To'mpifrast, cause to remember.
Put in order, v. Fa'ntikai, to arrange.
Put in practice, v. to practice, (see practice).
Put in print, v. Dra'nsitai, to print. 2, Dra'nsitrest, to cause to be printed.
Put in remembrance, v. To'mpifrast, to cause to remember.
Put into writing, v. Da'nsitai, to write.
Put off, v. Pra'mpinai, to delay. 2, To'mprikai, to sell.
Put off one's clothes, v. Une'nsinai.
Put on, v. Be'ntivai, to dispatch. 2, Fo'ntifai, to impell.

Put on one's clothes, v. A'nsinai.
Put out, v. Unuhsipai, to un-fire, i. e. quench. 2. Pro'nsipai, to annihilate. 3, Ba'ntikrost, to make public.
Put out of doors, v. Ba'ntrissai, to exile.
Put out of office, v. Umvo'mprinai, to un-office.
Put out of order, v. Tra'ntimest, to cause to be confused.
Put out one's eyes, v. Umfantitrest, to cause to be destitute of eyes. 2, Bro'mpitrost, to make blind.
Put to, v. Va'ntisai, to add. 2, Te'ntifai, to apply. 3, Ki'nsifai, to shut.
Put to be done, v. To'nsinai pi'ntipoi.
Put to be kept, v. To'nsinai be'ntikoi.
Put to death, v. Dra'nsiprast, cause to die, i. e. kill. 2, A'mprikrest, to cause to be capitally punished.

Q U A

Quack-salver, n. Deto'ndroi, physician in a bad sense.
Quadrangle, n. A'kin fre'ntu'too te'ndoo, four-angled area.
Quadrant, n. Apra'ko fendo'tu, one fourth of circle.
Quadrangle, n. Pre'ndi, square. 2, Twendoo on a'kin ba'ntur de'ntou'kwi ki'ndoz, a surface having four equal and parallel sides.
Quadrature, n. Pre'ndiko, squaring.
Quadrupartite, adj. Tantusoo'mu a'kin ra'ndiz, divided into four parts.
Quadruple, adj. Fiza'kin, four fold or four kind.
Quaff, v. Befra'usifai, to drink much. 2, Vefra'usifai, to drink excessively.
Quagmire, n. Tra'h'zoo.
Quail, n. Gen'joi.
Quail, v. Fro'nsisoo, to be discouraged.
Quaint, adj. Vre'mbou vo'mpu, over nicely beautiful. 2, Veva'ntukoo, excessively adorned. 3, To'nti, perfect.
Quake, v. Bra'nsinai, to tremble.
Qualify, v. Vro'ntiprest, to cause to be qualified. 2, Gla'ntiprost, to cause to be less intense:—relaxed, diluted. 3, Te'ntikai, to quiet.
Quality, n. Vro'ndoo. 2, Andi, transcendental relation of quality. 3, Imbi, sensible quality. 4, Imboo, visible quality. 5, Imbo, audible quality, sound. 6, Imba, quality of taste. 7, Ri'mba, quality of smell. 8, Imbi, tactile quality, more active. 9, Imbis, tactile quality, passive.

Put to flight, v. Fe'nsiprast, to cause to fly.
Put to shame, v. Fro'nsivai or fro'nsivrest, to shame or cause to be ashamed.
Put to shifts or put to it, v. Mus-kro'ntikraust, to be caused to be in difficulty.
Put to the sword, v. Fe'mprikoi, sworded, i. e. killed by the sword.
Put to venture, v. Krentivoi, to be essayed.
Put out to use, v. Blo'mprikai.
Put up a hare, v. Ensikrast, to cause to move.
Put up petition, v. Fa'mprinai, to petition.
Put up sword, v. Impre'nsikrest fe'mbri, to cause the sword to be ensheathed.
Put up with wrong, v. Trone'sivai pa'ndra, not to revenge wrong.

Q.

Q U A

Qualification, n. Vro'ndoo, quality. 2, Ko'ndoi, condition.
Quality, n. Ra'mbi, disposition. 2, A'mbi, habit. 3, E'mbi, manners, i. e. morals. 4, Ko'ndis, state. 5, Ondroo, degree.
Qualm, n. Dwakro'mboi, a paroxysm of loathing. 2, Dwabro'nza, opposite of desire, disgust. 3, Dwabu'mbi, fainting fit.
Quandary, n. Bro'nzoi, doubt. 2, Pro'nzoi, meditation.
Quantity, n. Vo'ndoo. 2, A'ndoo, relation of quantity general. 3, A'ndoi, relation of continued quantity. 4, A'ndo, relation of discontinued quantity.
Quarrel, v. Twesta, contention.
Quarry, n. Unje'kis stone place. 2, Be'mbroi, booty.
Quart, n. Tu'ndo.
Quartan, n. Pru'mboi droope'ntaso on a'krun bu'ndis, ague returning every fourth day.
Quarter, n. Apra'ko, one fourth. 2, Apra'ko ra'ndis, one fourth part.
Quarter, (of the moon) Apra'ko ra'ndis, tu Gi'nzoi te'ndis, one fourth part of the moon's travel.
Quarter, (one) n. Vu'nda, i. e. Fa'gin tu'ndaz, twenty eight pounds.
Quarter of wheat, n. Va'kin ku'ndoz, sixty four gallons.
Quarter, v. Pa'mprikai, to cut into four parts, (capital punishment.) 2, Vro'nsitrost to quarter one's self, i. e. cause one's self to be a guest.
Quarter, (to give) v. To'imprimost pro'nza'nu, to cause immunity to enemy.

Put together, v. Tyel pentipai.
Put upon, (doing) v. Fo'ntifai, to impel.
Put case, v. Ti'ntisai, to suppose.
Put an end to, v. Krin'tittraist, to be caused to be ended.
Put a trick on, v. Pa'mprinai, to affront. 2, Ta'mprinai, mock.
Putrification, n. Fro'mbi, rottenness.
Putrify, v. Fro'mpikrost, to cause to be rotten.
Putrid, adj. Fro'mpu, rotten.
Puttock, n. Finfren'joo, one of the kite kind.
Puzzle, v. Gi'ntisai, to pose.
Pigmy, n. Pebi'uzi, diminutive of man.
Pyramid, n. Dre'ndo.
Pyromancy, n. Pa'mbro unzooti, wizarding by means of fire.
Pyx, n. Penzi, box.

Q U E

Quarter, (of the world) n. Ri'nzo.
Quartermaster, n. Fi'ndri.
Quartile, n. Frindoitu apra'ko prantu'rtu fe'ndo, distance of one fourth of great circle.
Quarto, n. Afrin re'ndo drenzaituz, second figure of books.
Quash, v. Poltiprost, to annul, i. e. cause to be nothing. 2, Fro'nsivrest, to cause to be ashamed. 3, Gro'nsikrast, to cause to despair.
Quash, n. Pe'mvino, pumpkin.
Quaver, v. Bra'nsinai, to tremble. 2, Ba'nsinai, to warble, i. e. sing with a trembling-like voice.
Queen, n. Drempa'les, an unchaste female.
Queen, n. Fo'ndripet or fo'ndripun. 2, Fo'ndripurs ko'nzipet, king's wife.
Queest, n. Penjo.
Quell, v. Pe'mprifai, to conquer.
Quench, v. Unuhsipai, to un-fire. 2, Umfa'nsifai, to un-thirst.
Querist, n. Pintuso'ro, questioning person.
Quern, n. Piusuvo ga'nzis, grinding machine.
Querulous, adj. Gata'mprinai, to grudge. 2, Gata'ntrupai, apt to accuse. 3, Gadiskro'nsukai, apt to signify grief.
Question, (to call in) v. Tasta'ntripai, to begin to accuse. 2, Tas-kro'nsitai, to begin to distrust. 3, Tasdro'nsinai, to begin to be diffident of, i. e. loose confidence. 4, Tastro'nsivi, to begin to be jealous of. 5, Trempivi, to be censorious. 6, Kro'nsitrest, to cause to be suspected.

Quest, n. Dendoo, search.
Question, n. P'indis.
Question, (a) n. U bronsufoo'ri, as, "it is a doubted thing." 2, Vintunoo'ri, as, "it is a disputed thing."
Quibble, n. Kwahtra vinda, a fraudulent argument. 2, Devinda, an argument in a bad sense.
Quick, adj. Dainsur, alive, in a state of life. 2, Fompa, sprightly. 3, Kōmpu, vigorous, vegete.
Quick of apprehension, adj. Pāmpi, sagacious.
Quick, adj. Gōmpu, nimble. 2, Tōmpu, swift. 3, Benti, dispatchful.
Quickly, adv. Bekindur, very soon. 2, Bevri'ndur, in a very short time.
Quicksands, n. Dinzo.
Quicken, v. (See the various words and make them causal; as, "Dainsiprost," to make alive, &c.)
Quick, n. Dainsur imviz umvet'wiz, living shrubs or trees.
Quicken-tree, n. Tu'mvo.
Quill, n. Pro'ndi.

R A G

Rabbit, n. Kinjo.
Rabbin, n. Twuntrur Tonzo, a Jewish teacher. 2, Twuntrur kondroo, a Jewish graduate.
Rabble, n. Dondroo.
Race, n. Prenzoi, running. 2, Dandō. 3, Dwinpro'nzooz, aggregate of descendants.
Rack, n. Tra'nsuvo Kra'nzis, a hanging shelf. 2, Tantra'itwus, the racking jugament.
Rack, v. Re'ntikai kro'ndu, to extend violently. 2, Tantrisa, to torment with the rack.
Rack wine, v. Pre'ntifai ve'nzoi tai'ni tra'ndis, to separate wine from its sediment.
Racket, n. Fra'ntukoo pa'ndo, confused multitude.
Radiation, n. Ble'ndifo imboo'tu, the radiating of light.
Radical, n. Pontur.
Radicate, v. Pontipai, to root itself.
Radish, n. Be'mva.
Raff, n. Pra'ndis, worst part.
Raft, n. Finondroo, raft, a ship-like thing of timbers tied together.
Rafter, n. Peban'zo rondoo'tu, a little column of wood.
Rag, n. Sis vrensuvo bra'ndis, an off torn fragment.
Ragstone, n. Tun'joo.
Rage, n. Bebro'ndi tonze'tu, great violence of anger.

Quiddity, n. Dwivro'ndoo tyoo rai kondoo rintifai, the aggregate of qualities which the name denotes. 2, Dra'ndis yoo'tu frintou ti'ndoi findifo'ei drontou'tes vro'ndooz, the residue of a concrete substantive after abstracting it's essential qualities. 3, Apine'rit, unity: the act of the mind by which any quality or number of qualities are remembered together, or represented by a name of the singular number.
Quiet, adj. Enesuko, not motion or motionless. 2, Ri'mpi, silent, without sound. 3, Tempa, adj. peaceable. 4, Te'ntu, quiet, (positive). 5, Tren'e'tu, not molested, (negative). 6, Framba'pi, without care.
Quillet, n. Bebronta'ri a very frivolous thing.
Quilt, n. Bwa'ntou dra'nsus tinsufori, a thick bed covering thing.
Quilt, v. Vlimpikrest kinze'ti, to cause to be stiffened by sewing.
Quip, n. Gre'ntupoo dro'hizi tambratwi, concealed reproof or scoffing.

R.

R A I

Ragged, adj. Fl'impuvraust vrenzi-vodi, made rough by tearing.
Ragwort, n. Da'mvo.
Raya oxyrinchos, n. Ten'joi.
Radius, n. Ble'ndoi.
Ray, (of light) i. e. radius of light, ble'ndoi imboo'tu. 2, Fendoo imboo'tu, line of light.
Ray, (array) n. Fantukoo'ri gembroodi, ordered (thing) for battle.
Ray, (of fish,) n. Vro'nda.
Ray weed, n. Bo'mvo, darnel.
Rail, n. Vendo rondoo'tu, vumzoo'tu, &c. cylinder of wood, iron, &c. 2, Vendo rondoo'tu, prism of wood.
Rail, n. Gren'joi.
Rail, v. Tantrinai, to revile.
Raillery, n. Temba, urbanity.
Raiment, n. Enza, clothing.
Rain, n. Tun'zo.
Rainbow, n. Pun'zi.
Raise, v. Pinsipai, lift. 2, Pinsiprast, cause to rise. 3, Kantifrost, to cause to be high. 4, Bāmpifrost, to cause to be in a state of dignity. 5, Ontifai, to cause, as "to raise a quarrel."
Raise from sleep, v. Ka'nsifai, to waken.
Raise siege, v. Unke'ntripai, to unseige.
Raise up, v. Truspi'nsipai, to uplift. 2, Truspi'nsiprast, to cause to rise up.

Quince, n. Fru'invoo.
Quintessence, n. Drontou'dwes, the essential part. 2, Pa'ndis, the best part.
Quire, (of church) n. Ka'nta kanzo'idwes, chief temple part.
Quire, (of people) n. Dwinba'nsutorz, aggregate of people.
Quire, (of paper) n. Fa'kin ke'ndiz denzai'tu, twenty four sheets of paper:—abridged, Deno'nzis.
Quirk, n. Pebronta'ri, a little frivolous thing.
Quit, v. Fre'ntifai, to forsake.
Quilch, n. Bro'mvo, dog's grass.
Quite, adv. Andus, wholly, totally.
Quittance, n. Tentunori, the acquitting thing, specially in writing.
Quiver, n. Prenzi, bembre'diz, case for arrows.
Quiver, v. Bra'nsinai, to tremble.
Quoit, n. Wu'nji fensuvo'mbis renze'tu, a stone intended to be thrown in gaming.
Quotation, n. Tin'da.
Quoth, v. Ga'nsito, saith.
Quotidian, adj. Bu'ntus, daily.
Quotient, n. Tra'ndis.

R A M

Raise a bank, v. Brinsitrost, to make a bank.
Raise men, v. Binsifai binzikurs, to gather men.
Raise money, v. Binsifai ru'nda, to gather money.
Raise war, v. Entrikrost, to make war.
Raise, v. Yingra'ntiprost, to make more intense; as, "to raise one's courage, spirits, &c."
Raise one's voice, v. Yinti'mpitai, to voice louder.
Raisin, n. Fl'impukrost pimvoisit, dried fruit of the vine, i. e. grape.
Rake of ship, n. Timbroi.
Rake-hell, n. Bere'mpuro.
Rake, n. Bwinsufotwus, a gathering jugament.
Rake, v. Tyel binsifai, to gather together.
Rally, v. Vool binsifai, to collect again. 2, Vool fantikai, to put in order again.
Ram, v. Tri'mpikrost, to make dense. 2, Yinti'mpikrost, to make more dense. 3, Vri'mpigrost, to make fast; specially krinzivo'di, i. e. by knocking.
Ramp, (pronounced romp) v. Be'nsipai, to leap.
Rampant, adj. Pra'nsuvo grintiju ba'ndiz, standing upon the hinder legs.

Ram, n. F'ijifur, male sheep.
Romp, (a) U tro'mparet, a wanton female.
Rampart, n. Te'ndris.
Rampion, n. De'mvinoo.
Ramson, n. Fo'nva. 2, Fro'nva, mountain ramson.
Rana piscatrix, n. Kra'njoi, toad fish.
Rancor, n. Betro'nzi, intense hatred, or betro'nzi ti'ntur, old and intense hatred.
Rand, n. Kri'ndo, margin.
Random, adj. Tre'ntus, rambling, wandering. 2, Dra'mpa, inconstant. 3, Umvi'mpus, unsteady. 4, Pondai'ti, without object. 5, Pong'tuso, not having an object.
Range, v. Fa'ntikrost, to put in order. 2, Fe'ntiprost, to put in a line. 3, Da'ntivrost, to put in a series. 4, Ki'ntinai, to classify according to their kinds systematically. 5, Kri'ntinai, to classify less perfectly. 6, Tre'ntisai, to ramble.
Rank, adj. Tra'ntur, excessive. 2, Bebro'nsufoo excessively leafed. 3, Ba'nson, lustful.
Rank, n. Ondroo, degree. 2, Fa'ndi, order. 3, Da'ndo, series. 4, Fe'ndoo, line.
Rank, n. Ke'hdra, side to side, opposite to file, i. e. face to face.
Rankle, v. Fro'mpikai, to become rotten. 2, Pi'fro'mpikai, metaphorically mortified, inflamed, &c.
Ransack, v. Be'mbrifai, to plunder. 2, Bedentipai, to search strictly.
Ransom, n. Do'nzoo redemption. 2, Do'ndri tombri'otu, the price of unslaving. 3, Do'ndri umvembri'otu, the price of uncaptivating.
Ransom, v. Unto'mpriprost, to unslave. 2, Umve'mpriprost, to uncaptivate.
Rap, v. Pek'rensivai, to knock a little.
Rapacity, n. Bo'mba, greediness. 2, Fre'mbo, scraping.
Rape, n. Ke'ndoo bronde'ti, seizing by violence. 2, Bra'nzoi bronde'ti, coition by violence. 3, Tro'nsunoo fandra, forced fornication.
Rapid, adj. Be'to'mpu, very swift.
Rapier, n. Fem'bri gadre'nsuvu, a sword apt to prick.
Rapine, n. Fre'mbo, scraping. 2, Fre'mbo bronde'ti, scraping by violence. 3, Fre'mbo bambra'ti, scraping by extortion.
Rare, adj. Twimpu, opposite to dense. 2, Bra'ntou, thin. 3, Dri'ntur, seldom. 4, Kra'ntur, excellent.
Rarify, v. Twim'pikrost, to make rare.
Rarity, n. Dri'ndur, seldomness. 2, Kra'ndoo, excellence. 3, Twim'bi.

Rapture, n. Gro'nzis, extasy.
Raspberry, n. Pi'mvoo.
Rascal, n. Koolanturo.
Rasher, n. Kre'ngutoo ke'ndi, a broiled slice.
Rashness, n. Dre'mbo, opposite to fortitude. 2, Pla'mba, opposite to consideration.
Rasp, n. Fri'nsuno'tus, a filing instrument.
Rat, n. Di'njo.
Rat's-bane, n. Kru'njis, arsenic.
Rate, n. Ru'ndi, proportion. 2, Do'ndri, price. 3, To'mbri, tax.
Rate, v. Dro'nsikai, to reprehend.
Rather, adv. Cul. 2, Ki'ndur bo'nsinai, sooner choose.
Rather than, adv. Culkyu.
Ratify, v. Teda'mpripai, perfectly to testify. 2, Tevo'ntinai, perfectly to authorize. 3, Teda'mpikrost, perfectly to strengthen.
Ratiocination, n. Vi'nding, reasoning. 2, Do'ndoo vinda'tu, the act of reasoning. 3, Indi, discourse.
Rational, adj. Ompur.
Rational power, n. O'mboo.
Rational soul, n. Vin'zoo.
Rattle, v. Keno'nsivai, to make a noise by mutual striking of small solid bodies.
Rattle, n. Keno'nzis.
Rattling, (of ship) n. Fi'ndra.
Ravage, v. Be'mprifai, to plunder.
Rave, v. Pru'mpinai.
Ravel, v. Fri'nsifai, to tangle. 2, Fra'ntikrest, to cause to be confused.
Raveline, n. Ble'ndris,—in fortification, a detached work with two faces which make a salient angle without any flanks, and raised before the counterscarp of the place.
Raven, n. Be'njoo.
Raven, v. Bro'mpinai, to act rapaciously. 2, Fre'mpitai, to act scrapingly. 3, Ba'mprinai, to extort. 4, Be'mprifai, to plunder.
Raving, n. Pru'mba, (disease).
Ravish, v. Ke'ntipai bröndu, to take violently. 2, Tro'nsunoo fandra, compulsory fornication. 3, Tro'nsunoo bra'nzoi, compulsory coition.
Ravished, adj. Gro'nsuvi, in a state of extasy.
Raw, adj. Unta'ntufoo, unskinned. 2, Rene'sutoo, uncooked. 3, Tam'epus, inexpert or inexperienced.
Raze, v. Ransifrost, to ruin. 2, Kro'nsipai, to destroy. 3, Tre'ntifai, to spoil.
Razor, n. Pinsumo'tus, shaving instrument. 2, Fa'nzis pinzino'di, knife for shaving.
Razor fish, n. Gro'njinai.
Razor-bill, De'njino.
Reach, v. Fa'nsivai, to stretch.

Re, adv. Re, denoting repetition; the same syllable in both languages, as, ge'ntinai, to pay; re'gentinai, to repay.
Reach out, v. Fa'nsivai pa'ndi, to extend the arm. 2, Bo'nsipai fansuvoo'di pa'ndi, to deliver with extended arm.
Reach, v. Vre'nsitai, to reach. 2, Twast'e'nsinai, to endeavour to vomit. 3, Ke'ntipai, to take. 4, Pen'tikai, to obtain.
Reach after, v. Twaske'ntipai, to endeavour to take. 5, Po'mpivai, to understand.
Reach of a river, n. Plenti'dwes din'za'tu, the curved part of a stream.
Reach, n. Vo'ndoi, the end. 2, Pen'do, the design.
Read, v. Ka'nsitai.
Ready, adj. Pi'ntou, present. 2, Ki'ntur, soon. 3, Ti'ntou, near. 4, Ko'ntu, easy. 5, Ta'mpa, with alacrity, willingly. 6, Po'nsunoo, inclined. 7, Fe'ntuvoo, prepared. 8, Fre'nsuvoo, furnished.
Ready to die, v. Sool dra'nsur, i. e. almost in a state of death. Obs. neutrals denote state.
Re-admit, v. Rego'mprinai, tuse'ntisai, again to permit to enter.
Reality, n. Fondoo'rit, absolute of thing. 2, Ka'mba, sincerity.
Realm, n. Flo'ndroo, kingdom. 2, Fondroo'skin, king's place.
Ream, n. Dena'nzis.
Reap, v. Kri'nsitai.
Rear, v. Pa'nsivrast, to cause to rise. 2, Gre'ntifrost, to cause to be perpendicular. 3, A'nsifai, to erect, build.
Reason, n. Fo'ndoi, the motive or inducement. 2, Vo'ndoi, the end, object, or final cause. 3, Vi'nda, the argument. 4, O'mboo, the faculty of reason. 5, Ka'mbo, moderation. 6, Fe'mboo, equity.
Reason, v. Vi'ntinai, to argue. 2, Intikai dra'pu, to discourse (reason) with any person. 3, Twasvi'ntisai, to endeavour to prove. 4, Twasdi'nsifai, to endeavour to disprove.
Reason, (in) adv. Fe'mbur, reasonably.
Reason, (out of all) adj. A'ndus ro'mpur, wholly unreasonable.
Reasonable, adj. Ompur. 2, Fa'ntur, adj. neither abundant nor scarce. 3, Ga'ntur, adj. neither intense nor remiss. 4, Pa'ntur, adj. neither great nor little. 5, Ka'ntur, adj. neither excellent nor sorry.
Reasonable, (in commanding) adj. Vempus.
Reason of, (by) prep. De, di, for.
Re-assemble, v. Re'contrivai.

Re-baptize, v. Revu'ntrisaï, to re-baptize.
Rebate, v. Ru'ntu dwandoo, proportional diminution.
Rebellion, n. Bre'mbi. 2, Ta'ndro, rebellion, (crime).
Rebound, v. Droobehisipai, to leap back. 2, Drood'insipai, to spring back. 3, Te'ntifoo, to rebound, i. e. be reflected.
Rebuff, v. Drooke'nsivai, to strike back.
Re-build, v. Rea'nsifai.
Rebuke, v. Dro'nsisai, to reprehend.
Recall, v. Drooti'impitai, to invoke or call back. 2, Tri'ntisai, to recant.
Recantation, n. Tri'ndis.
Recapitulate, v. Venti'fai vra'ndis, to repeat the sum.
Recede, v. Droop'rentisai.
Retire, v. Nispre'ntisai, go from. 2, Pre'ntisai brande'mu, go into a state of privateness or privacy.
Receipt, n. Tre'nda.
Receipt, n. Po'nzis twondro'itu, direction of medicine.
Receipt, n. Tent'a'ri, acquitting thing. 2, Te'ntari da'nsutoo, acquitting thing written.
Receive, v. Tre'ntinai. 2, Kre'ntinai, accept. 3, Fra'nsikai, to entertain.
Receiver, n. Tre'ntunor, receiving person.
Received, adj. Tre'ntunoo, 3, Po'mpra, customary, as, "commonly received opinion."
Receiving, n. Tre'nding.
Receptacle, n. Trentun'o'ri, receiving thing. 2, Untufod'us, containing vessel.
Recess, n. Droopren'dis, recession. 2, Grentupokis or kin.
Reciprocation, n. Dro'ndis.
Recite, v. Venti'fai, to repeat. 2, Rega'nsitai, to say again. 3, Ti'ntikai, to narrate.
Reckon, v. Go'nsifai, to esteem. 2, Runt'ifai, to number. 3, Ve'ntinai, to account.
Reckon up, v. Ru'ntifai, to number.
Reckon, (to over) v. Veru'ntifai.
Reckoning, (the) adj. Tyoo to'ntin gentinoi, which ought to be paid.
Reclaim, v. Ko'ntimost, to make gentle. 2, Vu'ntrivai, to convert, to turn from vice. 3, Pa'mpikrast, to cause to repent, turn from vice.
Recline, v. Kra'nsiva gri'ndi, to lean backwards. 2, Kra'nsivai ki'ndi, to lean to one side.
Recluse, n. Bebra'ntulo, a very private person. 2, Goorantupoo'ro, a concealed person. 3, Betuntou'ro, a monk-like person. 4, Bitu'n-prou'ro, a hermit-like person. 5, Pa'fronsa'ro, habitually solitary person.
Reconquer, v. Repe'mprifai.

Recognize, v. Bebo'nsifai, to know again. 2, Repro'nsitai, to observe again. 3, Ti'ntisai, to admit or acknowledge.
Recognizance, n. Ondris ti'ntusoo pondrooki, bond acknowledged before a magistrate.
Recoil, v. Drooba'nsifai, to start back. 2, Drooe'nsikai, to move back. 3, Droodi'nsipai, to spring back. 4, Te'ntifoi, to be reflected. 5, Droop'entisai, to come back.
Recommend, v. Fenti'nai, to offer. 2, Go'nsisai, to praise. 3, Do'nsisai, to commend.
Recompense, v. Dre'ntifai, to compensate. 2, A'mpivai, to reward.
Reconcile, v. Umpro'nsimai, to un-enemy. 2, Untwe'mpimost, to cause to be uncontentious. 3, Te'mpimost, to cause to be peaceable.
Record, v. To'mpifai, to remember. 2, Ba'ntripai, to note, write down.
Recorder, n. To'mpri pa'ndroo, city judge. 2, Donandro, corporation judge.
Recorder, n. Dre'nsu te'ndi, musical pipe.
Recover, v. Repent'ikai, to obtain again. 2, Droope'ntisai, to come back. 3, Refent'ikai, to gain again. 4, Rebe'ntipai, to possess again. 5, Te'ntifai, to repair. 6, Rera'mpikai, to recover health.
Recount, v. Ti'ntikai, to relate, to narrate. 2, Fo'nsitai, to consider.
Recourse, n. Nuspe'ndis, to-coming. 2, Nuspe'ndis di'ntur, frequent coming to.
Recreant, adj. Felpa, perfidious. 2, Felpa dwemboohi, perfidious from cowardice.
Recreation, n. Enzi. 2, Be'mboi, moderateness in recreation. 3, Be'mboi, immoderateness in recreation.
Recrement, n. Pra'ndis. 2, Unza, recrement of metals.
Recriminate, v. Dri'ntisai ta'ndroo, to retort accusation.
Recruit, v. Redo'mpikai, to strengthen. 2, Red'insifai, to refill.
Rectangle, n. A'kin tentutoo'ri, four right angled thing.
Rectifying, n. To'ndivrost, the making true. 2, Pe'mbivrost, the making just. 3, Fo'ndivrost, the making good, &c. 4, Vri'huzis, chemical rectification.
Rector, n. Po'ndroo, governor. 2, Bezuhit'nfas kwombro'tu, the chief church officer of a parish.
Recumbent, adj. Kra'nsus, leaning. 2, Kohzito, trusting.
Recusant, n. Frintusor, denying person. 2, Fu'mbro, schismatic.
Red, adj. Fimpon.

Redbreast, n. Beh'ji, bird.
Red-teal, n. Bu'nzo, cinnabar.
Red-start, n. Bre'hji.
Redeem, v. Do'nsipai. 2, Drooto'm, pri'kai, to buy back. 3, To'mpri-kai pa'mboi, to buy liberty. 4, Umve'mprifai, to uncaptive. 5, Unto'mprivai, to unsleave.
Re-deliver, v. Retre'ntinai, to deliver back. 2, Redo'nsipai, to redeem again.
Re-demand, v. Refre'ntinai.
Redemption, n. Do'nzoo.
Redolent, adj. Pi'mpa, sweet.
Re-double, v. A'finkrost. (See Table, a'finkrost, to treble, &c.) 2, Ve'ntifai, to repeat.
Redoubt, n. Ve'ndris.
Redoubted, adj. Kra'ntur, excellent. 2, Kra'ntur kamboi'tu, excellent in reputation. 3, Kra'ntur demboi'tu, excellent in courage.
Redound, v. Entikai, to eventuate.
Redress, v. Tre'ntivai, to remedy. 2, Tre'ntipai, to mend. 3, Dre'ntifai, to compensate.
Redshank, n. Ken'jinoo.
Redstart, n. Bre'hji.
Redwing, n. Bre'hjo.
Reduce, v. Ont'ifai, to cause. 2, Po'ntifai, to make. 3, Repo'ntifai, to make again.
Redundant, adj. Tra'ntur, excessive. 2, Vefra'ntur, over abundant.
Reduplicate, v. A'finkrost, to double. 2, Venti'fai, to repeat.
Reed, n. Do'mvo. 2, Bro'nvo, burr reed. 3, Ko'mvi, flowering reed. 4, Po'nvo, sweet smelling reed.
Reed mace, n. Bo'nvo.
Re-edify, v. Rea'nsifai, rebuild.
Reek, (rick) n. Binsufoo'ri. 2, Fru'nzoi, vapour.
Reel, v. Kre'nsifai, to stagger. 2, Dre'ntigrost, to cause to be a skein.
Reel, (a) n. U dre'ntuso'tus, a skeining instrument. 2, U dre'ntusotwus, a skeining jugament.
Re-entry, v. Vool tuse'ntisai, to pass in again.
Re-establish, v. Rev'i'mpigrost, to cause to be steady again.
Refection, n. Gentuko'ri, refreshment. 2, Pre'nzoo, meal.
Refectory, n. Pre'nsur'kin, the meal place.
Refer, v. Go'ntipi, to be in state of relation. 2, Go'ntipai, to express relation to some thing. 3, To'nsinai fwa'ndroo, to appoint an arbitrator.
Reference, To'nza yoo'tu fa'ndroo, the appointment of an arbitrator.
Refine, v. Go'ntikrost, to make simple. 2, Dantikrost, to make pure. 3, Untra'ntisai, to un-sediment.
Reflect, v. Droofa'ntitai, to look back. 2, Refo'nsitai, to reconsider.

Reflected, adj. Tēntufoo.
Reflection, n. Fōhzo. 2, Pām̄ba, consideration. 3, Dāndra, calumny. 4, Gāndra, reproaching.
Reflex, n. Dinaŋza, down tide.
Reform, v. Dōnsisai.
Refracted, adj. Trēntufoo.
Refractoriness, n. Prōmba, disin-genuousness. 2, Grēmbi, contumacy. 3, Bodrēmba, excessive obstinacy.
Refrain, v. Vrehtikai, to abstain.
Refrain, n. Ventufoo'dwes yoo'tu bansufoo'ri, the repeated part of a song.
Refresh, v. Gehtikai. 2, Trahtipai, to mend. 3, Tintiprost, to cause to be new. 4, Rētiutiprost, to make new again.
Refrigerate, v. Plimpigrost, to cause to be cold. 2, Peplimpikrost, to cause to be rather cold,—cool.
Refuge, n. Twontukis, a safe place specially to fly or go to. 2, Kem-paikis, a place of protection.
Refulgent, adj. Timpur, shining.
Refund, v. Brēntinai.
Refuse, v. Frihtisai, to deny. 2, Brōnsimai, to reject. 3, Trēntipai, to disclaim.
Refuse, n. Ondro aplin tomprikai, the right firstly to purchase.
Refuse, n. Prāndis, worst part.
Refute, v. Dihtisai, to confute.
Regal, adj. Fōntrur, royal;—pronounced fōnthur, there being two rez.
Regard, n. Gōndoo, relation.
Regard, (in that) conj. Kel, therefore.
Regard, n. Dōnzoi, esteem. 2, Kēmbi, respect.
Regard, v. Prōhsitai, to observe.
Regardless, adj. Flāmpa.
Regenerate, adj. Repānsipai, to re-beget. 2, Ampilai, to infuse divine grace.
Regent, n. U visfōndroo, a substitute king.
Regiment, n. Fem'bra, (soldiers).
Region, n. Rīnzo, country.
Registrar, n. Bāndroo.
Regrate, v. Detōmprikai tontrikail-dul, to buy to sell, (in a bad sense).
Regress, n. Re'pendis.
Regret, n. Trām̄ba, grudging. 2, Frōnza, nollecity, reluctance. 3, Brōnzi, opposite to desire, aversion.
Regular, n. Gūndroi.
Regular, adj. Kahtu.
Regulate, v. Bihntimost, to make regular.
Regulus Cristatus, n. Kēhjis.
Regulus non Cristatus, Krehjis.
Rehearse, v. Ventifai, to repeat. 2, Regansitai, to say again. 3, Tih-tisai, to narrate.

Regularity, n. Kahti.
Reject, v. Brōnsimai. 2, Trēntipai, to disclaim, abdicate.
Reign, v. Fōntripai, to act the king.
Reign, n. Fyōndroos indoo, the king's time.
Re-imbark, v. Retufntripai, to again in-ship.
Reimburse, v. Gentinai, to pay.
Rein, (of horse) n. Frontufo'bus pinjoo'di, prohibiting armament (tackle) for horse. 2, Dre'nza tanze'tu, cord of bridle.
Reins, n. Dāndaiz, kidneys.
Reindeer, n. Kri'njoi.
Re-inforce, v. Re'dompikai.
Re-invest, v. Trōndus revu'ntrimest, solemnly to cause to be reauthor-ized. 2, Trōndus revu'nprimest, solemnly to be re-officed.
Rejoice, v. Kōhsikai.
Rejoinder, n. U repri'ndis.
Rejoin, v. reprihtisai.
Reiterate, v. Vēhtifai, to repeat.
Relapse, v. Redānsivai, to fall again. 2, Droodānsivai, to fall back. 3, Reumpikrust, to become sick again. 4, Revu'mpritai, to re-apostatize.
Relate, v. Gōhtipi, to be in a state of relation. 2, Gōhtipai, to refer to. 3, Gānsitai, to tell. 4, Bahtinai, to pertain.
Relation, n. Gōndoo. 2, Onzi, relation economic. 3, Onzoo, relation of consanguinity. 4, Onzoi, relation of affinity. 5, Onzo, relations of superiority and inferiority. 6, Ouza, relations of equality. 7, Ondri, relation civil. 8, Andri, relation judicial. 9, Endri, relation military. 10, Indri, relation naval. 11, Undri, relation ecclesiastical.
Relation, n. T'indi, narration.
Report, n. Tri'ndi, rumour.
Relative, adj. Gōntur.
Relaxation, n. Glāndoo, remission. 2, Trōmpikrost, to cause to be indolent, i. e. painless. 3, Gentikai, to refresh. 4, Tēhtikai, to quiet.
Release, v. Pāmpifrost, make free. 2, Fri'nsifai, to untie. 3, Unkahtisai, to un-imprison. 4, Umve'mprifai, to un-capture. 5, Dāntrifai, to acquit.
Relief, n. Betēnda, high protuberance. 2, Petēnda, low protuberance.
Rellegation, n. Bāmbri.
Relent, v. Pri'mpikrust to become soft. 2, Tadronsivai, to begin to pity. 3, Tapa'mpikrost, to begin to repent.
Rely, v. Dōhsikai, to confide.
Relic, n. Brāndis, residue.
Relict, n. Bōhzi'fun.
Relieve a town, v. Kēmpriyai.

Relieve, v. Bōntifai, to help. 2, Gēhtikai, to refresh. 3, Bēmpitai, to give alms.
Relieve guard, v. Tintiprost vembro, to renew the guard.
Religion, n. Undroo. 2, Pūndroo, natural religion. 3, Fūndroo, pagan religion. 4, Tu'ndroo, jew-ish religion. 5, Ku'ndroo, Christian religion. 6, Bu'ndroo, Mahometan religion.
Religious, adj. Pazu'ntrur, habitually religious. 2, Gūndroi, an ecclesiastical person, a regular.
Relinquish, v. Frēhtifai, leave. 2, Vrehtipai, to let go. 3, Brōnsipai, to abandon, (act of God).
Relish, v. Kōmpitai, to taste.
Reluctance, n. Frōnza, nollecity. 2, Brōnzi, aversion.
Remain, v. Vēhtipi, to be permanent. 2, Drānsikrust, to become a residue. 3, Rēntisai, to stay.
Remainder, n. Drāndis, residue.
Remark, v. Prōhsitai, to observe.
Remarkable, adj. Gāprohsutoo, apt to be observed. 2, Gakrantupī, apt to be excellent.
Remedy, n. Trēndo.
Remember, v. Tōmpifai. 2, Gūntivai, to express.
Remission, (of fault) n. Tūmbroi, pardoning.
Remission, (of debt) n. Trēnda, forgiving.
Remissness, n. Glēndoo, opposite to intensity. 2, Kra'mbo, slowness. 3, Blāmba, sloth. 4, Plēmbōo, oversparing.
Remit, v. Drookehtisai, to send back. 2, Kēntisai, to send.
Remissness, n. Glāndoo.
Remnant, n. Drāndis, residue.
Remonstrance, n. Grāhtur dīnkro'n-zi pendroo'twi, intense-signifying of grief, or defence. 2, Grāhtur kī'ndis, krindī'stwi. 3, Grāhtur bī'ndis dindī'stwi, intense objection and confutation.
Remorse, n. Kōnzis.
Remoteness, n. Tri'ndon.
Remove from, v. Nisēhtisai, to pass from.
Remunerate, v. Drehtifai, compensate. 2, Ampivai, reward.
Rencontre, v. Dēhtisai undro'nzi, to meet unexpectedly; especially to meet an enemy.
Rend, v. Vrehsivai, to tear.
Render, v. Pōhtifai, to make; as, "to render him miserable." 2, Pēhtinai, to yield. 3, Vlēmpri-fai, to surrender, (in battle). 4, Kēntinai, to give; as, "surrender all." 5, Drookehtinai, to give back. 6, Vēhtifai, to repeat. 7, Drehtifai, to compensate. 8, Bīhtikai, to translate; as, "to render into another language."

R E P

Render account, v. V^entinai, to account.
Render a reason, v. G^entipai v^{wi}nda, shew a reason.
Render thanks, v. T^unt^{ri}nai, to give thanks. 2, V^empivai, to act gratefully.
Rendezvous, n. D^entus^okin, meeting place. 2, Eⁿtru o^{ndro}, military convention.
Renegade, n. V^umbro, apostate. 2, F^{re}ntufor, a deserter. 3, T^{re}ntusor, wanderer. 4, P^anc^{zoi}, houseless, not having house.
Renew, v. Tⁱntiprost, to cause to be new. 2, T^entifai, to repair. 3, V^entifai, to repeat.
Rennet, n. F^{ri}nsuvoo tra^{ndoo} kiⁿzaitu yoo^{tu} pinjoit^{twes}, coagulated milk of the stomach of a calf, (young kine).
Renovation, n. Tⁱndiprost, causing to be new.
Renown, n. B^eka^{mboi}, great repute. 2, B^ego^{nzi}, great praise. 3, B^eba^{ntu} go^{nzi}, very public praise.
Renounce, v. T^{re}ntipai, to disclaim. 2, B^{ro}nsinai, to reject.
Rent, part. V^{re}nsuvoo, torn.
Rent, n. Ra^{hzi}. 2, B^{om}pruk^{ori}, the hiring thing.
Repay, v. U^{mb}ent^{inai}, to un-disburse; the opposite of emptying a purse. 2, D^{roo}ge^{ntinai}, to pay back.
Repair, v. T^entifai.
Restore, v. D^entifai. 2, D^{re}ntifai, to compensate.
Repair, (to a place) v. P^{re}ntisai^{nnu}, go to.
Repair, (in good) adv. F^{on}tⁱtu ko^{ndis}, in good state.
Reparation, n. T^endoi.
Reparation, (to give) v. D^{re}ntifai, compensate.
Repast, n. P^{ra}h^{zoi}, eating. 2, P^{en}zoo, meal. 3, P^{re}n^{zoo}, refreshment, lunch.
Repeal, v. U^{nto}n^{trinai}, to un-law.
Repeat, v. V^entifai.
Repeat lesson, v. G^{ansita}es, to say it.
Repel, v. D^{roo}b^{re}ntisai, to drive back.
Repentance, n. P^am^{bi}, infused repentance. 2, K^{ro}n^{zis}, natural repentance.
Re-people, v. R^eb^on^{triprost}, to cause to be again peopled.
Re-percussion, n. D^{roo}ke^{nzis}. 2, T^entifai, to reflect.
Repetition, n. V^endoi.
Resine, v. T^{ra}mp^{inai}, to grudge. 2, B^eb^{ro}nsinai, greatly to dislike, i. e. shrink from.
Replenish, v. Dⁱnsifai, to fill.
Repletion, n. Dⁱn^{zoi}, fullness.
Replevy, v. U^{mpa}m^{prifai}, to un-arrest.

R E S

Reply, v. R^ep^{ri}ntisai, to answer again.
Report, n. T^{ri}ndi, rumour. 2, Tⁱndi, narration. 3, K^am^{boi}, reputation.
Report, (of a gun) n. I^{mb}o v^embre^{tu}, sound of gun.
Repose, v. P^entipai, to put. 2, V^{ro}nsinai, to desist. 3, R^ensikai, to rest. 4, D^onsinai, to confide.
Repository, n. T^entuk^okis or kin, laying-up place.
Reprehension, n. D^{ro}n^{zi}.
Represent, v. V^entifai.
Repress, v. F^{ro}ntifai, to restrain. 2, P^em^{prifai}, to vanquish, subdue.
Reprize, v. B^{re}ntikai ta^{ndroi}, to delay the execution. 2, P^{ri}ntiprost ta^{ndroi}, to cause execution to be future.
Reprize, n. D^{wa}ndoo g^enda^{tu}, diminution of payment.
Reprobate, adj. B^{ro}nsunoo, rejected.
Reproach, v. G^an^{trinai}.
Reproving, n. D^{ro}n^{zi}, reprehension.
Reptile, n. V^ensup^{ori}, creeping thing.
Republic, n. Oⁿtruri or oⁿtroo^{ri}, the civil thing.
Repudiate, v. B^{ro}nsinai, reject. 2, T^{re}ntipai, disclaim. 3, Uⁿkoⁿsifai, to un-marry.
Repugnant, adj. T^{ro}ntus, opposite. 2, V^{ro}ntu, incongruous.
Repulse, v. D^{roo}b^{re}ntisai, to drive back. 2, F^{ri}ntisai, to deny.
Reputation, n. K^am^{boi}.
Repute, n. (See reputation).
Reputed, adj. G^onsufoo, esteemed.
Request, v. P^{ru}m^{pinai}, to petition.
Requiem, n. T^endi, quietness.
Require, v. F^{re}ntinai, to demand. 2, P^onsikai, to command.
Requisite, adj. B^{re}ntupoo, wanted. 2, G^ontu, necessary. 3, D^ontu, expedient.
Requite, v. D^{re}ntifai, to compensate.
Rear, n. G^{ri}ndo, hinder part.
Rear-boil, v. P^ef^ensitai, to under-boil.
Rearmouse, n. D^{wi}n^{jo}, bat.
Rearward, n. G^{ri}ndo p^endra^{tu}, hinder part of army.
Rescind, v. T^{re}ntipai, to mar. 2, T^{re}ntifai, to spoil.
Rescript, n. T^om^{bra}, edict.
Rescue, v. B^onsipai, to deliver. 2, U^{mv}e^mprifai, to uncaptive. 3, U^{kan}trisai, to unprison.
Resemble, v. P^antiki, to be like. 2, B^entifai, to liken, to compare.
Resent, v. T^onsiki, to feel anger. 2, D^{ri}ntisai t^onzu, to retort angrily. 3, P^{ri}ntisai t^onzu, to reply angrily.
Research, n. F^on^{zoi}, inquisition. 2, B^ef^on^{zoi}, diligent research.
Reside, v. R^ansipai, to dwell. 2, Pⁱntifi, to be present.

R E S

Reserve, v. B^entikai, to keep. 2, V^{re}ntipai, not to let go. 3, B^entikai ra^{ndis}, keep a part. 4, B^{ri}ntinai, to except. 5, K^entifai, to exempt.
Reserve, (of soldiers) n. B^em^{bra}.
Reservedness, n. K^{le}m^{ba}, opposed to frankness.
Residue, n. D^{ra}ndis.
Resign, v. V^{re}ntipai, to let go. 2, P^on^{trikai}, to assign. 3, P^entinai, to yield. 4, T^entinai, to deliver, (the possession). 5, T^amp^{inai}, to exercise self denial.
Resin, n. V^{ro}ndoo.
Resisting, n. T^em^{broo}.
Resolve, v. U^{mb}roⁿsifrost, to cause to be without doubt, as, "to resolve doubts". 2, B^{ri}ntisai, to solve, solve doubts. 3, P^{ri}ntisai, to answer. 4, T^onsinai, to purpose. 5, Eⁿtivai, to eventuate, to result; as, "to resolve itself into."
Resolute, adj. T^oiⁿsuno, having resolved. 2, D^empa, constant. 3, D^empur, courageous.
Resolution, n. B^{ri}ndis, solution. 2, T^onza, purpose. 3, D^em^{boo}, constancy. 4, D^{re}m^{boo}, courage.
Resort, n. Nⁱs^peⁿtisai dⁱndur, to come to frequently. 2, Nⁱs^preⁿtisai dⁱndur, to go to frequently.
Resound, v. B^ezi^mpitai, greatly to sound. 2, T^entifai i^mbo, to reflect sound.
Resource, n. B^ondoi, assistance, aid. 2, B^{re}ntupoo b^ondoi, required support.
Respect, n. K^em^{bi}, deference. 2, G^ondoo, relation; as, "having respect to."
Respect of, (in) adj. D^e or dⁱ, for. 2, G^ondur, relatively; as, "relatively to."
Respiration, n. F^enzo.
Respite, n. K^usⁱndi, space betwixt; interval. 2, Dⁱndoi, discontinuance. 3, V^{ro}nza, desistence from. 4, G^{la}ndoo, instigation. 5, G^{ri}ndooz, intervals. 6, T^{ro}m^{bi} g^{ri}n^{dur}, ease at intervals.
Respite, v. B^{re}ntivai, to protract.
Resplendent, adj. Tⁱm^{pur}.
Respond, v. P^{ri}ntisai, to answer.
Responsible, adj. K^ag^entung, able to pay. 2, P^ontai^{nnu} g^endinen, subject to future payment. 2, P^ontai^{nnu} r^ondit^{enz}, subject to future effects.
Rest, n. R^en^{zi}, opposite to motion. 2, R^endis, opposite to passing. 3, V^{ro}nza, cessation, desistence. 4, V^{ri}ndoo, period. 5, Dⁱn^{ri}m^{bo}, the sign of silence in music. 6, T^entiki, to be in a state of rest. 7, T^entikrost, to cause to be quiet.
Resty, (See restive).

R E T

Rest upon, v. Juskrahsivai, to lean upon. 2, Do'nsinai, to confide. 3, Ko'nsitai, to trust.

Rest of them, (the) n. Dra'ndis too'el or ten dra'ndis.

Restoration, n. De'ndoi. 2, Tre'ndoo, mending.

Restharrow, n. Ke'nvō, the cam-mock.

Restitution, n. De'ndoi. 2, Dre'ndoi, compensating.

Restiveness, n. Pro'mba, disengenuousness, bad tempered. 2, Drem-bi, disobedience. 3, Gre'mbi, con-tumacy.

Restorative, adj. Gade'ntufo two'n-droi, apt-to-restore medicine.

Restore, v. De'ntifai, to restore.

Restore to estate, v. Re'nsikrest.

Restore to favor, v. Re'fōnsikrest.

Restore to health, v. Re'vūmpikrest.

Restore to liberty, v. Re'pampifrest.

Restore to life, Re'da'nsiprest.

Restrain, v. Fro'ntipai, prohibit. 2, Pra'mpifai, to restrain. 3, Bro'h-tifai, to impede. 4, Pra'ntifrost, to shorten. 5, Tra'ntifrost, to narrow. 6, Ven'tipai, to hold. 7, Kre'ntifai, to exempt. 8, Fi'ntinai, to limit. 9, Bri'ntinai, to except.

Restraint, n. Fro'ndifo, restraining. 2, Fro'ndifoo, being restrained.

Restrain, v. Pekra'ntinai, to imprison a little.

Restriction, n. Fi'nda, limitation.

Restricting, adj. Re'nsung, binding, constipating.

Result, n. E'ndi, event. 2, Vra'ndis, sum. 3, Vri'nda, inference, conse-quence.

Resume, v. Re'ke'ntipai, to take again. 2, Droo'ke'ntipai, to take back again. 3, Rete'ntivai to begin again. 4, Ven'tifai, to re-peat.

Resurrection, n. Re'da'nzoo, living again.

Retail, v. Twito'mprikai, to sell segregately.

Retaliation, n. Dre'ndoi, compensa-tion.

Retard, v. Bre'ntivai, to protract. 2, Tri'ntiprost, to cause to be late. 3, Tro'mpikrost, to cause to be slow.

Retching, n. Fa'nsivai, to stretch. 2, Vre'nsitai, pandiculate, stretch. 3, Twaste'hsinai, to endeavour to vomit.

Retchlessness, n. Fre'mbo, scraping-ness. 2, Fle'mba, carelessness. 3, Ble'mba, sloth.

Retain, v. Ven'tipai, to hold. 2, Be'ntikai, to keep. 3, Po'ntrisai, to bespeak. 4, Po'ntrisai fo'ndroi, to retain an attorney.

Retainer, n. Tro'ngo, dependent.

Retention, n. Ve'ndoo, holding. 2, Bendi, keeping.

R E V

Retentive faculty, n. Kave'ndoo, pow-er to hold. 2, Kabe'ntikai, power to keep.

Retinue, n. Dwindro'ngo, aggregate of servants. 2, Dwipla'nsukor, aggregate of waiters, i. e. waiting persons. 3, Dwifō'ngaz, aggre-gate of companions. 4, Dwi'h-tro'ngo, aggregate of dependents.

Retire, v. Droop'rentisai, to go back. 2, Pre'ntisai, to go.

Retire for safety, v. Fle'ntrifai.

Retire for concealment, v. Pre'ntisai tond'e'li, go for safety.

Retire for privacy, v. Pre'ntisai brand'e'li, go for privacy.

Retire for solitude, v. Pre'ntisai fronz'a'dirit, go for solitude.

Retired, adj. Fro'nsa, solitary.

Retirement, n. Pre'ndis, going. 2, Pre'ndis fronz'a'murit, going into solitude.

Retort, v. Dri'ntisai, to retort.

Retort, (a) n. Inta'idus, a chemical vessel.

Retract, v. Droo'ke'ntipai, to draw back. 2, Tri'ntisai, to recant.

Retreat, v. Droop'rentisai, to go back.

Retreat, n. prentisa'innu bra'ndi, to go into privacy.

Retrench, v. Nisdi'nsivai, to cut from. 2, Densivai randai'uni, to cut part from. 3, Da'ntisai, to take away. 4, Dwa'ntipai, to diminish.

Retribution, n. Dre'ndoi, compensa-tion. 2, Antru ramboo, judicial punishment.

Retrieve, v. Redre'ntipai, to find again. 2, Vool'dre'ntipai, again to find.

Retrograde, v. Droo'ensikai, to move back. 2, Repr'e'ntisai, to go back.

Retrospection, n. Pemba tu fo'ndipil, consideration of past thing.

Return, v. Repo'ntipi, to be again. 2, Rep'e'ntisai, to re-come. 3, Re-pre'ntisai, to re-go. 4, Pa'mpikai, to repent. 5, Droop'e'ntipi, to be again. 6, Droop'e'ntisai, to come back. 7, Droop'e'ntisai, to go back.

Return, n. Pri'ndis, answer. 2, Dri'ndis, retortion. 3, Ven'doi, repeti-tion. 4, De'ndoi, restoration. 5, Dre'ndoi, compensation. 6, Bre'n-da, refunding. 7, Ge'nda, paying.

Reveal, v. Vōnsipai. 2, Ge'ntipai, to shew.

Revel, v. Bre'mpifi, to be immode-rate in recreation. 2, Vepre'mpi-fai, to indulge in excessive intem-perance. 3, Kre'mpitai, to act riotously.

Revel-rout, n. Be'imbo yoo'tu ta'm-bro, a great noise of a sedition.

Revels, n. Vru'ntus, bre'mboiz, noc-turnal immoderate recreation. 2, Vru'ntus ch'nzilz.

R H E

Revenge, n. Tro'ngi.

Revenue, n. Ra'ngi.

Reverberate, v. Re'ki'nsivai. 2, Ten-tifirst, to cause to reflect. 3, Ten'tifrest, to cause to be re-flected.

Reverence, n. Tembi.

Reverence, (Sir) n. Tre'nsunoo'ri, the dinged thing.

Reverend, adj. Gate'mpukoo.

Reverse, v. Un; as, 1. Unto'ntrinai, to unlaw. 2, Unto'imprinai, to un-decree. 3, Umba'imprifai, to un-sentence; i. e. reverse law, reverse decree, reverse sentence. 4, Gra'nsivai, to reverse.

Reverse, n. Gri'ndo.

Reversion, n. Ōndra anziki'ntu (future tense of the noun An'zi), right to future possession. 2, Bro'ndo, potentialness. 3, Dra'ndis, residue, remainder.

Revert, Droop'rentisai, to come back. 2, Ōntrini anziki'ntu, to be the right of future possession. 3, Ōntrimust anziki'ntu, to become the right of future possession.

Revie, v. Go'mprison, to engage more for the event of a thing as an accessory :—Go'ntrisou, wa'ger relating to the principal.

Review, v. Repo'mpitai, to see again. 2, Rete'nsitai, to recon-sider. 3, Re'fōnsifai, to examine.

Reville, n. Ta'nttrinai.

Revise, v. (See review). Repo'mpitai. 2, Rete'nsitai. 3, Re'fōnsifai.

Revice, v. Re'da'nsipai, to relieve. 2, Re'ko'mpikrust, to become again vigorous.

Re-unite, Rea'pinkrust, to become one again. (a'pin, one).

Revoke, v. Ret'impitai, to recall. 2, Repa'ntrifai, to resummon. 3, Ungah'sitai, to say back, or un-say. 4, Poltiprost, to make or reduce to nothing, i. e. annul.

Revoke law, v. Unto'ntrinai, to un-law.

Revoke sentence, v. Umba'imprifai, to un-sentence.

Revolve, Da'fōnsitai, frequently to consider. 2, Befōnsitai, to con-sider much.

Reward, n. Amboo.

Rhetorician, n. Tampai'ro vantukoo'tu i'ndi, ornamented discourse artist. 2, Tampai'ro vantukoo'tu ri'ndi, the ornamented language artist. 3, Tampai'ro vantukoo'tu pa'ngo, the ornamented speech artist.

Special nouns.

Ino'ndivas, the teaching artist of ornamented discourse. 2, Rino'ndivas, the teaching artist of orna-mented language. 3, Pano'ngo-vas, the teaching artist of orna-mented speech.

Revolution, n. Binzoo, vertiginatation, turning round. 2, Binzoo apin, specially turning round once. 3, Prendoo, alteration.

Rhetoric, n. Inde'ban va'ntukoo, the ornamented language art. 3, Panzo'bas va'ntukoo, the ornamented speech art.

Rhapsody, n. Fra'ntukoo grō'ndō.

Revolt, v. Vu'mpritai, to apostatise. 2, Ta'ntrivai, to rebel.

Reversion, n. Kinzoo'umi, pulling from.

Rhubarb, n. Pa'mvoo.

Rheum, n. Ku'mba, catarrh.

Rheumatic, adj. Ku'mpa, catarrhal. 2, Kru'mpa.

Rheumatism, n. Kru'mba.

Rhinoceros, n. Vin'joi.

Rhinoceros fly, n. Po'nji.

Rhomb, n. Fēndoo rindō'tu, line of vergency. 2, U pre'ndi rou'upu tai kindōz ba'tur, pe'bel rai'u te'ndoz, a square with all its sides equal, but without any right angles.

Rhomboid, n. U pre'ndi tai'pu twintī fre'ndoz ba'tur, bel ri'u tai'tu kindōz, ba'tur, a square with its opposite angles equal, but some of its sides unequal.

Rye, n. Pro'mvoi.

Rib, (of animal) n. Kra'nda.

Rib, (of ship) n. Gre'ntou bra'ndō findroo'tu, perpendicular beam of ship.

Ribaldry, n. Dre'mboi, unchastity.

Riband, n. Ven'za.

Rice, n. Tro'mvoi.

Rich, adj. Fa'mpon.

Rick, (of hay), n. Vinsukoo'ri.

Rickets, n. Gu'mba.

Rid, (past tense of ride), v. De'nsifēl.

Rid, v. Dri'nsifai, to empty; as, "to rid a place." 2, Unra'nsimai, to unburden. 3, Unfr'nsifai, to untangle. 4, Pa'mpifrost, to cause to be free. 5, Bo'nsipai, to deliver.

Rid of, (get) v. Ventrifai'umi, to escape from. 2, Pentikai pa'mboi.

Rid, (business) v. Be'ntivai cu'dō, to dispatch business.

Riddance, (See rid), n. Dri'nzifo, emptying. 2, Unra'nzino, unburdening. 3, Umfr'nzifo, untangling. 4, Pa'mbivost, causing to be free. 5, Bo'nzipo, delivering. 6, Vendrifai'umi, escaping from. 7, Pendiko pa'mboi, obtaining liberty. 8, Be'ndivo e'ndō, dispatching business.

Ridden, adj. Ventrufo'uni, escaped from, &c. &c.

Riddle, n. Panzo tr'ntuvoo vrindō'ti, speech obscured by metaphor.

Rule, (on horse) v. De'nsifai.

Rider, (of horse, &c.) n. Densufō'ro. 2, Blantupous densufō'fas, lowest riding officer.

Ride, (at anchor) v. Bin'trisai.

Ridge, (a bank) n. De'ndi.

Ridiculous, adj. Gatansunoo'su, apt to be laughed at.

Ridgel or Ridgeling, n. Apra'fo m-grantusoo, half-intestined.

Riding, n. Kondro'dwes, part of county.

Rife, adj. Dintur, frequent. 2, Vin'tou, obvious, (occurring in many places).

Riffraff, n. Prandis, worst part. 2, Klantur i'ndi, sorry discourse.

Rifle, v. Be'mprifai, to spoil.

Rifle, v. Pentisai'umi, to carry away; as, "to rifle of beauty." 2, Ton'tivai'utu, to deprive of. 3, Dre'n-tikai tē'ndi, to groove spirally; as, "to rifle a gun."

Rift, n. Kre'ndi ontufoo tinzoo'ti, a chink caused by cleaving.

Rigging, n. Indra.

Right, n. Ondra. (civil right).

Right, adj. Pēnti, straight, as, "straight forward." 2, Pēmpur, just. 3, Fēmpur, equitable,—reasonable. 4, Pōnti, true, opposed to false. 5, Fōnti, good, opposed to bad. 6, Kōnti, genuine, opposed to spurious. 7, Dōnti, natural, opposed to artificial. 8, Gōnti, simple, opposed to mixed. 9, Tōnti, perfect, opposed to imperfect. 10, Tōnta, due, i. e. which ought to be. 11, Vōnta, worthy, opposed to unworthy. 12, Tōnta, according to law. 13, Vōntu, congruous. 14, Ka'ntu, regular.

Right angle, n. Tē'ndō.

Right hand, n. Tintī ta'ndi, the right side hand.

Right side, n. Tindō.

Right, (to make or to set) v. Tēntifai, to repair.

Right, adv. Tōndi, perfectly; as, "right in the nick," i. e. exactly.

Righteousness, n. Ta'mbi, holiness. 2, Emboo, moral virtue. 3, Pēmbōo, justice. 4, Fēmbōo, equity.

Rightful, adj. Pēmpur, just. 2, Fēmpur, equitable.

Rigid, Pēmpur.

Rigor, (stiffness) n. Bla'nta.

Rigor, n. Pēmbōo, opposite to justice and equity. 2, Pre'mbis, harshness. 3, Gre'mbis, austere, stern, &c.

Rill, n. Pedin'za.

Rim, n. Krindō.

Rim, (of the belly) n. Tra'ndoi vanda'tu, membrane of the belly.

Rhyme, n. Brindō.

Rime, n. Bru'ngo, mist that freezes in falling.

Rinse, v. Pev'nsikai, to wash a little.

Rind, n. Bōndoo.

Ridge-bone, n. Ta'mbra.

Rings, v. n. Fēmpī; as, "the bell rings;" i. e. is in a state of ringing. 2, v. a. Fēmpito, rings; as, "wai fēmpito, fēmputootus," he rings the bell.

Ring all in, v. Fēmpitai kr'ntupons i'ndoo, to ring the latest time.

Ring in peel, v. Fēmpitai trimbi, to ring harmoniously.

Ring out, v. Befēmpitai, to ring much.

Ring of bells, (a) n. Gwa'ndō tu fēmputoo'riz, a suit or set of bells.

Ring, (a) n. Fē'ndi, (figure).

Ring-dove, n. Pre'ngo.

Ring-finger, n. A'krim de'ndi, fourth finger.

Ringleader, n. Kantaro, the chief.

Ringtail, n. Fre'ngoo, (kite), buzzard having a white streak in his tail.

Ring-worm, v. Fru'mbo, tetter.

Riot, v. Kre'mpitai, to act riotously. 2, Tra'mpitai, to act seditiously.

Riotousness, n. Kre'mbo.

Rip, v. Un'kinsikai, to un-sew. 2, Kri'nsifai denzivo'ti, to open by cutting.

Ripeness, n. Ko'mbis.

Ripier, n. Pensuvō'ro anje'tuz, carrier of fish.

Rise, n. Krindoi, the source.

Rise, Pausivai. 2, Truspre'ntisai, to go upwards. 3, Pre'ntisai kantafou, to go higher, i. e. to a higher place.

Rise, v. Tansipoo, to be born. 2, Tentivai, to begin. 3, Pōntipi, to be. 4, Dra'ntipai, to increase. 5, Vra'nsipai, to grow. 6, Trusgre'ntifi, to be upwardly oblique, as a hill. 7, Tri'nsimai, to spring as a fountain.

Rise, (as the sun) Frinō'nsifai.

Rising, n. Tē'nda, protuberance. 2, Dindō, the top.

Rising of hill, n. Gentō'dwes prinzo'tu, the oblique part of the hill.

Rising, n. Peprinzo, hill. 2, Umbo, tumour. 3, Bru'mbo, inflation.

Rising, n. Brinsuvō'ri, fermenting thing.

Rising, n. Ta'dra, rebellion. 2, Tata'dra, incipient rebellion, insurrection.

Rising, n. Redanzoo, re-life.

Risk, n. Kre'ndō, essaying. 2, Tro'ndi, danger.

Rite, n. Tōndis, circumstance. 2, To'mpra tōndis, customary circumstance. 3, Tro'ndis, solemnity.

Ritual, n. Dre'nzis trondai'tuz, book of solemnities.

Rival, n. Fō'nzoi.

Rive, v. Tinsifai, to cleave.

Rivel, v. Dre'ntikai, wrinkle. 2, Dentikrost, to cause to be in ridges.

River, n. Din'za

Rivet, v. Frimontigrost, to fasten a pin, by flattening its point. (See Frindis).
Rivulet, n. Pedinza, small river.
Road, v. Bantu dra'nzoi, public way.
Road, (for ships) n. Ki'nza, bay.
Rob, v. Dantrivai.
Robe, n. U vlimpus vinti'fus, a loose upper vest. 2, U tro'ntus vlimpu'skwi vinti'fus, a solemn, loose, upper vest.
Robin red breast, n. Behji.
Robins, n. Bindra.
Robust, adj. Dompu, strong. 2, Dampa, hardy.
Rock, n. Prinzo.
Rock, (to) v. Brinsipai.
Roach, n. Tra'njino.
Rock alum, n. Fuhji prinzo'tu, alum of the rock.
Rochet, n. F'undrois vintur kensa'fus, priest's upper linen vest.
Rocket, n. Demva. 2, Pro'nvoo, base rocket. 3, F'emva, dames' violet.
Rod, n. Kro'ndoo, taper wand.
Rod, n. 16½ tu'ndoiz, i. e. pa'vin tu'ndoiz kwil aprafo, sixteen feet and one half.
Rod, n. Tondo'ndoo, a rod consisting of small branches tied together and used for flogging.
Rodomontade, n. Bepre'mba, over-saying. 2, Pro'nzis, boasting.
Roe, n. Bihjoi.
Roe, (of fish) n. Go'nda, roe, either milt or spawn. 2, Gro'nda, milt, 3, Glo'nda, spawn.
Rogation, n. Kru'ndis penzoi'di krindo'gliz, week for perambulating the bounds.
Rogue, n. Gombroo, beggar. 2, Trentuso'ro, wandering person. 3, Rempuro, vicious person. 4, Kantra'ro, fraudulent person. 5, Tremparo, a scurrilous person.
Royal, adj. Foh'tnur, pronounced foh'tnur.
Royalty, abs. n. Fondroo'rit, the nominal essence of a king.
Roll, v. Binsipai.
Roll land, v. Fri'nsitai.
Roll a swathe about one, v. E'nsinai tre'ndi, to clothe heliacally, spirally.
Roll, (backwards and forwards) v. Binsipai, the active of volutation.
Roll, (like a ship) v. Dimprisai.
Roll, (a) n. U frinsuto'tus, a rolling instrument. 2, U frinsutoo'ri, a rolled thing. 3, Ven'do, cylinder. 4, Brinzoo, volutation. 5, Dra'ndo, catalogue.
Roller, n. Vendo, 2, Ven'do gabinsupoo, a cylinder apt to be rolled. 3, Ven'do frinzoi'di, a cylinder for rolling.
Rolling, n. Binzipo.

Rolling, adj. Binsupo.
Rolling eye, n. Gazensuko fando.
Rolling press, n. Binsupo'dwus dan-zito'di, rolling machine for printing.
Rolling tongue, n. Gaze'suko ka'ndo.
Rolls, n. Dra'ndo, antroo'tu o'ndroiz ombroikwiz, catalogue of judicial causes and proceedings. 2, Ba'ntruriz, notarial things. 3, Ba'utukiz, notarial places.
Romance, n. Tro'ntur t'indiz, fictitious narratives.
Roam, v. Tre'ntisai.
Rood, n. Ko'ndoo. 2, U'ndi tu pa'sin tu'ndoiz kw aprafo, measure of sixteen feet and one half. 3, Ro'ntu gre'nzis, tu krist ta'ntrukoo, wooden image of Christ crucified.
Roof, (of house) Ga'nzo.
Roof-trees, n. Ro'ntur pebanzoz prehsuvo gya'nzo, wooden (small) pillars supporting the roof.
Roof, (of mouth) n. Bando, the palate.
Rook, v. Kantrinai, to defraud.
Rook, n. U bre'njoo tyoo ba'nsipo vondo'ju, a crow which feeds upon corn, (grain).
Room, n. Indi, space. 2, Twantur'kis, a sufficient place.
Room, (to make) v. Fentivai wi'ndoi, to prepare a place.
Room, (in a house) n. Fa'nzo.
Room, (of predecessor) n. Vondis.
Roost, v. Transuokis, enj'e'tuz, sleeping place for birds.
Root, n. Po'ndoo.
Root, v. Po'ntipai, to root itself, i. e. take root.
Root out, v. Miskinsipai po'ndooz, to out-pluck roots.
Root, (of a number) n. Pona'ndoo. Ro ru'ndoo tyoo ga'ntusoo kwen-taiti, grantiso ro roi ru'ndoo, that number which multiplied by itself produces that other number.
Root, (extraction of) n. Ro inzi tu ru'ndoo bas tyoo'ti pona'ndoo yoo'tu ru'ndoo fro'hisifoo, that operation of arithmetic by which the root of a number is discovered.
Root, (Hebrew) n. Pwanta tu'ntrur ri'ndoi, a primitive Jewish word.
Rope, n. Bwedrehza, a great cord.
Rope of onions, n. Tomva'dwes, aggregate of onions.
Rope, (to) v. Kimpigrust, to become slimy.
Roar, v. Bezimpitai, to make a great sound. 2, Beta'nsitai, loudly to exclaim.
Rosary, n. Pebenzo'dwis di pu'ntrunoro, aggregate of beads for praying person.
Rose-water, n. Vinsuvoo u'nzo fimvoo'tuz, distilled water of roses.
Ropy, adj. Kimpus.

Rose, n. Filmvoo. 2, Filmvoi, guelder rose. 3, Filmvoo, holy rose. 4, Gilmvis, our Lady's rose. 5, Bri'mvis, sweet mountain rose.
Rose-bay, n. Pri'mvis, oleander.
Rose champion, n. Filmvo.
Rose of Jerico, n. Gilmvis.
Rosemary, n. Kilmvis.
Rosewood, n. Kru'mvinoo.
Rosewort, n. Fro'mvinoi.
Rosy, adj. Filmfur.
Rosin, n. Vro'ndoo.
Roasting, n. Tenzo.
Rule the roast, v. Ompikai, to exercise power. 2, Vuntrinai, to exercise authority.
Rot, v. Fro'mpikrust, to become rotten.
Rotation, n. Binzoo, vertiginatation.
Rote, (by) adv. Bindap'iz, without rules. 2, Vindino'pi, without reasoning.
Rottenness, n. Fro'mbi. 2, Dri'mba, rottenness.
Rotundity, n. Umfre'nti, un-angled. 2, Plenti, curved.
Rough, adj. Flimpus, rough to feeling; having unequal surface.
Rough cast, adj. Flimbus bru'nsunoo, roughly plastered.
Rough draft, n. Ya'prin fehtuvo genziso danzito'twi, the first preparatory picturing or writing. 2, Ya'prin undehtuvoo genziso danzito'twi, the first unfinished picturing or writing.
Rough hew, v. Flimbus dehtisai ken'zus, roughly to cut strikingly. 2, Ya'plin dehtisai ken'zus, firstly cut strikingly.
Rough sea, n. Bepri'sunoo rinza, greatly waved sea.
Rough, adj. Po'ntus, hairy.
Rough, (to the taste) adj. Timp'a, sour, (as gooseberries). 2, Trimpa, (resembling the taste of galls).
Rough, (moral quality) adj. Krompa, fierce. 2, Plempur, rigorous. 3, Brempi, churlish. 4, Glempa, magisterial. 5, Twempa, rustic. 6, Grempi, insolent. 7, Prempus, harsh. 8, Grempus, austere. 9, To'nsu, angry. 10, Fro'nta, unpleasant. 11, Bro'ntu, violent. 12, Uu'nsutoo, un-wrought. 13, Undentusoo, unfinished. 14, Vra'ntu, homely.
Round, adj. Umfre'nti, un-angled. 2, Plenti, curved. 3, Benti, spherical, (figure). 4, Ven'tus, oval, (figure). 5, Vre'ntus, bowl, (figure).
Round hill, n. Pri'nzo be'ntipa, ven'tus, vrentustwi di'ndo, hill with spherical, oval, or bowl-like top.
Round about, adv. Ou'ju ki'ndo, on every side.
Round, (to turn) v. Binsipai, to vertiginate.

Round, adj. *Venti*, cylindrical. 2, *Dentu*, conical. 3, *Fenti*, circular. 4, *Fentu*, like a ring. 5, *Trentu*, like a wheel. 6, *Tenti*, spiral. 7, *Tentu*, tubular. 8, *Trenti*, helical. 9, *Prenti*, crooked. 10, *Tentu*, like a bow. 11, *Genti*, parabolic. 12, *Grehti*, hyperbolic. 13, *Glehti*, elliptical.

Round a place, v. *Glisprentisai*, to go round.

Round blow, n. *Bekrenzis*, great blow.

Round number, n. *Bantur apinz*, *pasinz*, *pe'sinz*, *anpinz*, &c; equal units, tens, hundreds, thousands, &c. 2, *Berundoo*, great number.

Round sum, n. *Bevrandis*, great sum.

Roundly, adv. *Tindi*, plainly; as, "tell him roundly," i. e. plainly. 2, *Umbro'nzou*, unhesitatingly.

Round, (in music, a) n. *Dwintufoobifenti* bansutoori, a continued circular-like song.

Round of ladder, n. *Pla'nta*.

Round-house, n. *Kimbroi*.

Roundish, adj. *Peple'nti*.

Rouse, v. *Pan'sigrast*, cause to rise. 2, *Fontifai*, to impel.

Rout, n. *Franti'dwis*, confused multitude. 2, *Ple'mboi*, the overthrow.

Rout, v. *Fensiprast*, to cause to fly. 2, *Umfrantikrest*, to cause to be un-ordered, i. e. thrown into disorder. 3, *Tre'nsitai*, to snore or snort.

Rout, (like a hog) v. *Umpontipai* finziz, to unroot plants.

Row of things, (a) n. *Dwa'ndo fondootuz*. 2, *Kendra*, rank. 3, *Kembra*, file.

Row, (to) v. *Tintrivai*, row with oar. 2, *Timprivai*, to row with pole.

Rowel, n. *Fenti drensuvotwus*, a circular pricking jugament.

Rowen, n. *Yafirin krinzo penzis'tu*, the second harvest of hay.

Rue, n. *Tenvi*. 2, *Gemvo*, goat's rue. 3, *Fonvoo*, meadow rue.

Rue, v. *Painpikai*, to repent. 2, *Bohsikai tri unpi'ntipoi*, to desire something to be undone.

Rub, n. *Bro'ntouri*, an impedient thing. 2, *Penta'ri*, protuberant thing.

Rub, v. *Ginsikai*, to scrub.

Rub along, v. *Fentisai kro'ndu*, to proceed diffidently.

Rub-off, v. *Nisginsikai*, to from-rub.

Rubbers, n. *Afin re'nziz*, two games.

Rubbish or rubble, n. *Fra'ntu ranzoiz*, confused ruins. 2, *Pra'ndis*, worst part.

Rubrick, n. *Bindaz ponzaiddi fim-pou'tu pin'dooz*, rules for direction, in red letters.

Rhubarb, n. *Pamvoo*.

Rubellio, n. *Kra'nji*, (fish).

Rudder, n. *Timbroi*.

Ruby, n. *Funja*.

Ruddy, adj. *Pesimpou*.

Ruddle, n. *Frunjis*, red ochre. 2, *Bu'uzo*, cinnabar.

Ruddock, n. *Benji*.

Rude, adj. *Vra'nta*. 2, *Tone'sutoo*, not taught. 3, *Bra'mpus*, unlearned. 4, *Pla'mpus*, ignorant. 5, *Tra'mpus*, unskilful. 6, *Dwe'mpa*, morose. 7, *Twem'pa*, rustic.

Rudiment, n. *Indoo*, element. 2, *Aprim tonsutooriz*, first taught things.

Ruff, n. *Enza*, vest. 2, *Kre'njinoo*, (bird.) 3, *Vra'njino*, (fish).

Ruffian, n. *Bezimp'ro*, a noisy fellow. 2, *Depronsai'ro*, a swaggering boastful person. 3, *Dwa'mbro*, a robber. 4, *Dampruro* one of the rabble. 4, *Fantra'das*, the bully of a brothel. 5, *Grempi'ro*, an insolent person. 6, *Bezant'ro*, a great criminal.

Ruffle, v. *Flimpigrost*, to cause to be rough. 2, *Frantikrest*, to cause to be confused. 3, *Impitai*, *yoo'bru tensa'fus*, to sound like a silk vest.

Rueful, v. *Diskro'nsikai*, to shew grief. 2, *Disdro'nsigrost*, to shew pity.

Rug, n. *Vwe'tunoo dransa'fus*, a tufted bed vest.

Rugged, adj. *Flimpus*.

Ruin, v. *Ra'nsitai*, to ruin. 2, *Kro'n-sipai*, to destroy. 3, *Fra'npifrost*, to make poor.

Ruinous, adj. *Ra'nsifrost*, causing ruin.

Rule, n. *Binda*. 2, *To'ndra*, law. 3, *To'mbra*, edict. 4, *Va'mboi*, power. 5, *Vo'ndra*, authority.

Rule, (according to) adv. *Kanta*, regular.

Rule, v. *Pon'sisai*, to direct. 2, *Pon-tripai*, to govern. 3, *Fontripai*, to rule over.

Rule, n. *Untuko'tus*, measuring instrument.

Rule, v. *Fentiprost yoo'ti*, *untuko'tus*, to make line by means of a measuring instrument.

Ruler, n. *Po'ndroo*, magistrate.

Ruler, n. *Untuko'tus*, measuring instrument.

Rumble, n. *Fra'ntukoo imbo*, confused noise. 2, *Fra'ntukoo imbo brinzoo'bru*, a confused noise like rolling.

Ruminate, v. *Bre'nsitai*. 2, *Fonsitai*, to consider.

Rummage, v. *Ensilai fon'dooz den-dipo'tu*, to move things in searching. 2, *Dentipai enziko'ti fon'dooz*, to seek by moving things.

Rump, (of bird) n. *Go'ndi*.

Rump, n. *Twanda*, the bone at the end of the Vertebrae.

Rumple, v. *Umfr'impisai*, to unsmooth. 2, *Drentikrost*, to furrow, i. e. to cause to be in furrows.

Run, v. *To'mpu endis*, swift ition or moving. 2, *To'mpu endis kinze'tu*, swift ition of animal. 3, *Pre'nsifai*, to run. 4, *Twempri-fai*, to fly from the enemy.

Run the risk, v. *Dentisai tro'ndi*, to meet the danger. 2, *Vo'nsinai tronde'tri*, to prosecute in spite of danger. 3, *Kre'tivai kronde'tri*, to essay in spite of danger. 4, *Pentinai kronde'tri*, to yield in spite of danger.

Run mad, v. *Pru'mpimust*, to become mad.

Run his course, v. *Vintipai dran-zoitur*, to continue his way.

Running, n. *Dinzino*, streaming.

Running eye, n. *Tra'nzino*, weeping.

Running nose, n. *Punzito trande'ni*, dropping of the nose.

Run, (as run through) v. *Dwakri'n-sipai*, to thrust impetuously.

Run about, (like water) v. *Fra'nsivai finze'ti finzitooti*, to spread, by being dissolved.

Run after, v. *Cuse'ntisai*, go after. 2, *Beventisai*, to follow much. 3, *Custe'mprifai*,

Runagate or renegade, n. *Vu'mbro*, apostate.

Runaway, n. *Fensu'poro* flying person.

Rundle, n. *Plenti'ro*, round thing. 2, specially, *Fendo*, circle. 3, *Fendi*, ring.

Rundlet, n. *Pete'nzi*, a little barrel.

Runt, n. *Pepinji'fur*, a little bull.

Rupture, n. *Venzai*, breaking.

Rupture, (a) n. *Gumbis*.

Rupture-wort, n. *Danvoo*.

Rural, adj. *Twem'pa*, rustic. 2, *Fontrou*, country.

Rush, n. *Fron'voi*. 2, *Vo'mvi*, flowering rush.

Russet, adj. *Pimpou*, grey.

Rust, n. *Kunza*.

Rustic, adj. *Funtrou*, country. 2, *Twem'pa*, rustic.

Rusticity, n. *Twem'ba*.

Ruthful, adj. *Gakro'nsuko*, apt to grieve. 2, *Gadronsigrost*, apt to be pitiful.

Rut, n. *De'ndi*. 2, specially *De'ndi ontufoo wansooti vanziz*, furrow caused by means of carriage wheels.

Rutting, n. *Branzoi*, coition.

Rove, v. *Trentisai*, to wander.

Rover, n. *Trentusoro*, wandering person.

Rovers, (at) adv. *Fronet'us*, not having any object, objectless. 2, *Rinsa dampruto'ro*, a sea robbing person.

S.

S A G

Sabbath, n. Bu'ndis rend'ni, day of leisure. 2, Bu'ndis te'nde'tu, day of quietude. 3, Bu'ndis inze'pi. 4, Kru'ntus bu'ndra, weekly festivity. 5, Bu'no'ndis, the first day of the week, the Christian sabbath. 6, Bu'ne'l'dis, the Jewish sabbath. *Sabbatical year*, n. Ya'drin pu'ndis, the seventh year. *Sable*, n. Vin'ja, black martin. 2, Ta'ndoi vin'ja'tu, skin of martin. 3, adj. Plim'pou, black. *Sacerdotal*, adj. Fu'ntrou, priestly. *Sack*, n. Bepe'nzi, large bag. *Sack-cloth*, n. Tri'mpus pontu'skwi ensa'ri, coarse and hairy cloth. *Sack*, n. Spa'nis ven'zoi, i. e. Spanish wine. *Sack*, (to) v. Ble'ntrifai, to ransack. *Sackbut*, n. Dren'soo'tus, (musical instrument.) *Satchel*, n. Pepe'nzi, small bag. *Sachettus*, n. Dra'nji, (fish). *Sacrament*, n. Ku'ndris. 2, Vu'mbris, the eucharist,—Lord's supper. *Sacred*, adj. Fa'mpu, holy. 2, Pu'ntrukoo, consecrated. *Sacrifice*, n. Tu'ndris. *Sacrilege*, n. Dano'ndro, theft of sacred things. 2, Dano'mbro, robbery of sacred things. *Sad*, adj. Pakron'zi, habitual grief. 2, Dra'ntur, of adust, choleric humours. 3, Ta'mpa, serious. 4, Fra'mpa, dull. 5, Gro'mpu, lumpy. 6, Kro'nsu, in a state of grief. *Sad color*, n. Pepli'mpu, rather dark. 2, Pepli'mpon, rather black. *Sad bread*, n. Vetr'impur, excessively dense bread. *Saddle*, n. Ga'nzi. *Saddle-backed*, adj. On poore'ntus ta'nda, having a hollow back. *Saddle-tree*, n. Ro'nturi ganze'tu, the wooden part of saddle. *Saddle*, (pack) n. Ga'nzi prantur'di ra'nziz, saddle for great burdens. *Saddler*, n. Ganze'tas saddle-mechanic. *Safe*, adj. To'ntu. *Safe and sound*, adj. Teto'ntu teru'm-pukwi, perfectly safe and healthy. *Safe-conduct*, n. Om'bris tontoo'di droope'ndis, compact for safe return. 2, Go'mbra tontoo'di endis, licence for safe passing. *Safeguard*, n. To'ndi, safety. *Safe*, (a) n. Fwen'zi, a box. *Safety*, n. To'ndi. *Saffron*, n. Dro'mva, crocus. 2, Ba'mvo, bastard saffron. 3, Do'mva, meadow saffron. *Sagacity*, n. Pambo.

S A L

Sag, v. Droopez'ensikai, to move a little backwards. *Sage*, n. Pa'mvis. 2, To'mvino, sage of Jerusalem. 3, Tra'mvino, wood-sage. *Sage*, Fa'mpus, wise. 2, Ta'mpi, sober. *Sagittarius*, n. A'pin i'tu pa'fin flin-zooz, one of the twelve constellations:—a proper name. *Say*, v. Ga'nsitai, to say the following things; as, "he said he was happy," wai ga'nsitel pampivil-eur. 2, Gra'nsitai, to say the following words; "Wai gra'nsitel an pampivil," he said I am happy. 3, Pa'nsitai to'mbou, to say by heart, i. e. speak memorially. 4, Pel'pinai, to say less than is true, under-say, detract. 5, Ple'mpinai, to over-say. 6, Fri'ntisai, to say nay, i. e. deny. 7, Ri'mpiti, to say nothing, i. e. be silent. *Say*, (that is to say) conj. Dool. *Say* (a) n. Pri'ndi, adage. *Say*, n. Fa'ndis, sample. *Saying*, n. Pansutoo'ri, spoken thing. 2, Pri'ndi, sentence. *Sail*, (of ship) n. Vi'ndroi. 2, Fi'ndro, sail-yard. 3, Ka'ta vi'ndroi findroo'tu, main sail. 4, Vi'ndroi grind'o'tu findroo'tu, mizzen sail, sail of hinder part of ship. 5, Vi'ndroi gi'ndo'tu findroo'tu, sprit sail, sail of fore part of ship. 6, Kya'ntufous vi'ndroi findroo'tu, top sail, highest sail of ship. *Sail*, (to hoist) v. Truspi'nsipai vi'ndroi, to uplift sail. *Sail*, (to strike) v. Da'nsivrast vi'ndroi, cause the sail to fall. *Sail*, v. Dre'nsivai. *Sailor*, n. Gi'ndri. *Sainfoin*, n. Bre'mvo. *Saint*, n. Bu'ndro. *Sake*, n. Vo'ndoi, end, final cause or object. *Sake of*, (for the) prep. De or di, for. *Saker*, n. Fe'njoo, (kite). 2, Ve'mbri, ordnance. *Sal ammoniac*, n. Vu'njis. *Sal gemma*, n. Fru'nji. *Salcable*, adj. Gato'mprukoo, apt to be sold. *Salacity*, n. Ba'nzoi, lust. *Salad*, n. Fe'nzoi tinze'tuz, sauce of herbs. *Salad*, n. Anti'bus, head armour. *Salamander*, n. Bi'njis, land salamander. 2, Bri'njis, water salamander.

S A N

Salary, n. Vo'mbri, wages. *Sale*, n. To'mbri. *Salable*, adj. Gato'mprukoo, apt to be sold. *Saline*, adj. Pu'neu. *Saltishness*, n. Bi'mba. *Salt*, adj. Bi'mpa. *Salivate*, v. Ke'nsimast, cause to spit. 2, Kla'nsimast, to cause to drivel. *Sallet*, (See salad). *Sally*, n. Ve'mbroo. *Sallow tree*, n. Tra'mvis. *Sallow*, (color) n. Pe'fri'mpou, a little yellow. 2, Bi'trumpus, like the willow tree. *Salmon*, n. Fe'njino. *Solomon's seal*, n. Do'mvino. *Salpa*, n. Fra'nji. *Salt*, n. Pu'nji. *Saltpetre*, n. Pra'nji, nitre. *Salt-wort*, n. Do'mvinoi, (glasswort). *Salt*, (bay) n. Tri'mpusous oldoo punje'tu, the coarsest kind of salt. *Salt*, (urinous) n. Bu'nji. *Saltcellar*, n. Punje'dus, vessel for salt. *Salve*, n. Ke'nzis. *Salve*, v. Fo'mpikrost, to make sound. *Salvation*, n. Bo'nzoo, deliverance. 2, To'ndi, safety. 3, Ka'mboo, everlasting bliss. *Salvediction*, n. Ga'nzi. *Salvo*, n. Kre'ndoi, exemption. 2, Bri'nda, exception. *Salutation*, n. Ta'nzi. *Salute*, (at meeting) n. Ga'nsitai. *Salute*, (at parting) n. Gra'nsitai. *Same*, adj. Oi, singular number; as, "Oi bi'nzi," the same man. 2, Oi'u, plural; as, "Oi'u bi'nziz," the same men. *Same person*, (the) n. Dro'i. *Same persons*, (the) n. Dro'u. *Same thing*, (the) n. Troi. *Same things*, (the) n. Tro'u. *Sameness*, n. Rondo'i, identity. *Same time*, (at the) adv. Fi'ndur, simultaneously. *Samphire*, n. Fra'mvi. 2, Dra'mvo, golden flowered samphire. *Sample*, n. To'ndoi example. 2, Fa'ndis, say, scantling. *Sana munda*, n. Fi'mvis. *Sanctify*, v. Fa'mpukrost, make holy. 2, Pu'ntrikai, to consecrate. *Sanction*, n. To'ndra. 2, To'mbra, edict. *Sanctity*, n. Fa'mbi. *Sand eels*, n. Kra'njaiz. *Sands*, (the) n. Vin'zo, the strand.

Sanctuary, n. Kan^{zoi}, temple. 2, Vin^{do} kan^{zoi}tu, inner part of temple. 3, Tw^{ontukin} an^{trid}iro^z, place of safety for criminals.

Sand, n. Gu^{nji}.

Sands, (*quicksands*) n. Di^{nzo}.

Sandal, n. Kwe^{ndi} vande^{di}, a lamⁱⁿ for the foot.

Sandarac, n. Bu^{nji}.

Sanders, n. Tu^{mvinoo}, (red). 2, Tru^{mvinooo}, (yellow).

Sandiver, n. Ta^{ndis} kan^{joitu}, scum of glass.

Sanguine adj. Ba^{ntur}, relating to blood. 2, Va^{ntur}, of a sanguineous temperament. 3, Kro^{nsu}, merry.

Sanguinary, adj. Bre^{mpur}, cruel. 2, Ga^{dra}nsu^{po}, apt to kill. 3, Ga^{ba}nt^{ruvo}, murderous, apt to murder.

Sanhedrim, n. Bo^{mbro}.

Sanicle, n. To^{mvis}. 2, Te^{mvinoi}, bear's ear sanicle. 3, Ko^{mvinoi}, spotted sanicle. 4, Do^{mvis}, York-shire sanicle, butterwort.

Sanity, n. Ru^{mbi}. 2, Fo^{mbi}, soundness.

Sap, n. Do^{ndoo}, juice. 2, Don^{tur}d^{wes} un^{ve}tu, sap of tree, i. e. juicy part of tree.

Sap, v. Be^{ntripai}, to undermine. 2, Fe^{lpina}i, to act treacherously.

Saphena vein, n. Ka^{ndoi} vland^{su}, vein at the ankle.

Sapphire, n. Bu^{nja}. 2, Pru^{nja}, white sapphire.

Sapience, n. Fa^{m^{bis}}.

Sarcasm, n. U tam^{pra} pa^{ndo}, a mocking speech.

Sarcacolla, n. Fru^{mvinoi}, (tree).

Sarda, n. Fra^{mijo}.

Sardius, n. Tu^{njo}.

Sargus, n. Ta^{nji}.

Sarsaparilla, n. Vle^{mvinoo}, (resembling pricking bindweed root).

Sate, n. v. past. Ba^{nsivil}, i. e. was in a sitting state. 2, ac. v. Ba^{nsivel}, did sit, i. e. did seat himself.

Sated, part. Be^{di}nsu^{fi}, very full. 2, adj. Ve^{di}nsu^{fi}, excessively full, denoting a state.

Sated himself, v. a. (absolute), Be^{di}nsi^{fel}. 2, Ve^{di}nsi^{fel}, excessively filled himself.

Satellite, n. Gri^{nzoi}.

Saturday, n. Bu^{neldis}.

Satiate himself, v. Ve^{pra}nsi^{fai} paⁿsai^{twi}, to eat or drink excessively. 2, Yi^{nkyu} bon^{sitaur}kwen, to more than satisfy himself.

Satisfaction, n. Bo^{nzo}, (Ompur te^{ndi}, mental quiet). 2, Ta^{ndoo}, sufficiency. 3, Gri^{ndis}, conviction (of mind). 4, Gi^{nda}, payment. 5, De^{ndoi}, restoring. 6, Dre^{ndoi}, compensating.

Satisfy, v. Bo^{nsitai}.

Sartorian operation, n. Tu^{zil}.

Sassafras, n. Du^{mvo}.

Satan, n. Fri^{nzoo}, the devil.

Satin, n. Tri^{mpus} ti^{mpur} te^{nza}, smooth shining silk.

Satin, n. Fe^{mvis}, bubonach.

Saturn, n. Ki^{nzoi}.

Satire, n. Tw^{ampra} dwi^{nfin}do, a mocking aggregate of verses. 2, Dro^{nsu} dwi^{nfin}do, a reproving aggregate of verses.

Satyr, n. Pi^{njo}, baboon.

Satyrian, n. Go^{mva}, orchis.

Savage, adj. Kro^{mpa}, fierce. 2, Bre^{mpur}, cruel.

Sauce, n. Fe^{nzoi}.

Sauce alone, n. Ge^{mva}.

Saucer, n. To^{ora}ntur ke^{nzi}, a shallow dish.

Saucy, n. Dwe^{mpi}, impudent. 2, Tre^{mpur}, irreverent.

Sausage, n. Fre^{nzoo} vrens^{tuto}tu va^{ndoi}, pudding of minced flesh.

Save, v. To^{ntivai}, to save from danger. 2, Ko^{nsipai}, to preserve from loss or hurt. 3, Bo^{nsipai}, to deliver from incumbent evil. 4, Te^{ntivai}, to prevent, i. e. save from imminent evil, by preventing it. 5, Bo^{nsisai}, to defend from imminent evil by defending him. 6, Kemp^{isai}, to protect from imminent evil, by protecting him; (See Wilkins.) 7, Ke^{ntikai}, to lay up, relating to saving estate. 8, Be^{ntikai}, to keep, relating to saving estate. 9, Be^{ntrifai}, to keep from spoiling. 10, Te^{ntikai}, to keep from spending. 11, De^{ntrifai}, to save, (at the end of the war). 12, Do^{nsipai}, to save soul from sin. 13, Ka^mpivai, to save from hell. 14, Kre^{ntifai}, to exempt. 15, Briⁿtinai, to except.

Save that, conj. Te^l or ti^l.

Save, prep. Kre and Kri, besides.

Savin, n. Di^{mvo}.

Savingness, n. Te^{mbo}, frugality.

Saviour, n. Ton^{tuvoro}. 2, Bon^{suporo}. 3, Bon^{susoro}. 4, Kam^{pusoro}. 5, Dou^{suporo}. 6, Kemp^{uvoro}. (See the fifteen examples of "Save)."

Savour, n. Im^{ba}, taste. 2, Ri^{m^{ba}}, smell.

Savoury, adj. Te^{zi}mpa, having a perfect savour. 2, Te^{ri}mpa, having a perfect smell.

Savory, (*winter*) n. Dra^{mvis}.

Saurus, n. Dra^{nja}.

Saw, v. Tri^{nsinai}, to saw.

Sawdust, n. Kra^{ndis} po^{ntufoo} trin^{za}ti, powder made by means of sawing.

Saw, (*a*) n. To^{orinsun}o^{tus}, a sawing instrument.

Saw, (*an old*) n. Pri^{ndi}, adage.

Saw-wort, n. Ta^{mvo}. 2, Fa^{njoo}.

Saw, v. past tense, as, "au po^mpitel," I saw.

Sawyer, n. Tri^{nsun}o^{tas}, sawing mechanic.

Saxifrage, n. Fa^{nva}, burnel saxifrage. 2, Dro^{mvis}, golden saxifrage. 3, Do^{mvis}, white saxifrage.

Scab, n. Pru^{mbo}.

Scabard, n. Pre^{nzi} fem^{b^{re}}di, case for sword.

Scabious, n. Ta^{nvoi}.

Scaffold, n. Va^{ru^{zoi}}.

Scalardo, n. Ve^{ndri^{po}} pran^{za}ti^z, storming by means of ladders.

Scald, v. Ve^{pri}mpikai bli^{mbe}ti, to excessively heat with fluid. 2, Un^{ta}ntifai pri^{m^{po}}ti bli^{m^{bi}}, to unskin by means of hot fluid. 3, 3, Um^{po}ntikai pri^{m^{po}}ti bli^{m^{bi}}, to unfeather by means of hot fluid. 4, Um^{po}ntisai pri^{m^{po}}ti bli^{m^{bi}}, to un-hair by means of hot fluid.

Scale, n. Po^{nda}, i. e. (of fish).

Scale of bone, n. Bi^{po}nta bra^{ndis} pa^{ndoi}tu, scale-like fragment of bone. 2, Bi^{po}nta ba^{ndis} pa^{ndoi}tu, scale-like chip of bone.

Scale, (*of metal*) n. Tu^{nza}.

Scale, v. Un^{ta}nsinai, to un-scale.

Scale, n. Fi^{mo}nzoo, the dish of a pair of scales, or weighing jugament.

Scales, (*pair of*) n. Fi^{nsu}po^{twus}, balancing jugament.

Scale, n. Ewe^{ndoo} ra^{ntusoo} ba^{ndur} un^{dikodi} tin^{doiz}, a line divided equally into parts for measuring distances.

Scale, v. Ve^{nsifai}, to climb. 2, Ve^{ntripai}, to storm, (military relation). 3, Ve^{ntripai} pran^{za}di^z, to storm with ladders.

Scallion, n. Pe^{to}mva, small onion.

Scalp, n. Pra^{ndo}.

Scalping iron, n. Vu^{nsur} vransu^{fo}l^{tus}, iron scratching instrument.

Scramble, v. Tw^{aspre}nsivai fra^{ndu}, to endeavour to catch confusedly. 2, Fra^{ntikai} dede^{nzivo}, to confuse by cutting badly.

Scamony, n. Vre^{mvinoo}.

Scan, v. Fo^{nsitai}, to consider. 2, Fo^{nsifai}, to examine.

Scan verse, v. Un^{ti}kai kri^{ndo^z}, to measure verses.

Scandal, n. De^{bren}tifai fro^{ndito}nu, to tempt to sin. 2, Kro^{ntifai} fro^{ndito}nu, to occasion to sin.

Scant, adj. Flantur, scarce. 2, Tw^{antur}, deficient. 3, Fra^{ntou}, narrow.

Scant, adv. Se^l, scarcely.

Scape, v. Ven^{trifai}.

Scape, n. Fre^{nza}, fart.

Scarab or Scarabee, n. On^{ji}. 2, Go^{nji}, great water-scarab. 2, Gro^{nji}, little water scarab.

Scapula, n. Paṇḍa, shoulder.
Scar, n. Dinfuṁboo, cicatrix.
Scarce, adj. Flaṇtur. 2, Driṇtur, seldom. 3, Viṇtu, rare, (occurring in few places).
Scarcely, adv. Kroṇdu, with difficulty.
Scarcity, n. Flaṇdoo.
Scare, v. Vroṇsikrast, to cause to fear.
Scarecrow, n. Bronta'ri vronziko'di vroṇsikrost, a worthless thing to cause fear.
Scarf, n. Vreṇza, garter, &c.
Scarlet, n. Timpur fimboi, bright red.
Scarlet oak, n. Vraṁvino, holm.
Scarify, v. Vreṇsinai.
Scate, n. Baṇjoi, fish.
Scathe, v. Proṇtinai, to hurt. 2, Paṇtrinai, to injure.
Scatter, v. Briṇsifai.
Scavenger, n. Fandaṇtukrost danzoituz, the cleaning officer of the streets.
Skeleton, n. Reṇdo dransurtu paṇdoiz, frame or figure of dead bones.
Scene, n. Tontrufodus, playing-room. 2, Iṇdoi geṇtufo, the place represented. 3, Kyṇdoi, raitu doṇdoo, the home of any action.
Scene, n. Tiṇdo tus tontrufooriz, chapter of played things.
Sceptre, n. Fontrudṇin koṇdoo, the royal (sign) stick.
Sceptic, adj. Gaṇṇampiti, apt to be incredulous. 2, Gaṇṇampuki, apt to be incredulous of revealed truth.
Schedule, n. Densaikus, paper lamin.
Scheme, n. Reṇdo, figure. 2, Reṇdo feṇtupoo, figure lined. 3, Reṇdo, geṇsusoo, figure pictorial.
Schism, n. Fumpri'ri, schismatic thing.
Schismatic person, n. Fuṁbro.
Scholar, n. Troṇzo. 2, Tronsuto'ro, learning person.
Scholar, (of a college) n. Kroṇsusoo toṇzo, stipendiated learner.
Scholarship, n. Baṁbis.
Scholastic, adj. Biṇampus, learned (like).
Scholiast, n. Vintukoro, commentator.
School, n. Voṇdro, (the greater) university. 2, Voṁbro, (the lesser) school.
Schoolman, n. Vwoṇtri poṇdroi, a university divine.
Schoolboy, n. Vroṇzo vombro'su, learner at school.
Schoolmaster, n. Voṇzo vombro'tu, teacher of school.
School, n. Goṇdro, faction.
Science, n. Praṁbis.

Sciatica, n. Duṁboi kande'tu, gout of the hip.
Science, (liberal) n. Baṁpai faṁbis.
Scimitar, n. Preṇtus feṁbri, crooked sword.
Scintilla Volantes, n. Brun'zoo.
Sciolist, n. Pepaṁpus, a little scientific.
Scion, n. Toṇdoo, branch.
Schirrhus, n. Kruṁbo.
Scissors, n. Krimuko'tus, clipping instrument.
Scoffing, n. Taṇdra, reviling. 2, Tambra, mocking.
Scold, n. Paṇsitai telbun, to speak contentiously. 2, Droṇsikai, to reprehend. 3, Vedroṇsikai, to reprove excessively.
Scolop, n. Boṇjinoi.
Scolopendra, n. Doṇjoi.
Sconce, n. Feṇdris. 2, Tenon'zis, i.e. Traṇsus preṇsuvotus tenzai'di, hanging supporting (instrument) for candle. 3, Praṇdo, pate; hairy part of the head.
Scoop, n. Greṇzi.
Scope, n. Doṇdoi, end, final cause. 2, Foṇdes, object. 3, Paṁboi, liberty. 4, Taṇtur iṇdi, sufficient space. 5, Taṇtur iṇdoi, sufficient place.
Scorbutic, adj. Kuṁpus, adjective of scurvy.
Scorch, v. Unṇipai viṇdo, to fire the out-side. 2, Veprimṇikai viṇdo, excessively to heat the outside.
Scordium, n. Gaṁvinoo.
Score, n. Ventuno'ri, the reckoning (thing). 2, Koṇdoo freṇtunoo venda'di, stick notched for reckoning.
Score up against, v. Deṇtimost dantuto'turi, to make debtor in writing.
Scores, (to quit) v. Vreṇtinai, to balance.
Score, (a) n. Faṁsin, twenty.
Scoria, n. Tuṇza.
Scorn, n. Groṇzoi, contempt. 2, Boṇzis, indignation.
Scornfulness, n. Treṁbis, superciliousness.
Scorpaena, n. Praṁmija.
Scorpioides, n. Kraṁmijo.
Scorpion, n. Broṇjoi.
Scorpion grass, n. Feṇvo.
Scorpion, (water) n. Toṇjoo.
Scorpion, (fish) n. Vaṇji, (greater.) 2, Vranji, (lesser)
Scorpion, n. Aṇpripa'fo trinji'stu, the one-twelfth part of the zodiac.
Scot, n. Gentuno'ri, the paying thing. 2, Toṁbri, tax.
Scot free, adj. Toṁbra gendino'ni, immunity from paying. 2, Priṇeta, not hurt. 3, Paṇetra, not injured. 4, Rame'puvoo, not punished.

Scotomy, n. Buṁba, vertigo.
Scone, v. Fraṇsinai, to lour, frown.
Scoundrel, n. Klauturo, sorry person.
Scour, (a) n. Trantoudwes yoo'tu toṁpu diṇza, the shallow part of a swift river.
Scour, (to) v. Beviṇsikai, to wash much. 2, Begiṇsikai, to rub much. 3, Daṇtigrost to purify. 4, Timpivrost to brighten. 5, Daṇtikrost, bevinziko'ti, to purify by much washing. 6, Timpivrost beginziko'ti, to brighten by much rubbing.
Scour, n. Vetreṇza, excessive dunging.
Scourge, n. Dentuno'tus, whipping instrument.
Scout, n. Beṇdro.
Scrag, n. Feṇda, tooth. 2, Friṁpus teṇda, rough protuberance.
Scraggy, adj. Bebroṇpu, very lean.
Scray, n. Treṇjino, sea swallow.
Scrawl, v. Dedāṇsitai, to write badly.
Scramble, v. Deveṇsifai, to climb clumsily.
Scrap, n. Vraṇdis, residue. 2, Braṇdis, fragment.
Scrape, v. Giṇsinai, to rub. 2, Vraṇsifai, to scratch. 3, Depiṇsinai, to shave badly.
Scrape out, v. Umfroṇtiprast franzi'oti, to cause to un-appear by scratching.
Scrape, (a) n. Treṇdi, trouble. 2, Graṇzis, trap.
Scrapingness, n. Freṁbo.
Scrawl, n. Dedāṇzo, bad writing.
Scream, n. Beprimṇikes, very acute voice.
Scream, v. Taṇsitai, to exclaim. 2, Betaṇsitai, very loudly to exclaim.
Screech, n. Beprimṇi taṇzo, very acute exclamation.
Screech-owl, n. Keṇjoo, horned owl. 2, Kreṇjoo, not horned owl.
Screeking, n. Beprimṇo kroṇtufoo giṇzo tyel brimpoo'tuliz, very acute sound, occasioned by rubbing together hard things.
Screen, adj. U frimpuvo'tvus, a shadowing jugament.
Screight, n. Teṇjo (missile bird).
Screw, n. Viṇzoo.
Screw into, v. Mus vreṇsipai, to wriggle into. 2, Peṇtipai frambe'ti, to obtain by craft.
Scribble, v. Dedāṇsitai, to write badly. 2, Daṇsitai toṁbu frondi'kwi, to write swiftly and ill.
Scrip, n. Peṇzi, bag. 2, Pepen'zi, small bag.
Scriptures, n. Puṇdris or puṇdrai.
Scrivener, n. Dansuto'tas, writing mechanic.
Scroll, n. Deṇsus keṇdi, paper lamin. 2, Draṇdo, catalogue.
Scrofula, n. Fuṁbo, King's evil.

Scrofularia, n. Kra'mvino, pilewort.
Scrub, v. Begi'sikai.
Scrub, (a) n. Koola'turo, a sorry person.
Scruple, n. Flu'nda.
Scruple, v. Pebro'sisai, to doubt a little. 2, Bro'nsitai, to scruple to do.
Scrupulousness, n. Bro'nzoi, doubting. 2, Bro'nzo, scruple, (practically.) 3, Fla'mbo, incredulity.
Scrutiny, n. Fo'nzoi, inquisition. 2, Pintisai, to question. 3, Bre'ntifai, to test.
Scud, v. E'ntisai to'mbu, to pass swiftly.
Scuffle, n. Fra'ntukoo ta'mbro, confused meeting. 2, Fra'ntukoo pede'ndroo, a little confused fighting.
Scull, n. Pa'ndoi ando'tu, bone of the head. 2, Pa'ndoi prando'tu, bone of the pate. 3, Ando'vus, head armour. 2, Prando'vus, pate armour.
Scull, (of fish) n. Dwiza'nji, aggregate of fishes.
Skulk, v. Drentipai'rkwen, to conceal one's self.
Skuller, n. Pw'ndroo tintruvoo a'pin kro'ndoo, a boat oared by one man.
Skullery, n. Vinsuko'dus vengai'tudus, the washing-room of cookery vessels.
Scullion, n. Dro'hzo tu prenguto'tas, servant of cooking mechanic.
Sculpture, n. Vinza.
Scum, n. Ta'ndis.
Scum, (a) n. Koola'turo, a sorry person.
Scummer, n. Ta'ntusori, scumming things.
Scooper, n. Di'mbroi.
Scurf, n. Vru'mboi.
Scurriosity, n. Tembra.
Scurvy, n. Ku'mbis or kumbai.
Scurvy grass, n. To'hvis.
Scurvy, adj. Kiantur, sorry. 2, Fronti, bad, evil.
Scut, n. Vro'ndis.
Scutcheon, n. Gen'zis tendre'tu, picture of shield. 2, Te'ndoo ginsu-noo'tu ondroo'dis, area of painted degree sign.
Scuttle, n. Frenzi.
Scuttle, (of ship) n. Vi'mbroi.
Sea, n. Ri'nza.
Sea bat, n. Fehsupo a'nji, flying fish.
Sea bells or sea bindweed, n. Tro'n-vis.
Sea calf, n. Trin'ji.
Sea coast, n. Vinsu ri'xzo, shore country.
Sea cob, n. Te'hjino.
Sea cole, n. Tro'hvis, (herb). 2, Tru'njis, stone.
Sea coo', n. Gen'jinoi.

Sea cormorant, n. Be'hjino.
Sea devil, n. Kra'hjoi.
Sea dragon, n. Ga'nja.
Sea drake, n. Be'hjino, cormorant.
Sea ear, n. Go'hjino, (animal). 2, To'hvoo, (plant).
Sea fan, n. Bo'hvoo.
Seafaring man, n. Indril.
Sea frog, n. Kra'hjoi.
Sea grass, n. Kohvoo.
Sea green, adj. Timpon, birin'sa, green sea like.
Sea gull, n. Te'hjino.
Sea hog, n. Pra'hjoo.
Sea lettuce, n. Fo'hvoo.
Seaman, n. Indril.
Sea mew, n. Te'hjino.
Sea moss, n. Fo'hvoo.
Sea navelwort, n. Pro'hvoo.
Sea nettle, n. Vro'hjino.
Sea onion, n. To'nvu.
Sea raven, n. Be'hjino.
Sea sick, adj. Gate'suno enze'ni rinza'su, apt to vomit from motion at sea.
Sea swallow, n. Tre'hjino.
Sea toad, n. Kra'hjoi.
Sea weed, n. Ri'nza to'mvoo, sea moss.
Sea withy wind, n. Tro'nvis.
Sea, (arm of the) n. Kinza. 2, Binza, fretum.
Sea, n. Pinza, calm sea. 2, Binza, narrow sea, fretum.
Seal, n. Bomprai'tus, i. e. sealing instrument.
Seal, (fish) n. Trin'ji, sea calf.
Sealing, n. Bo'mbris.
Seam, n. Kinsukoo'ri, the sewed thing.
Seam, (of ship) n. Gi'ndroi.
Seam, n. Gi'ngou da'ndoi, hog's-fat.
Seamster or seamstress, n. Kinsuko'tas.
Sear, adj. Flimpu, dry. 2, Veflimpur, excessively dry.
Sear, v. Bri'mpikrost unzoo'ti, to harden with fire.
Seared conscience, n. Tro'mboo, unconscionableness.
Searce, v. Pri'nsivai, to sift.
Searce, (a) n. Pri'nsuvotus sifting instrument.
Search, v. De'ntipai, to seek. 2, Fon'sisai, to enquire, examine. 3, Bre'ntifai, to test. 4, Ka'mpri-fai, to try judicially.
Searching, n. Painbo, sagacity.
Season, n. Indoo, time. 2, Vo'ntu indoo, congruous time. 3, Tez-indoo, perfect time. 4, adv. Tez-indur, in time, at the perfect time. 5, Dezi'ndur, out of time, at the wrong time.
Season, (of the year) n. Pundaidwes, the year part. 2, Pundaidwes vo'ntu, the congruous part of the year.
Season, n. Ino'ndoo, (special form.)

Seasonable, adj. Ino'ntur.
Seasonably, adv. Ino'ndur.
Season, v. Bimpimost, to salt. 2, Tre'nsitai, to condite.
Seat, n. Bansuvoo'twas, sittenjugament. 2, Bah'zis, stool. 3, Van'zis, chair.
Situation, n. Indo.
Sebesten, n. Bru'mvoi.
Secant, n. Ke'ndoi.
Secession, n. Pre'ndoi, separation.
Seclude, v. Tiskinsisai, to shut out. 2, Kre'ntifai, to exempt. 3, Bri'ntinai, to except.
Second, adj. A'frin, second; a'trin, third; a'krin, fourth; &c.
Second, (every) n. Ou a'frin.
Second, (magnitude) n. A'prautive'so u'tu tundo'tu, the one, one thousand and six hundredth part of a degree.
Second, (time) n. A'preva'so, u'tu gru'ndi, the one sixtieth part of a minute.
Second, n. Kooranta dentruporo, an accessory fighting person. 2, Kooranta pansuto'ro, an accessory speaker, one who seconds another in argument. 3, Kooranta pintuporo, an accessory doer of any thing.
Second, v. Pintipai trai kra'ndun, to do any thing accessorially.
Secondary, adj. A'fun, of the second degree of importance, &c.
Secundine, n. Dro'ndis.
Secrecy, n. Gre'ndoo, concealment. 2, Bemba, taciturnity.
Secretary, n. Ban'droo, notary. 2, Dansuto'fan, writing officer.
Sect, n. Gombro, faction. 2, Fum-pri'ri, schismatical thing.
Sectary, n. Fu'mbro, schismatic.
Section, n. Dyensuvoo'dwes, the cut part. 2, Fri'ndo, part of book.
Sector, n. Ro randis u'tu fe'ndo ke'ntufu fyeldo'ku ikwi a'fin ble'ndoiz, that part of a circle comprehended betwixt the arch and the two radii.
Secular, adj. Umpru. 2, Umprou. 3, Gune'trou, not regular.
Secure, adj. To'ntu, safe. 2, Do'nsa, confident. 3, Vo'nsutoo, assured. 4, Vrone'su, without fear, fearless. 5, Fla'mpa, heedless.
Secure, (to) v. To'tikrost, to make safe. 2, Vo'nsitrost, to make assured. 3, Kantrigrost, to imprison.
Security, n. To'ndi, safety. 2, Ka'ndris, imprisonment. 3, Vo'ndris, responsibility, sponsion. 4, Do'mbris, mortgage.
Sedan, n. Tanzi.
Sedate, adj. Te'ntu, quiet. 2, Tam-pur. 3, Bo'nzo, satisfaction.
Sedentary, adj. Paba'nsus, habitually sitting.

Sedge, Dwomvofin, a kind of reed.
Sediment, n. Tra'ndis.
Sedition, n. Ta'mbro.
Seduce, v. Pro'nsisai.
Sedulity, n. Ba'mba, diligence.
See, v. Po'mpitai. 2, Fa'mpini, to be heedful.
See to, v. Fa'mpinai, to act heedfully.
See you do it, v. Tampini'za pintipai'es, be thou heedful to do it.
See, (go to) v. Pransiko'za, do thou visit.
See, n. Vu'mbrois to'mbro, bishop's see.
Seed, (of plants) n. Vo'ndo.
Seed plot, n. Ki'nsukoo'kin, the sowed place.
Seed time, n. Kinsuko'gin, the sowing time.
Seed, (run to) v. Vo'ntitai, to seed.
 2, Okai vo'ndo, to become seed.
Seed of animal, (semen) n. Ka'ndoo.
Seeing, n. Po'mbo, (the faculty).
Seeing, adj. Po'mputo.
Seeing that, conj. Stelkwin.
Seek, v. Dentipai.
Seek to do, v. Foh'sifai pintipai. 2, Pentivai pintipai, 3, Kentivai pintipai.
Sealing i. e. ceiling, (of room) n. Granzo.
Seeling of ship, n. Di'ndris.
Seem, v. Tre'ntipai.
Seemly, adj. Vo'mpu, beautiful. 2, Fontu, decent.
Seen, part. Po'mputoo.
Seen by, (to be) v. Ge'ntipai, to shew. 2, Te'ntipai, to manifest.
Seer, n. Pu'ndroi, prophet.
Seethe, v. Fe'nsifai, to boil.
Seethe over, v. Gri'nsifai fenzo'iti, to spill by boiling.
Segment, n. Nisdensuvoo'dwes.
Segregate, adj. Va'nti, separated.
Segregating, n. Pre'ndifo.
Seignory, n. Pontru'rkin, magistrates place.
Seize, v. Kentipai bentipai, to take to have. 2, Kentipai a'nsikai, to take to possess. 3, Pa'mprifai, to arrest.
Seizin, n. Go'mbri.
Seldom, adv. Di'ndur. 2, Di'ntur, adj. un-frequent. 3, Vi'ntur, rare, i. e. in few places.
Select, v. Bo'nsimai, to choose.
Select, adj. To'nzun bo'nsunoo, purposely chosen.
Selenite, n. Bu'njo.
Sell, v. To'utrikai.
Self, n. Kwen, as, tau'kwen, myself; takwen, thyself; taikwen, itself; twai'kwen, himself; tyai'kwen, herself; tau'rkwen, ourselves; tarkwen, yourselves; tarkwen, themselves. (See grammar, page 73).
Self, (beside himself) adj. Fro'mpou, in a state of dotage. 2, Pu'mpa,

in a state of frenzy, i. e. frenzied.
 3, Pu'mpa, in a state of madness, i. e. mad.
Self, (to be himself) v. Tepo'mpivai, perfectly to understand. 2, Po'ntipi yoo'tu teko'ndis, to be in a perfect state.
Self-conceit, n. Fre'mbi. 2, Vedo'nzoi kwe'ntu, excessive esteem of self.
Self-denial, n. Ta'mbi.
Selfishness, n. Tra'mbi.
Self-heal, n. Va'nvino.
Self-love, n. To'nzi kwe'ntu, love of self.
Self-will, n. Dre'mbi, disobedience. 2, Gre'mbi, contumacy. 3, Dra'mba, pertinacity.
Selva, n. Kri'ndo ensuno'turi, margin of clothing thing.
Semblance, n. Tre'ndoo, seeming. 2, Pa'ndi, likeness.
Semibreve, n. Bin'ambo, (See breve).
Semicircle, n. Apra'fo fwendo'tu, one half of a circle.
Semicolon, n. Bri'ndoo.
Seminary, n. Vondo'kin, seed place. 2, Kano'nsurkin, the education place.
Semination, n. Ki'nzi, literally sowing. 2, Piki'nzi, dissemination.
Sena, n. Kimva. 2, Krimva.
Senary, adj. Tus a'vin, of six.
Senate, n. Bo'mbro, council.
Send, v. Kentisai.
Senembi, n. Tri'njis.
Seneschal, n. Rangoo'fas, steward, i. e. revenue officer.
Sengreen, n. Po'mvinoi, house leek. 2, Kro'mvinoi, indented sengreen.
Senior, adj. Buntin'pou, older. 2, On'sutou, superior, i. e. relating to a superior. 3, On'suton undi'noo'ti, superior, through age.
Sennight, n. Kru'ndis, week.
Sense, (of words) n. Ri'ndoi, meaning. 2, Omboi, internal faculty of sense.
Sense, (common) n. Po'mboi. 2, Ombo, external faculty of sense. 3, Bo'mbo.
Sensible, adj. Gapo'mpufu, apt to receive impressions from the outward senses. 2, Gapo'mpufu, apt to know truth and falsehood, i. e. understand. 3, Gapo'mpufoo, able to be perceived. 4, Gapo'mpufoo, able to be understood.
Sensible quality, n. Imbi.
Sensitive soul, n. Bin'zoo.
Sensitive faculty internal, n. Omboi.
Sensitive faculty external, n. Ombo.
Sensitive plant, n. Gre'mvo.
Sensitive actions, n. An'zoiz.
Senseless, adj. Pro'mpou. 2, Kapome'puvo, not able to understand.
Sensual, adj. Fro'mpou.
Sensuality, n. Fre'mboi.

Sent, adj. Ke'ntusoo.
Sent, v. Ke'ntisel.
Scent, n. Ri'mba.
Sentence, n. Ba'mbroi. 2, Pri'ndo, part of discourse.
Sententious, adj. Fra'ntur prantou'tur bonta'kwi pri'ndoz, abounding in short and important sentences.
Sentiment, n. Bru'pnzoi, emotional thought. 2, Po'nzoi, thought. 3, Vro'nzoi, opinion. 4, To'ndoo, notion. 5, Konsufoo'ri, belief, i. e. believed thing. 6, Po'mboi, common sense.
Sentinel or sentry, n. De'ndra.
Senwi, n. Te'mfa vo'ndo, mustard seed.
Separate, v. Pre'ntifai. 2, Va'ntivai, to segregate. 3, Tre'ntifai, to abstract. 4, Fum'pritai, to separate from religious body. 5, Bu'ntrikai, to excommunicate.
Separatist, n. Fumpruto'o'ro.
Sepiment, n. Embris.
September, n. Kunta'ldis.
Septuogint, n. Da'sin bintuko'roz, the seventy translators.
Septuple, adj. Adi'kur, sevenfold. 2, Agi'kur, octuple, eightfold.
Sepulchre, n. Tyumpru'o'ri, the entombing thing. 2, Tyumpru'no'kin, the entombing place.
Sequel, n. Ve'ndis, following. 2, Yendi, the event. 3, Vi'inda, inference, illation.
Sequence, n. Dan'ondo, ventus dan'do, a subsequent series.
Sequester or sequesterate, v. Una'n'sipai i'ndur, to dispossess temporarily. 2, Po'mprikai droi'pu, to deposit with another person or party.
Seraglio, n. Fya'nzoi Kyuntru'rtu fo'ndroo, the palace of the Mahomedan king.
Seraph, n. Fi'nzoo, angel.
Serenade, n. Dre'nzi tintou'nu transung'kin drai'tu, music near to the sleeping place of any one.
Serene, adj. Pu'nsus, clear. 2, Pu'nsus vrung'skwi, clear and calm. 3, Te'ntu, quiet. 4, Ti'mpur, bright. 5, Pempus, gracious.
Sergeant, n. Va'ndro, catchpole. 2, Ke'ndro, soldier.
Sergeant at law, n. Winbra'ntur ko'ndroo flondro'ituz, most superior graduate of common lawyers. 2, Ka'nta dandroo'fin, chief kind of advocates. 3, Ka'utufous o'ndroo dandroo'tuz, the highest rank of pleaders.
Series, n. Da'ndo.
Serinus n. Pra'njis
Seriousness, n. To'mba, i. e. of disposition. 2, Ta'mbo, sobriety, (a virtue). 3, Ve'mba, gravity.
Sermon, n. Kuntunoo'ri, the preached thing.

S E T

Sermountain, n. Da'mva.
Serous, adj. Fa'ntur.
Serpent, n. Vi'njis.
Sea serpent, n. Fa'njis.
Serpentine, n. Vi'ncus.
Serpentine line, n. Te'ndo, spiral figure. 2, Tre'ndo, heliacal figure.
Serve, v. Tomprivai, to serve as a slave. 2, Dro'nsitai, to serve for hire, as a servant. 3, Entrivai, to serve as a soldier. 4, Be'mpikai, to submit to authority. 5, Vem-pikai, to submit to civil government. 6, De'mpikai, obey, submit to command.
Serve God, v. De'mpikai U'ndi, to obey God. 2, Untrina'i U'ndi, worship God.
Serve, (to) v. Pla'nsikai to wait on.
Serve, (process to) v. Tentina'i pa'ndroi, to deliver citation.
Serve (with wares, to) v. fontrikai fo'ndooz dra'nu, to sell things to any one.
Servant, n. Dron'zo, 2, Fo'uzo, suitor. 3, Gron'zo, beneficiary.
Service, n. Dro'nzito, serving. 2, Endrivo, soldiering. 3, De'mbi, obedience.
Service, (divine) n. Untur u'ndra, divine worship.
Service, (doing a) n. Gon'zito, acting as a benefactor.
Service-tree, n. Ku'mvoo.
Service, n. Ku'mvoo'sit, the fruit of the service-tree.
Serviceable, adj. Kadro'nsuto, able to serve. 2, Kadempuko, able to obey, &c. 3, Gadro'nsuto, apt to serve, &c.
Servile, adj. Dro'nsi. 2, To'imprur, slavish. 3, Go'ntrur, destitute of dignity.
Serving-man, n. Dro'nzō planzito'di, servant for waiting.
Servitor, n. Dro'nzō.
Servitude, n. To'impruvō.
Sesum, n. Fa'ndoo.
Seseli, n. Ba'mvi, herb. 2, Bi'mvis, shrub.
Sessions, n. Ondro, convention. 2, Ondro andre'tuz, convention for judicial things. 3, Ondro antroo'dwis, convention for judicial business.
Set, v. Ino'ntifai, to cause to be in a place. 2, Ino'ntitai, to cause to be in a situation.
Set a copy, v. Tro'ntifrost.
Set a song, v. Vi'mpitrost, make a tune or melody. 2, Vri'mpitrost, make a tune, a harmony, specially for a song.
Set fast, v. Vi'mpigrost, to make fixed.
Set free, v. Pa'mpifrost, cause to be free.
Set open, v. Kr'insifrost, cause to be open.

S E T

Set packing, v. Nis pre'ntigrast, cause to go from.
Set right, v. To'ntimost, caused to be due, i. e. as it ought to be. 2, To'ntivrost, to cause to be perfect.
Set upright, v. Gre'ntifrost, to cause to be perpendicular.
Set a fine, v. To'nsinai dwa'ndris, to appoint a fine.
Set to sale, v. Fe'ntimai tondre'di, offer for sale.
Set to hire, v. Fe'ntimai bombre'di, to offer for hire.
Set himself, v. Intifai'rkwen, to place himself.
Set his hand to, v. Bo'ntrisa'i, to sign.
Set a bone, v. Tezi'ntifai, perfectly to place a bone. 2, Tezi'ntitai, perfectly to situate a bone.
Set a root, v. Vi'nsitai pwo'ndoo, to plant.
Set the grain, v. Vr'insitai vo'ndo.
Set him on his chair, v. Bansivra'stur twai'ju va'nzis, i. e. cause him to sit, &c.
Set, v. Vi'mpigrost, to steady. 2, Vri'mpigrost, to fasten.
Set about, v. Te'ntivai, to begin. 2, Task'entivai, to begin to endeavour.
Set against, v. To'ntigrost, cause to be opposite. 2, To'ntigrast, to cause to oppose. 3, To'ntigrest, to cause to be opposed.
Set apart, v. Pu'ntrikai, to consecrate. 2, Va'ntivrost, to segregate. 3, Be'ntikai gro'snu, to keep till another time. 4, Tes be'ntikai gro'snu, to keep (of it) a part till another time.
Set aside, v. Kre'ntifai, to exempt. 2, Bri'ntinai, to except. 3, Bro'nsinai, to reject. 4, Fre'ntifai, to leave.
Set at, v. Fo'nsifai, to impel.
Set at liberty, v. Pa'mpifrost.
Set at nought, v. Gro'nsifai.
Set at odds, v. Tre'mpimost, to cause to be un-peaceable.
Set by, v. Go'nsifai, to esteem.
Set by the ears, v. Te'lpimost, to cause to be contentious.
Set farther off, v. Yintri'ntifrost, to cause to be more distant.
Set farthest off, v. Wintri'ntifrost, to cause to be most distant.
Set forth, v. Taspre'ntisai, begin to go. 2, Tase'ntisai, to begin to travel. 3, Tasfe'ntisai, begin to proceed.
Set in order, v. Fa'ntikai, to order-arrange.
Set on edge, v. Pro'mpifrost, to cause to be in a state of numbness.
Set fire to, v. Unsiprast, to cause to burn.
Set forward, v. (See set forth).

S H A

Set on foot, v. Te'ntivrast, to cause to begin.
Set in, v. Te'ntivai, to begin; as, "the winter set in," i. e. began.
Set to, v. Tasp'intipai, to begin to do. 2, Twasinsikai.
Set upon, v. Te'ntripai, to assault. 2, Twasp'entripai.
Set to work, v. Insikrast, cause to work.
Set, (well) adj. Tere'ntitoo, perfectly figured.
Setter, n. Pwi'nji gapro'nsitai i'ndoi enje'tuz, a dog apt to observe the place of birds.
Settle, v. De'ntipai, to finish. 2, Yind'o'mpikrost, to strengthen, i. e. cause to be stronger. 3, Okai vi'ntur, to become permanent.
Settle one's estate, v. Tes po'ntrikai ondr'inin, to assign (of it) the future right. Obs. Ondrinin is the future tense of the noun Ondra.
Settle on, v. Jus re'nsikai. 2, Jus pra'nsivai, to stand on.
Settling, n. Ta'ndis, sediment.
Seven, adj. A'din.
Sevenfold, adj. Adi'nkur, (See numerals).
Severnigh or sennigh, n. Kru'ndis, week.
Seventeen, adj. Pa'din.
Seventh, (in time) adj. A'don.
Seventh, (in place) adj. A'dan.
Seventh, (in order) adj. A'drin.
Seventy, adj. Da'sin.
Seventieth, (in time) adj. Da'son.
Seventieth, (in place) Da'san.
Seventieth, (in order) Da'rin.
Sever, v. Pre'ntifai, to separate. 2, Va'ntivai, to segregate. 3, Fro'nsimost to cause to be solitary. 4, Ontivrost, to cause to be diverse.
Several, adj. Onti. 2, Onta, different,—repugnant. 3, Pre'ntufoo, separated.
Severity, n. De'mbis or de'mbai. 2, Ple'mboo, rigor.
Sex, n. Po'mbis.
Sextant, n. Apra'vo fwendo'tu, the sixth part of circle.
Sextile, n. Tri'ndoi tus apra'vo u'tu pra'ntur fe'ndo, distance of one sixth of a great circle.
Sexton, n. U Kansou'fas, a temple officer.
Sextuple, adj. Avi'nkur, sixfold.
Shackles, n. Pinsufoo'riz, bound things.
Shade or shadow, n. Fri'mboo.
Shadow, (in painting) n. Bifi'mboo, shadow-like.
Shaft, n. Ve'ndo, cylinder. 2, Di'ndo, cone. 3, Dr'indo, pyramid. 4, Be'mbri, arrow. 5, Tra'nozi, steeple.

Shad, n. Pa'ño.
Shaft of coach, &c, n. Ba'nzi.
Shagg, n. Brenjino, (bird).
Shaggy, n. Flimpus po'ndai, rough hair.
Shake, v. Tre'nsivai.
Shake hands, v. Bra'nsikai.
Shake down hay, v. Trise'ntisai pe'nzis.
Shake off, v. Fre'ntifai, to abandon.
Shake in or shake to, v. Ve'nsivai, tre'nzi'o'ti, to break with shaking.
Shake, v. Bra'nsinai, to tremble.
Shall, v. The mere affirmation of the futurity of the action or state with which it is connected.

EXAMPLES.

Action.

Au ti'u pre'ntisai, I shall now go.
 Au twi'u pre'ntisai, I should then go.
 Au tri'u pre'ntisai, I shall hereafter go.
State.
 Au ti'u pa'mpivi, I shall now be happy.
 Au twi'u pa'mpivi, I should then be happy.
 Au tri'u pa'mpivi, I shall hereafter be happy.
Shall, v. Promissive or authoritative, not connected with verbs having a subject of the first person.

EXAMPLES.

Action.

A ti'u pre'ntisai, you shall now go.
 A twi'u pre'ntisai, you should then go.
 A tri'u pre'ntisai, you shall hereafter go.
 Ai ti'u pre'ntisai, it shall go.
 Wai ti'u pre'ntisai, he shall go.
 Yai ti'u pre'ntisai, she shall go.
 Ar ti'u pre'ntisai, ye shall go.
 Ar ti'u pre'ntisai, they shall go.
State.
 A ti'u pa'mpivi, you shall now be happy.
 A twi'u pa'mpivi, you should then be happy.
 A tri'u pa'mpivi, you shall hereafter be happy.
Shale, n. Bro'ndo, pod, eod, &c.
Shale, v. Umbro'ntitai, to un-pod.
Shallop, n. Pefindroo, a small ship.
Shallow, adj. Tra'ntou, not deep.
Shallow, (a) n. Trantoukin rinza'tu, a shallow place in the sea. 2, Bri'nzo, a bank.
Shallow, adj. Fane'pus, not wise. 2, Pla'mpus, foolish.
Shawm, n. Dre'nsu te'ndi, musical tube.
Shambles, n. Pyensuto'kin, the butchering place.
Shame, n. Fro'nzis. 2, Kra'mboi, infamy.
Shameless, adj. Dwe'mpi, impudent.

Shamefaced, adj. Gafro'nsus, apt to be in a state of shame. 2, Te'mpi, bashful. 3, Dre'mpi, adj. sheepish.
Shameful, adj. Gafro'nsuvrost, apt to cause shame.
Shamois or chamois, n. Frin'coufin, (one of the goat kind).
Shank, of animal, n. Ba'ndi, leg.
Shank, (of plant) n. Do'ndoi.
Shape, n. Re'ndo, figure.
Share, n. Runtukoo'dwes, proportioned part.
Share, v. Ta'ntisai, to divide. 2, Twike'ntimai, segregately to give. 3, Twite'ntimai, segregately to deliver. 4, Twikri'ntimai, segregately to distribute. 5, Bo'nsi-most, to cause to be a partner in something.
Share, n. Dra'nda, seat of the privities.
Share bone, n. Pa'ndoi dranda'tu, bone of the share.
Share, (ploughshare) n. Densuvo'dwen tus prinsuto'twun, cutting part of the ploughing jugament.
Sharer, n. Bo'nza, partner.
Shark, n. Tan'joo. 2, Pita'njoo, a metaphorical shark, a fraudulent person. 3 Kantrun'ro, a fraudulent person. 4, Kantrun'ro a defrauding person. 5, Dra'i dwe'mbi tre'ntuko drois, any person impudently spending another's. Obs. The letter s puts droi, another person, into the genitive case, and signifies another's.
Sharp, adj. Twe'nti, acute angled. 2, Pe'ntupoo, pointed. 3, Gade'nsuvo, apt to cut.
Shart, adj. Gadre'nsuvo, apt to prick.
Sharp sighted, adj. Tepo'mpi, being in a state of perfect sight.
Sharp of hearing, adj. Tefo'mpi, being in a state of perfect hearing.
Sharp voice, n. Pimpikes, an acute or shrill voice.
Sharp, (in music) n. Bri'mbo.
Sharp of taste, n. Kimba.
Sharp of mind, adj. Fompa, sprightly. 2, Pa'mpi, sagacious. 3, Dempus, severe. 4, Gre'mpus, austere. 5, Bre'mpur, cruel. These may be combined with causation as follows; Fompimast, pa'mpi-trost, dempigrost, gre'mpigrost, bre'mpivrost, to cause to be sprightly, sagacious, &c.
Shatter, v. Tre'nsivai randai'muz, shake into parts. 2, Dafu'mpivai, to bruise frequently.
Shave-grass, n. Do'mvino.
Shaver, n. Pinsun'as, shaving mechanic.
Sheaf, n. Vantuvoo'ri, aggregated thing. 2, Vantuv'oori tyel pin-zoi'ti, aggregated thing, by binding together.

Shave, v. Pi'nsinai.
Shear, v. Kri'nsikai, to clip.
Shears, n. Kri'nsuko'tus, clipping instrument.
Shardborn, adj. Tansupoo brandai'skuz, born among fragments. 2, On fo'ndaz, tinsufoo n'pu pli'mpus pre'nzai, having wings covered with a hard case.
Sheets, n. Bi'mbraz.
Sheet anchor, n. Sa'prin t'indro, the last anchor.
Sheat fish, n. Va'njis.
Sheath, n. Pre'nzai.
Sheath fish, n. Gro'njimoi.
Sheath, (of fly's wing) n. Fro'nda fonde'tu utu fensupo pezo'nji, the crust of the wing of a flying insect.
Sheathe, v. Muspre'nsinai, to put into ease.
Sheathe (a ship), v. Tin'trisai findroo.
Shed, v. Misginsifai, to pour out. 2, Gri'nsifai, to spill. 3, Bre'ntikai, to loose. 4, Vrentipai, to let go.
Shed tears, v. Kwah'sinai, (the active of tear). 2, Tra'nsinai, weeping.
Shed, (a) n. Pepa'nzoi vane'sutoo, a small house not walled.
She, pron. Yai, as "Yai tonsiko'ed," she loves him.
Sheep, n. Fi'njoi.
Sheepcot, n. Finjoi'tus, house for sheep.
Sheepfold, n. Fingou'pus, sheep enclosure; or finjoi'pus, enclosure for sheep.
Sheep-hook, n. Gye'nda tu finjoi'fas, the hook of the sheep officer.
Sheepishness, 2, Drembo.
Shear, v. Kri'nsikai, to clip.
Sheer water, adj. Go'nti uh'zo, simple water.
Shear wind, n. Bide'nsuvo ku'nzoi, cutting wind.
Sheet, n. Ke'ndi, lamin; as, "Ke'ndi denza'itu," sheet (or lamin) of paper.
Sheet, (for bed) n. Kensa'fus dra'n-zai'di, linen vest for bed.
Shell, (of animal) n. Fo'nda.
Shell, (of lobster) n. Fro'nda.
Shell, (of egg) n. Fro'nda vonde'tu, crust of egg.
Shell, (of nut) n. Fro'ndoi, stone.
Shell, (of bean) n. Bro'ndo, eod.
Shell, (of grain) n. To'ndoi, husk.
Shell apple, n. Bre'nja.
Sheldrake, n. Fenjino.
Shelf, n. Kranzis, board.
Shelf, (flat in the sea) n. Bi'nzo, bank.
Shelter, n. Tontookin, safe place. 2, Kampa'kin, protection place; or kambi'skin, place for protection. 3, Pempru'kin, defence place; or pembrookin, place for defence. 4, Pembroo, defence.

Shelving, adj. Ge'ntou.
Shent, adj. Dro'nsukoo, reprehended.
Shepherd, n. Binjoifas, sheep officer.
Shepherd's bodkin, n. Be'mvoo, crane's-bill.
Shepherd's fly, n. Go'nja.
Shepherd's needle, n. Bre'mvoo, Venus-comb.
Shepherd's purse, n. Tre'mvis.
Shepherd's rod, n. Fra'mvinoi.
Sheriff, n. Kondrofas, shire officer.
Shew, v. Bo'nsifrast, cause to know.
 2, Ungre'ntipai, to un-conceal. 3, Tet'e'ntipai, perfectly to manifest. 4, Ba'ntikrost, to make public, i. e. publish. 5, Fro'ntiprost, to shew what is not. 6, Tre'ntipai, to seem; (shew otherwise than what it is). 7, Kra'mpinai, to act hypocritically; to play the hypocrite. 8, Bo'ntisai, to shew by sign. 9, Disda'ntikai, to indicate with the finger, to point. 10, Ge'ntifai, to represent; to shew to the ear; to shew by a like thing. 11, Ti'ntikai, to narrate. 12, Ki'ntikai, to interpret. 13, Vi'ntisai, to shew by proving; shew to the eye. 14, Fe'ntinai po'mpitoi, to offer to be seen. 15, Po'mpivrest, cause to be seen.
Shew sights, v. De'nsikai.
Shew tricks, (to) v. To'mprifai.
Shew, (to the mind) v. Vo'nsipai, to reveal.
Shew mercy, v. Be'mpivai, to act mercifully. 2, Bempiv'nu, give or grant mercy; be merciful to.
Shy, adj. Klempa, reserved.
Shield, n. Te'ndri, buckler.
Shield, v. Pe'mprivai, to defend. 2, Ke'mpisai, to protect.
Shift, n. Dedo'ndroi, imperfect means.
Shift, v. Fra'mpisai, to act craftily. 2, Ka'ntrinai, to act fraudulently.
Shift, (to make) v. Pentikai'nu.
Shoot, (like a star) v. Da'nsivai, to fall.
Shoot, (like plant) v. Bo'ntifai, to sprout.
Shoot up, v. Vra'nsipai to'mbu, to grow swiftly.
Shoot, (a) n. Bo'ndoi, sprout. 2, To'ndoo, branch. 3, Frondoi, sucker.
Shop, n. Bontroutus, merchant-room. 2, Bomproutus, mechanic-room.
Shopkeeper, n. Bo'ndroi, merchant.
Shore, (of land) n. Vi'zo.
Shore, (of water) n. Vi'za.
Shore, n. Fe'nji.
Shore up, v. Dansitai, to prop.
Shorn, adj. Kri'nsukoo.
Short, adj. Pra'tou. 2, Kra'tou, low. 3, Pra'tur, little. 4, Pla'ntupou, less. 5, Vri'ntu, in the state of an epitome. 6, Ki'ntur, speedy, soon. 7, Vri'ntur, transitory.

Shortly, adv. Kindur, soon. 2, Pep-lintur, a little future.
Short breathing, or *short windedness*, Pu'mbi, panting.
Short, (come or fall short) v. Fe-planti'f, to be deficient in length. 2, Vepra'nti'f, to be excessively short.
Shorten, v. Pra'ntifrost.
Shot, v. past, Kentrikel, ve'ntrikel, vemprikeltwi, did shoot with bow, gun, or ordnance.
Shot, n. Peg'e'ndri. 2, Ge'ndri, n. bullet.
Shot, n. Drenta'ri, the debt. 2, Ve'nda, the reckoning.
Shot free, n. To'mbra genda'ni, immunity from paying.
Shotten, adj. Glo'ntung, having spawned.
Shove, v. Kri'nsipai, to thrust.
Shove-net, n. Goolah'zis kendipo'di an'jiz, a net for taking fish. 2, specially, Goolah'zis kendipo'di an'jiz krinzipo'ti pinzipo'twi, a net for taking fish by thrusting and lifting.
Shovel, n. Gle'enzi, a large scoop for lifting either fluid or granulous things.
Shoveller, n. Ve'njinoi.
Should, v. Ki'u ought; as, "au ki'u pre'ntisai," I ought to go. 2, Twi'u, should; a future, in relation to a past time; as, "wai ga'nsitel aukwin twi'u pre'ntisai," he said, (at a past time) that I should go.
Shoulder, (of trunk) n. Pra'nda.
Shoulder blade, n. Fantou pa'ndoi prande'tu, the broad bone of the shoulder.
Shoulder joint, n. Pra'ndi.
Shoulder, v. Trikrinsipai prante'ti, to up-thrust with the shoulder.
Shoulder up, v. Da'nsitai, to prop. 2, Twaspre'nsivai, to endeavour to support.
Shower, n. Fru'nzis.
Shout, v. Beti'mpitai. 2, Dwata'nsitai, to exclaim very loudly. 3, Dwata'nsitai konze'di, to shout for joy.
Shread, v. Vre'hsitai, to mince.
Shread, (a) n. Peba'ndis, a small chip.
Shriek, v. Dwata'nsitai pri'mbi, to exclaim intensely and acutely.
Shrive, v. Fu'ntirimast, cause to confess. 2, Fu'ntirimast fundroi'nu, to cause to confess to a priest. 3, Fo'nsifai fundra'di, to examine for confession.
Shrew, n. U dwe'mpa kro'ndipet, a morose female person. 2, Twel'pa kro'ndipet, a contentious female person.
Shrewd, adj. Frampus, crafty. 2, Pro'nta, hurtful.
Shrift, n. Fu'ndra, confession.

Shrew mouse, n. U drinjo'fin pan-tou'pu tra'ndu, a kind of mouse with a long snout.
Shrimp, n. Ko'ujis. 2, Pro'mijoi, river shrimp.
Shrine, n. Pre'nzi, case. 2, Pre'nzi grenza'di, case for image.
Shrink, v. Ta'nsivai, (gesture). 2, Tra'nsivai, (posture). 3, Yintri'm-pikrost, to become dense. 4, Okai pla'ntupou, to become less. 5, Drooz'e'ntisai, to draw back. 6, Nispre'ntisai, to retire.
Shrivel, v. Tyel kinsipai dende'muz drende'kwiz, to draw together into ridges and furrows.
Shroud, (of a ship) n. Pi'ndra.
Shroud, v. Ti'nsifai, to cover.
Shroud, n. U kensa'fus dis dra'n-suroz, a linen vest for persons in a state of death, (i. e. dead persons).
Shrove-tide, n. Fundra'gin, the time for confession. 2, Bwundra fa'ndun u'cu bu'mbra, a feast immediately before a fast.
Shrub, n. Imvi.
Shrub, v. Fa'mprisai, to cudgel.
Shuddering, n. Bra'nza, trembling.
Shuffle, v. Gro'ntivai fra'ndu, to shuffle, n. Dra'nzino.
 mingle confusedly. 2, Gro'ntivai fra'ndu dintur'ti e'enzi, to mingle confusedly by frequent motion.
Shun, v. Dre'ntisai, to avoid. 2, Twasdre'ntisai, to endeavour to avoid.
Shut, v. Ki'nsifai.
Shutting, n. Kinzoi.
Shutting in of the day, n. Dru'ndis.
Shut up, v. Teki'nsifai, perfectly to shut. 2, Ka'ntrisai, to imprison.
Shuttle, n. Fin'o'zi, an apt-to-be-cast weaving instrument.
Sybil, n. Fwu'nter pu'mbrifet, a pagan prophetess.
Sick, adj. Umpu, diseased. 2, Ten-o'nta, sickness, the sensation accompanying the act of vomiting.
Sickle, n. Krimsto'tus, reaping instrument.
Sickly, adj. Gazu'mpukoo, apt to be diseased. 2, Da'zumpu, frequently ill.
Sickness, (in body) n. Um'bi.
Sickness, (the) n. Tiru'mboi, the plague.
Sickness, (of the mind) n. Dre'ndi, being sick of.
Side, n. Kindo, the outermost part of any figure. 2, Kri'ndo, margin.
Side blow, n. Ge'ntou ke'nzis, oblique striking.
Side long, adj. Ki'nti.
Sile, (of the country) n. Ra'ndis rinzo'tu, part of the country.
Side, (of the hill) n. Ge'ntou ra'ndis prinzo'tu, oblique part of the country.

Sideways, adv. Gəndou, obliquely.
Side, (of one's body), n. Ba'nda.
Side of the river or sea, n. Vĩnzə, shore.
Side, (kin by the mother's) n. Onzoo fonzipu'ti, kin by the mother.
Side, (on this side of) prep. Goo'or gu.
Side, (on that side of) prep. Ge or gi.
Side, (on the other side i. e. against) prep. Koo or ku, over against.
Side, (on every) prep. Gle and gli, round about.
Side, (on my) prep. De'os, or au'di, for me.
Side, v. To'mpritai, to act factiously.
 2, To'ntrivai, to league with. 3, Kra'tinai, to act accessorially.
Sidesmen, n. Bontufo'roz kanzo'i'tu-fanz, assistants of temple officers.
Siege, n. Ke'ndroo, leager. 2, Tre'nza, dunging.
Sift, v. Pri'nsivai, scarce. 2, Fo'nsi-fai, to examine.
Sift out, v. Dre'ntipai fonzo'idi, to find out by examining.
Sigh, v. Vra'nsinai.
Sight, n. Po'mbo, (sense).
Sight, n. active. Po'mbito, seeing.
Sight of the eye, n. Pomputo'dwes faudo'tu, seeing part of the eye.
Seeing sights, n. Denzi.
Sigil, n. Bonipruso'tus.
Signature, n. Bo'ndriso.
Sign, n. Bo'ndis, mark.
Sign of affection, n. A'na.
Sign, (constellation) n. Dwinpi'nzoi.
Signing, n. Bo'ndiso.
Sign, v. Bo'ntisai.
Signet, n. Pebo'mpruso'ri, small sealing thing.
Signify, v. Bo'ntisai. 2, Ri'ntifai, to mean. 3, Ti'ntisai, to narrate.
Silence, n. Rimbo. 2, Be'mba, taciturnity.
Silk, n. Te'nza.
Silk merchant, n. Tenza'das.
Silkworm, n. Vro'njo.
Silk grass, n. Tre'mva.
Sill, n. Kanzo'dwes, the lowest part of a thing. 2, specially Ka'nsi bra'nzo, the foundation beam.
Syllabub, n. Tra'ndoo fri'nsuvoo venzo'i'ti dwenzoo'twi, milk coagulated with wine or cider.
Silly, adj. Fla'mpus.
Silver, n. Funzoo, (metal). 2, Pu'nzo, quicksilver.
Silver weed, n. Pa'mvino, wild tansy.
Silurus, n. Vanjis.
Similar, adj. Fo'i'tu, of the same kind.
Simile, n. Pa'ndi, likeness. 2, Vrin-ti'ri, tralatitious thing.
Similitude, n. Pa'ndi.
Simony, n. Detombri untru'ruri.
Simper, n. Fa'nza, smiling.
Simple, adj. Go'nti.
Simple figure, n. E'ndo.

Simple (a) n. Gwo'ti twontrou'ri, a simple medicinal thing. 2, Gwo'ti twontrou tinzi, a simple medicinal herb.
Simpling, n. Binzifo finziz tinze'kwiz twontrou'di ve'ndi, gathering plants and herbs for medicinal use.
Simpleness or simplicity, n. Fa'ndo, singularity. 2, Pa'nda, primitiveness. 3, Go'ndi, opposed to mixedness. 4, Da'ndi, purity. 5, Vrandi, homeliness. 6, Kla'ndoo, sorriiness. 7, Dwindo, a simple word, opposed to a figure of speech. 8, Ka'mba, sincerity. 9, Fla'mbis, folly. 10, Tra'mbis, unskilfulness. 11, Bra'mbis, unlearnedness. 12, Kra'mbis, inexpertness.
Simulation, n. Kra'mba, hypocrisy.
Simultaneous, adj. Fi'ntur.
Sin, n. Ra'mbil, gracelessness. 2, Fra'mbi, unholiness. 3, Re'mboo, vice. 4, Fro'ndito, malefaction.
Since, conj. Stelkwen, seeing that. 2, Skre'kwin, since; as, "Skre'kwin an pe'ntisel," since I came.
Since, prep. Sne or sui; as, "Ro'sui bu'ndis," since that day.
Sincerity, n. Ka'mba.
Sine, n. Ve'ndoi.
Sinew, n. Ba'ndoi.
Sinful, adj. Ra'mpul. 2, Fra'mpu, unholy. 3, Re'mpur, vicious.
Sing, v. Ba'nsitai.
Singing in the ears, n. Bifimbo.
Singe, v. Tazu'nsipai, to begin to burn. 2, Vin'dur u'nsipai, externally to burn. 3, Un'sipai po'ndis, to burn hair.
Single, adj. Api'nkur. (See numerals). 2, Go'nti, simple. 3, Fa'nti, singular, (not plural). 4, Fro'nsa, solitary, alone, only.
Single combat, n. De'mbroo, duelling.
Single person, n. Po'nzoi, (neuter). 2, Po'nzifur, (masculine). 3, Po'nzifun, (feminine).
Single, (a) n. Vro'ndis tinjo'i'tu, tail of deer.
Singular, adj. Kra'ntur. 2, Pra'ntu rou'tu ontiriz, unlike all other things.
Singularity, n. Tira'mbo, pondoo'tu pran'tu droi'u, the conceit of being unlike others. 2, Tra'mbo, conceitedness.
Sinister, adj. Tri'nti, left sided. 2, Kre'mpur, malign. 3, Tre'mpur, censorious. 4, Fra'mpur, unfortunate.
Sink, v. Trise'ntisai unzo'mu, to go down into water.
Sink, v. Dinsikai, to soak.
Sink, (into the mind) v. Vri'mpifrost ombo'o'mu, to be fixed in the mind. 2, Vri'mpifrost to'mbo'mu, to be fixed in the memory.

Sinking, (as water) adj. Dwa'ntupo, decreasing.
Sinking paper, n. Pen'tai den'zis, porous paper.
Sunk, (under burden) v. De'nsivai, fall. 2, Tasde'nsivai, begin to fall.
Sunk, (ground) adj. Te'nta, (kranzo) i. e. dented.
Sinking, adj. Tasa'nsufoo, beginning to be ruined.
Sirk, (for superfluous water) n. Tra'nzoi.
Sinnet, n. A'prin tw a'tin dre'nziz tyel pinsukoo, one of three cords twisted together.
Sinoper or sinople, n. Bu'nzo, cinna-bar.
Sinople, adj. Tim'pou, green.
Sip, v. Pe'fra'nsifai, to drink little. 2, Tre'nsitai, to suck.
Sippet, n. Fe'nsukus gadi'nsukoo, bread-lamin apt to be soaked.
Sir! voc. Bampou'reo! oh! dignified person! Obs. The vocative may be expressed by *ho* before a noun, or by *eo* suffixed to an adjective or noun.
Sire! n. Ho! fo'nziped! oh! male parent!
Sirname, n. Fo'nsur ko'ndoo, parent-name.
Sirrah! Ho! kla'nturo! or klan-tureo! oh! sorry person!
Siskin, n. Venja, (the green finch bird).
Sister, n. Ko'nzipun.
Sisterhood, n. Dondre'tun, corporation of females.
Sitting, n. Ba'nzis, (gesture). 2, Bran'zis, in a sitting posture.
Sitting, (as an aggregate) n. Tyel ba'nzo, sitting together.
Sitting, (as a hen) n. Kan'zoo, incubation.
Sitting up, n. Vin'doo dranzai'ti, permanence out of bed.
Sit, (as a bird) v. Re'nsikai, to rest. 2, Pra'nsivai, to stand.
Site or situation, n. Indo.
Sith that or whereas, conj. Gool; as, "gool an pro'mpiti," whereas I was blind.
Sythe, n. Krinsuto'tus, a reaping instrument.
Sieve, n. Prinsuvo'tus, a sifting instrument.
Six, n. A'vin.
Sixfold, adj. A'vin'kur. (See grammar).
Sixth, adj. A'vin.
Sixteen, adj. Pa'vin.
Sixteenth, adj. Pa'vin.
Sixty, adj. Pa'sin.
Sixtieth, adj. Pa'rin.
Size, n. Ru'ndi, proportion. 2, Un'di, measure.
Size, n. Grinsung'ri fengutoofu fe'nza, the varnishing thing of leather.

Size, (assize) n. Ko'ntri o'ndro an-trood'i e'ndo, county convention for judicial business.

Scissors, n. Krinsuko'tus, clipping instrument.

Skein, n. Dre'ndis.

Skeleton, n. Re'ndo pandoi'tuz, a frame of bones. 2, Pipa'nzo pan-doi'tuz, a metaphorical frame of bones.

Sky, n. Pinzoi. 2, Inzoi, heaven.

Skill, n. Ta'mbis, art. 2, Pa'mbis, science. 3, Bam'bis, learning.

Skillet, n. Vre'nzii.

Skin, v. Unta'ntisai, to un-scum. 2, Unta'ntifai, to un-skin.

Skin, n. Ta'ndoi. 2, Tra'ndoi, membrane. 3, To'ndoi, busk.

Skin over, (to) v. Tinsifai tando'ipu, to cover with skin.

Skink, n. Poolahtur ahtutoo fin-ki'jis, a kind of small headed lizard.

Skinner, n. Tandoi'das, skin merchant.

Skip, v. Be'nsipai, to leap.

Skip, v. Gre'ntivai, to omit.

Skipper, n. Gi'ndri. 2, Ki'ndri, master.

Skirmish, n. Gi'ndroo.

Squirrel, n. Pra'hva.

Skirt, n. Kri'ndo.

Skittish, adj. Gab'ensupai, apt to leap. 2, Gavrahtikai, apt to kick. 3, Pro'mpa, adj. disingenuous. 4, To'mpa, adj. wanton.

Screen, (for corn) n. Poorentufotwun, a separating jugament.

Screen, (betwixt rooms) n. Poorentufopus, a dividing sepiement.

Slabby, adj. Ki'mpus, slimy. 2, Krampus, clammy, very slimy. 3, Fri'mpu, very moist. 4, Tan-sur, flashy, like a moor. 5, Tra'n-sur, boggy.

Slabber, v. Kle'nsinai, to drivel. 2, Vrentipai ke'nza, to let go spittle. 3, Defri'mpisai, to wet in some bad sense. 4, Drahtikai, to defile.

Slack, adj. Vlimpus.

Slacken, v. Vlimpifrost. 2, adj. Fri'mpu, limber.

Slack, Gl'ahtur, adj. relaxed, unbent. 2, Dwahtur, in a state of diminution.

Slack, adj. Kra'mpi. 2, Gadrenti, apt to omit. 3, Bla'mpa, slothful, not diligent.

Slock, adj. Gabrenti, apt to protract. 2, Tro'mpu, slow. 3, Gap-ra'mpa, apt to loiter.

Slay, v. Dra'nsiprast.

Slake, (my thirst) v. Gl'ahtiprost fanzoi'tos, to mitigate, lessen my thirst. 2, Unfa'sifrosto'skwen, to mthirst myself.

Slake the fire, v. Pezu'nsipai, to diminish lower the fire a little.

Slander, v. Da'ntinai, calumniate.

Slank, n. Ko'mvoo, herb wrack.

Slant, adj. Ge'ntou, oblique.

Slap, v. Kensivai. 2, Fa'mprisai, to cudgel. 3, Kensivai tandeti, to strike with the hand.

Slash, v. De'nsivai pantitu'indoiz, to cut in many places. 2, Densivai tandou, to cut deep. 3, Fa'n-trisai, to whip.

Slate, n. Buhjoo.

Slatteriness, n. Kra'mbo. 2, Fla'mba, carelessness. 3, Fle'mbo, improvidence.

Slave, n. To'mbroo.

Slaver, n. (See slabber.)

Slaughter, v. Dra'nsiprast.

Slaughter house, n. Pensuto'tus or pensuto'dus, the house or room for slaughtering.

Sleeve, (silk) adj. Prime'sukoo te'nza, not spun silk.

Sleeve fish, n. Ton'jino. 2, Tro'n-jino, red sleeve fish.

Sled, n. Kan'zi.

Sledge, n. Befran'zis, great hammer.

Sleek, adj. Fri'mpus.

Sleekstone, n. Fru'mpuso u'aji, smoothing stone.

Sleep, n. Tra'nzai. 2, Pro'mboi, stupor, numbness.

Sleepy, adj. Gatrans'no, apt to sleep. 2, Bra'mpa, adj. slothful.

Sleet, n. Kru'nzis.

Sleeve, n. Pa'ntufus or pantoo'fus, arm vest.

Sleeveless, adj. Pantoo'pifus, without a sleeve. 2, Trentupopitus, without a seeming cause, i. e. a pretext.

Slender, adj. Bra'ntou, thin. 2, Gl'ahtur, remiss. 3, Tan'et, insufficient, i. e. not sufficient.

Sly, adj. Fra'mpus, crafty. 2, Kle'mpa, reserved.

Slize, v. Ve'nsitai.

Slice, (a) n. Ni'svensutoo'dwes, a part, sliced from. 2, Ba'ndis, chip. 3, Bwa'ntou ba'ndis, a thin chip.

Sliding, n. En'zi ploo ra'ndaiz pone'too po'mputoi, motion whose parts are not to be seen. 2, Be'nzoi, proper.

Sliding knot, n. Fooli'nzoi gazun-fine'sufoo kinzoo'ti, a knot, not apt to be untied by pulling.

Sliding, (like water) n. Din'zino rimbi, streaming silently.

Sliding away, n. Nisendis rimbi grendurtwi, from-passing silently or latently.

Sliding back, n. Droo'endis rimbi grendurtwi, back-passing silently or latently.

Sliding by, n. Dis'endis rimbi grendurtwi, passing beside silently and latently.

Sliding over, n. Zuse'endis rimbi grendurtwi, to pass across silently and latently.

Slight, adj. Ba'ntou, thin. 2, Pla'ntur, little. 3, Twa'ntur, deficient. 4, Vlimpus, loose. 5, Kla'ntur, sorry. 6, Gl'ahtu, remiss, 7, Bro'nta, frivolous, vain. 8, Vra'ntu, homely. 9, Kra'mpi, negligent. 10, Fla'mpa, careless.

Slight, v. Gro'nsifai, to despise. 2, Kre'mpikai, to act disrespectfully.

Slim, adj. Bra'ntou kantou'kwi, thin and tall.

Slime, n. Kimpai'ri, slimy thing.

Sliminess, n. Ki'mbis.

Sling, n. Fensuvo'tus, casting instrument.

Slings, (pair of) n. Pinsupo'tus wanze'tu, lifting instrument for a carriage; specially for a barrel, i. e. twanze'di.

Slink away, v. Nis'entisai gre'ndur, to pass away concealedly.

Slink back, v. Droo'entisai, gre'ndur, to pass back concealedly.

Slip, v. Pebe'nsifai, to stumble a little. 2, Bre'nsifai yoo'du pebe'nzoi, to stumble through a little sliding. 3, Gentikai, to err. 4, Grehtikai, to omit.

Slip away, v. Nis'entisai gre'ndur, to pass from concealedly. 2, Droo'entisai gre'ndur, to pass back concealedly. 3, Dis'entisai, gre'ndur, to pass by concealedly. 4, Sise'entisai gre'ndur, to pass off concealedly. 5, Juse'entisai gre'ndur, to pass on concealedly.

Slip on, (clothes) v. Ensimest, to cause to be clothed. 2, Une'nsimest, to cause to be unclothed.

Slip, (to give the) v. Nis'entisai, gre'ndur tomburtwi, to pass from secretly or swiftly.

Slip, (to let) v. Grehtikai, to omit. 2, Vrehtipai, to let go. 3, Frehtikai fla'mbati, to loose through carelessness.

Slip, (of plant) n. To'ndoo, branch.

Slip, v. Nisde'nsivai, to cut from. 2, Niski'nsivai, to pull from.

Slip, (a) n. Doore'nza frende'pu twindo'tu, a cord with loop in the extreme end.

Slipper, n. Vande'fus, kafi'ne'sufoo, foot vest not able to be tied.

Slipperiness, n. Fri'mbis. 2, Kli'mbis, unctuousness. 3, Ganv'rentipai. 4, Dwa'mba, lightness.

Slit, n. Kre'ndi, chink.

Slit, adj. Tinsupoo, cleft.

Slit, v. Tinsipai, to cleave. 2, Krehtikai, to make a chink.

Slive, n. Ba'ndis.

Sloe, n. Ki'mvoo, (the tree). 2, Kimvoo'sit, (the fruit).

Slop, n. Vlimpus kantufus, loose thigh vest.

Sloping, adj. Ge'ntou, oblique.

Slot, n. Vantoo'dis trinjo'itu, the foot-sign of stag.

Squat, v. Bañsivai, to sit.
Squat, adj. Bañsivi, to be in a squatting position or state; as, "squat like a toad he sat," &c.
Squat, (*applied to the body*), adj. Brantou prantoukwi, thick and short.
Squatino raiu, n. Trañjoi.
Squeak or squeal, v. Priñpi tañzo, acute exclamation.
Squeamish, adj. Gapoñsuko, apt to loath. 2, Gadreñtu, apt to be sick of. 3, Vreñpou, nice.
Squeezing, n. Triñzipo, compressing. 2, Grañtiprost, to cause to be intense.
Squib, n. Demprutus imbodi, a gunpowder instrument for sound. 2, Twempai, a jest, an urbane thing.
Squill, n. Tonva.
Squilla mantis, n. Kroñjis.
Squinancy, n. Tumba, quincy.
Squinant, n. Proñvo, herb.
Squint, n. Blumba.
Squire, (*Esquire*) n. Tonombroo, the highest distinction of gentleman.
Squirrel, n. Vinjo.
Squirt, v. Vriñsipai, to syringe.
St! 1st, (characteristic) be silent.
Stab, v. Kañikai.
Stability, n. Vimbis, steadiness. 2, Vriñbis, fastness. 3, Damba, constancy.
Stable, adj. Vimpus, vriñpus, damp.
Stable (for horses) n. Pinjoodun.
Stablish, (*establish*) v. Vriñpigrost, to steady. 2, Vriñpigrost, to make fast. 3, Dampimost, to make constant. 4, Vriñtisai, to confirm.
Stack, n. Binsufoori, heap.
Staechas, (*golden*) n. Bañvoi.
Staff, n. Koñdoo.
Stag, n. Triñjoi.
Stag beetle, n. Proñji.
Stage, n. Vrañzoi, scaffold.
Stage, (*of theatre*) n. Tontrouñdun or dus, player room.
Stage play, n. Tontrou deñzi, player sight.
Stage, n. Teñdis, travel, journey. 2, Rentaiñkin, staying place.
Staggering, n. Kreñzoi. 2, Broñzoi, doubling. 3, Kroñza, wavering.
Staggers, n. Umbi, pinjootuz, disease of horses.
Staggerwort, n. Damvo, ragwort.
Stagnate, v. Driñsimast, to cause to be stagnant.
Stay, n. Fendroi, the standing his ground.
Stay, n. Teñdroid, the keeping the field.
Stay, n. Kiñdoi, home. 2, Rañzoo, dwelling. 3, Reñzi, rest.

Stay, v. Reñtisai. 2, Trareñsikai, to continue at rest. 3, Drazensikai, to discontinue motion. 4, Ruñtisai, to continue to endure. 5, Vriñtipi, to be transitory—to stay a little while. 6, Viñtipi, to be permanent, to continue a long time. 7, Giñtipi, to stay for ever.
Stay, n. Dañdoo, the being the same as to quantity. 2, Gandoo, the being of the same degree or quality. 3, Tañdoo, the possessing the same degree of goodness. 4, Reñdis, the continuing in the same place.
Stay, v. Driñtifai, to discontinue (in its course).
Staying, n. Froñdifo, cohibiting. 2, Broñdifo, impeding.
Stay, v. Venñipai, to hold. 2, Beñikai, to keep. 3, Tamprina, to detain. 4, Brenñivai, to protract. 5, Vroñsinai, to desist—leave off.
Stay by, v. Feñtifai, to adhere to. 2, Dampini, to be constant.
Stay for, v. Pañsikai, to wait for, expecting.
Stay up, v. Preñsivai, to bear. 2, Dañsitai, to prop, support.
Stay upon, v. Juskrañsivai, to lean upon.
Stay, (*a*) n. Dwañzo, a prop.
Stay to one, (*a great*) n. Boñdoi, adjuvant. 2, Geñdi, refreshment.
Stay, (*bring to that*) v. Koñtigrost, to cause to be in a certain state.
Staid, adj. Tompa, serious. 2, Tampi, sober. 3, Vempa, grave.
Stays, (*of a ship*) n. Piñbra.
Stain, v. Triñsikai, to dye. 2, Briñpivai, to spot. 3, Deziñpifai, to discolour. 4, Drañtikai, to defile. 5, Vañtrisai, to infamize.
Stairs, n. Panza.
Stake, n. Koñdoo, stick. 2, Goñbris, wager.
Stake, v. Goñprisai, to pay down the money staked.
Stale, adj. Triñtur, old. 2, Detriñtur, old and bad.
Stale, n. Gyensunooñri, urine.
Stalk, v. Teñsifai.
Stalk, (*deer*) v. Preñtisai tiñsufoo, to go covered. 2, Preñtisai greñtupoo, to go concealed.
Stalk, (*of plant*) n. Fonñdoo.
Stalk, (*of leaf or flower*) n. Doñdoi.
Stall, n. Fañzo. 2, Kwañzis, tondreñdi fondootuz, a table for the sale of things.
Stall, (*head*) n. Andoñdwes tanzeñtu, the head part of bridle.
Stallion, n. Pwoñmpu piñjoo, an entire horse.
Stamp, v. Beñsivai vandeñti, to stamp with the foot. 2, Priñsivai, to contend—to break into small parts by percussion.

Stamen, n. Vroñdoi.
Stammer, v. Fañsitai, to stutter.
Stamp, v. Drañsitai, to print. 2, Ruñtibrost kinzañti, to make money by striking.
Stanch, v. Froñtifai, to cohibit. 2, Proñsimost, to cause to desist; specially, Puñzito diñzinoñtwi, i.e. dropping or streaming.
Stanch, v. Beñpini, to be taciturn. 2, Kleñpini, to be reserved.
Stand, v. Pañsivai, to be for some time unmoved in a direct posture.
Stand, n. Poñdoo, being. 2, Ruñdis or ruñdai, duration.
Stand a little while, v. Vriñtipi, to be transitory.
Stand a long while, v. Viñtipi, to be permanent.
Stand still, n. Reñzi, rest.
Stand one's ground, v. Feñtifai.
Standing water, n. Drinza, stagnum.
Stand, v. Biñpiki, to be consistent.
Stand, n. Inñdoi, as he took his stand. 2, Inñdo, situation. 3, Rañzis, posture. 4, Greñdoi, perpendicularity.
Standing wheat, n. Unkriñsutco poñvoi, unrcaped wheat.
Stand against, v. Temprivai, to resist.
Stand by, v. Boñtifai, to help. 2, Pemprivai, to defend.
Stand for child, v. Poñsitai, to stand as godfather.
Stand for academical degree, v. Koñmprivai, to stand as candidate.
Stand in doubt, v. Broñsifai, to doubt.
Stand in fear, v. Vroñsikai, to fear.
Stand in good stead, v. Boñtifai, to help. 2, Veñtivi, to be useful.
Stand in the way, v. Broñtifai, to impede.
Stand off, v. Proñsini, to be averse from. 2, Troñsinai, to demur.
Stand out, v. Penñtinai, not to yield. 2, Keñtifai, to hold out. 3, Teñtini, to be protuberant.
Stand to, v. Dampini, to be constant. 2, Boñtifai, to assist. 3, Pemprivai, to defend. 4, Dreñtifai, to compensate. 5, Breñtifai, to refund.
Stand under, v. Preñsivai, to bear or support.
Stand up, v. Pañsivai, to stand. 2, Pañsivai, to rise.
Stand upon, v. Goñsifai, to esteem. 2, Unñtibai, to value. 3, Viñdur viñtinai, permanently to dispute, argue.
Stand, n. Kinprañsuvo, standing place.
Stand, (*of pikes*) n. Enñdra ten-dretuz.
Stand, (*be at a*) v. Dañtipi.

Stand, (*keep at a*) v. *Tahtifai*.
Standard, n. *Fo'tnur fentriri*, the royal military colours. 2, *Vintur undoo*, permanent measure.
Standard bearer, n. *Fendro*.
Stander grass, n. *Go'mva*, satyrian.
Stannery, n. *Tu'nsurkin*, tin place.
Stanza, n. *Fri'ndo komprouturiz*, section of poem; i. e., (poetical things).
Staphylinus, n. *Do'nji*.
Staple, (*for bolt, &c.*) n. *Vranza*.
Staple, n. *Be'nda*, figure. 2, *Bahtu to'ndri*, public sale.
Star, n. *Pinzoi*.
Star, (*fixed*) n. *Finzoi*.
Star, (*wandering*) n. *Tin'zoi*.
Star, (*day, morning, or evening*) n. *Brin'zoi*, Venus.
Star, (*blazing*) n. *Tri'nzoi*. 2, *Fu'n-zoo*, meteor. 3, *Fru'nzoo*, falling star.
Star of Bethlehem, n. *Fu'nzoo*.
Starwort, n. *Tamvo*.
Sea star, n. *Damvo*.
Star fish, n. *Vah'jinoi*.
Starboard, n. *Tindo*, right side.
Starch, n. *Bren'zis*.
Stare, n. *Ke'njo*.
Stare, v. *Pa'sinai*.
Starling, n. *Ke'njo*.
Stark, adj. *Vlimpus*, stiff. 2, *Be-vlimpus*, very stiff.
Stark dead, adj. *A'ndus dra'nsur*, wholly dead.
Start, v. *Ba'sinai*, suddenly to move through fear or admiration. 2, *Dwaze'nsikai*, suddenly to move. 3, *Taspre'nsifai*, to begin to run.
Start aside or start back, *Vle'mpinai*, the active of levity.
Start, v. *Frentifai*, to forsake. 2, *Bro'nsipai*, to abandon.
Start up, v. *Grondus truspaisivai*, suddenly to rise up.
Starter, (a) *Vlempa'ro*, a light, frivolous, trifling person.
Startle, v. *Dwavro'nsikrost*, suddenly to cause to be afraid.
Starve, v. *Ban'trikai*.
Starveling, adj. *Bro'mpu*, or *Be-bro'mpu*, i. e., lean, or very lean.
Staricort, n. *Tamvo*.
Sea starwort, n. *Damvo*.
State, n. *Vro'ndoo*, quality. 2, *Ko'ndoi*, condition. 3, *To'ndaiz*, circumstances. 4, *Tro'ndis*, solemnity. 5, *Ko'ndis*, state, tout ensemble.
State, n. *Ra'mbi*, disposition. 2, *Omba*, temperament.
State, n. *Bamboi*, dignity. 2, *Ondroo*, rank, degree. 3, specially, *Ondroo tondrooturit*, degree of nobility. 4, specially *Ondroo tombrooturit*, degree of gentility.
State, (*to take upon himself*) v. *Tentipai*, to claim, i. e. to arrogate.

State, n. *Dwinra'nziz*, aggregate of revenue. 2, *Ondra*, right. 3, *Be'ndoo*, possession. 4, *Vendoo*, holding. 5, *Anzi*, possession. 6, *Ondri*, civil relation, social position.
States, (the) n. *Dwinpo'ndrooz*, aggregate of magistrates.
States, (the specially) *Ka'nta dwinpo'ndrooz*, chief aggregate of magistrates.
State, (ecclesiastical) *Undri*, establishment.
States of religion, n. *Undro*.
Stately, adj. *To'ntur*, adj. of lord. 2, *Tro'ntus*, adj. of solemnity. 3, *Ke'mpi*, generous in public expenditure. 4, *Frempu*, proud. 5, *Trempus*, supercilious.
Static, n. *Undebas*, measuring art.
Statics, n. *Ro to'ndoo inzo'otubras tyoo ba'ntin rinzo'ohuz chsuko*, that branch of the mechanic science which pertains to bodies in motion.
Station, n. *Re'nsukin*, resting place. 2, *Renta'kin*, staying place. 3, *Pransuvo'kin*, standing place.
Stationary, adj. *Pra'nsuvi*, in a standing state.
Stationer, n. *Denza'idas*, merchant of paper. 2, *Drenza'idas*, merchant of books.
Statue, n. *Gre'nzis*, image.
Statuary, n. *Granzai'tas*, image mechanic.
Stature, n. *Kando'vin*, height manner.
Statute, n. *To'ndra*, law.
Stave, (a barrel) v. *Unbri'ntitai*, tenzi, to unbottom a barrel.
Stave off, v. *Tri'ntifost kondoo'ti*, to keep at a distance with a staff. 2, *Tri'ntifrost*, to keep at a distance.
Stavesacre, n. *Kre'mvoo*.
Stead, n. *Vo'ndis*, as successor. 2, *Vro'ndis*, as substitute.
Stead (in-off) prep. *Voo* or *Vu*.
Steadfast, adj. *Vimpus*, steady. 2, *Vrimpus*, fast.
Steadily, (to look,) v. *Fa'htitai vimbus*, to eye steadily.
Steadfast, adj. *Dampa*, constant.
Steady, adj. *Vimpus*. 2, *Vlime'pus*, not loose.
Steadily, (go) v. *Ke'nsifai*.
Steak, n. *Kwe'nsutoo ke'ndi van-doitu*, a fried slice (lamin) of flesh.
Steal, v. *Dampritai*, to steal. 2, *Pentisai gre'ndur*, to come concealedly. 3, *Prentisai gre'ndur*, go concealedly.
Stealth (by,) adv. *Bida'mbri*, thief-like.
Steam, n. *Fu'nzoi*, exhalation.
Steed, n. *Tepin'joo*, perfect horse.
Steel, n. *Tu'nzoi*.
Steel, (a) n. *Fwa'nzai delsuvo'tus*, a knife sharpener.

Steep, adj. *Pegentou*, rather oblique. 2, *Sool gre'ntou*, almost perpendicular.
Steep, (to) v. *Dinsikai*, to soak.
Steeples, n. *Tra'nzoi*.
Steeples figure, n. *De'ndo*, cone. 2, *Dre'ndo*, pyramid.
Steer, n. *Pinjifurtwes*, young male kine.
Steer a ship, v. *Po'nsisai timbroi'ti*, to direct with rudder.
Steerage, n. *Timbro'idus*, rudder-room.
Stellion, n. *Bin'jis*.
Stem, (of plant) n. *Fo'ndoo*.
Stem, (of ship) n. *Findroi*.
Stem, n. *Dwinpron'zooz*, aggregate of descendants. 2, *Finpron'zooz*, kind of descendants.
Stench, n. *Bepri'mboi*, great unsavouriness.
Step, v. *Ensikai*, to move. 2, *Pen-sipai*, to go, (as an animal).
Step in, v. *Dwaspentisai*, suddenly to come. 2, *Dwaspentisai gro'ndus*, to come in suddenly.
Step, (footstep) n. *Vande'klis*, foot sign.
Step, (a figure) n. *Gre'ndi*.
Stepfather, n. *Fonzipus ko'nzifed*, mother's husband. 2, *Fonzipur onzo'iti*, father by affinity.
Stepmother, n. *Fonzipurs ko'nzifet*, father's wife. 2, *Fonzipun onzo'iti*, mother by affinity.
Sterility, n. *Tro'mbis*.
Sterling, adj. *Vo'ntumoo to'ndra*, authorised by law.
Stern, adj. *Gre'mpus*, austere. 2, *Gre'mpus pando'vin*, austere face-manner.
Stern of ship, n. *Fimbroi*.
Stew, n. *Frenzo*.
Stew, (a) n. *Bransou'dus*. 2, *Bwentuko'ri anje'diz*, a keeping place for fish.
Steward, n. *Ra'nsufas*, officer of revenues.
Stews, n. *Fantra'tus*, fornication house.
Sty, n. *Ginjoitus*, hog-house. 2, *Pwu'mbo falldotu*, a pustule within the eye-lid.
Stick, v. *Kimpisai*. 2, *Krinsivai*, to glue.
Stick at, v. *Bro'nsifai*, to doubt. 2, *Tro'nsinai*, to demur.
Stick in, v. *Muspe'ntipai*, to put into. 2, *Musvimpisi*, to be fast in. 3, *Tnsvimpigrost*, to cause to be fast in.
Stick out, v. *Tentini*, to be protuberant.
Stick through, v. *Dre'nsivai*, to prick. 2, *Ka'ntrikai*, to stab, (judicially).
Stick to, v. *Frentifai*, adhere. 2, *Dampini*, to be constant.

S T O

Stick with, v. Gre'n'sitai, to lard.
Stick, (a) n. Ko'ndoo.
Stickadove, n. Bra'mvis, Cassidony.
Stickle for, v. Bebo'ntifai, greatly to aid. 2, Kuspe'ntisai, to come betwixt. 3, Vo'mprisai, to intercede.
Stickleback, n. Tra'njino.
Stiff, adj. Vlimpu, opposite to limber.
Stiff gale of wind, n. Tu'nzis.
Stiff, adj. Plempur, rigorous. 2, Vo'mpa. 3, Po'nsus or po'nsai, zealous. 3, Dra'mpa, pertinacious, obstinate.
Stiff-necked, adj. Dre'mpu, disobedient. 2, Gre'mpu, contumacious.
Stifle, v. Va'utrikai.
Stigmatize, v. Va'mprisai.
Stile, n. Le'ndris, the part of a fence which is made for egress and ingress.
Still, adj. Vru'nsus. 2, Bo'ntu, gentle. 3, Ri'mpi, silent. 4, Bi'mpa, taciturn. 5, Tem'pa, peaceable. 6, Te'ntu, quiet.
Still, conj. Nel or nil.
Still, (a) n. Vinsuvotwun.
Stillborn, adj. Tra'nsupoo, prematurely born. 2, Ta'nsupoodransur.
Stilts, n. Ba'n'idiz, stilts; i. e. ba'ndi pa'ntufrast ko'ndooz, leg lengthening stick.
Stimulate, v. Fo'ntipai, to impel.
Sting, n. Bo'ndi.
Stink, n. Pri'mba, unsavoriness.
Stint, v. Fro'ntifai, cohibit. 2, Fi'ntinai, to limit. 3, Gla'ntipai, to remit. 4, Dri'ntifai, to discontinue. 5, Bro'nsinai, to desist.
Stint, n. Vren'jinoo, (bird).
Stipend, n. Vo'mbri, wages.
Stipendiate, v. Kro'nsisai.
Stipulate, v. Vo'ntrisai.
Stir, v. E'nsikai, to move. 2, Ke'ntivai, to endeavour. 3, Fe'ntripai, to provoke.
Stir up, v. Fo'ntifai, to impel.
Stirrup, n. Gra'nzi.
Stick, n. Dru'mba, cramp. 2, Dra'nzoi, pricking.
Stitch, v. Ki'nsikai, to sew.
Stitch, (thorough-stitch) adv. Andus, wholly. 2, To'ndi, perfectly.
Stitchwort, n. Te'mvi.
Stithy, n. Pren'onzis, anvil stithy, i. e. supporting iron instrument of hammered thing.
Stoat, n. Di'nja.
Stock, (of plant) n. Fo'ndoo, 2, Dwinpro'nzooz, aggregate of descendants. 2, Vinpro'nzooz, kind of descendants.
Stock, n. Ka'nta ra'nziz. 2, Ka'nta a'nziz, chief possessions.
Stock, n. Fentuko'ri, the gaining thing, the capital.
Stock, (laughing) n. Tansunoo'ri, the laughed thing.

S T R

Stockdove, n. Fe'njo.
Stock-gillflower, n. Pe'mva.
Stockings, n. Bunde'fuz.
Stocks, n. Kantruso'twus vande'diz, imprisoning jugament for feet.
Stole, v. Da'mpritel, did steal. 2, Pwa'ntou vlimpa'fus, a long loose vest.
Stolidity, n. Fla'mbis, folly.
Stolen, part. Da'mprutoo.
Stomach, n. Ka'ndis, ventricle. 2, Ko'mboi, appetite. 3, To'nzi, anger. 4, De'mboo, courage.
Stomacher, n. Fanda'fus, vest for the breast.
Stone, n. Un'ji. 2, Un'joo, common stone. 3, Un'joi, middle sort of stone. 4, Un'jo, precious stone, less transparent. 5, Un'ja, precious stone, more transparent.
Stone (a) n. Bwu'nda, a measure.
Stone, (the) n. Du'mbis, disease.
Stone (of a plum, &c.) n. Fro'ndoi.
Stone, n. Gra'ndis, testicle.
Stone, (to) v. U'ncibai, to cast stones. 2, Fa'nickai, to stone to death.
Stonebow, n. Pe'ke'mbri, small cross bow.
Stonecrop, n. Bo'mvinoi.
Stonesmiche, n. Ge'nji.
Stool, n. Be'nzis seat.
Stool, (close) n. Ben'an'zis.
Stool, (going to) n. Tre'uzino.
S'ool, (to go to) v. Tre'nsinai.
Stoop, v. Ka'nsivai.
Stoop, (a barrel, to) v. Ge'ntifrost, to cause to be oblique.
Stop, v. Re'ntisai, to stay. 2, Bro'ntifai, to impede. 3, Pi'nsifai, to bind. 4, Di'nsifai, to fill.
Stop up, v. Ki'nsifai, to shut.
Stop, (at end of sentence) v. Vri'ntipai, to make a full stop.
Stop, (to make a) v. Rentigrast. 2, Bro'ntifai, to hinder.
Stopples, n. Dre'nzi, tap. 3, Kinsufo'gus, the stopple, i. e. the stopping or shutting pin.
Storax, n. Fru'mva.
Store, n. E'nzi, provisions. 2, Pa'ndo, multitude. 3, Fra'ndoo, abundance.
Store, (to) v. Ke'ntikai, to lay up.
Story, n. Twintukoo'ri, a narrated thing.
Story, (in architecture) n. Gwo'ndis fauzo'tuz, a degree of rooms.
Stork, n. Pre'njinioi.
Storm, n. Ku'nzis or zai.
Storm, (to) v. Be'tonsiki, to be very angry. 2, Ke'ston'sikai, vocally to express anger.
Storm, (to) v. Ven'tripai, to assault.
Stote, n. Di'nja.
Straggle, v. Tre'ntisai, to wander.
Stow, v. Ke'ntikai, to lay up. 2, Bi'nsifai, to heap.
Straddle, v. Tre'nsifai.

S T R

Stove, n. Ba'nzoi. 2, v. Fe'nzi primbi-ko'di, box for heating. 3, Fe'nzi flimbiko'di, box for drying.
Stout, adj. Vo'mpa, active. 2, Do'mpu, strong. 3, De'mpur, courageous. 4, Do'mpa, hardy, in enduring; (passive). 5, Dra'mpa, obstinate. 6, Pro'mpa, disengenuous, perverse. 7, Fe'mpu, proud. 8, Gre'mpu, contumacious.
Straight, adj. Pe'nti. 2, v. Be'kentivrost, to make a great effort.
Strand, n. Vin'zo, shore.
Strange, adj. Pome'pra, not customary. 2, Tra'ntu, extraordinary. 3, Dri'ntur, seldom. 4, Dron'e'sutoo, not expected. 5, Ti'ntur, new. 6, Kro'nsa, strange.
Stranger, n. Kro'nza.
Strangle, v. Ga'mprikai.
Strangury, n. Dru'mba.
Strap, n. Fe'nsa ge'nza, leathern thing.
Strappado, n. Ta'mbris.
Stratagem, n. Te'ndroo.
Stratifying, n. Ge'nzo.
Straw, n. Pren'zi.
Straw-worm, n. Kro'njo, cadew.
Scatter, v. Bri'nsitai. 2, Fra'nsivai, to spread.
Strauberry, n. Pe'mvino.
Strauberry tree, n. Kim'vo.
Streaks of light in the sky, n. Ku'nzi.
Stream, n. Di'nza.
Streamer, n. Gi'ndro.
Street, n. Da'nzoi.
Straight, adj. Pe'nti. 2, Fra'ntou, narrow.
Straight against, prep. Ke or ki, over-against.
Straight forward, adj. Fe'ntos.
Strict, adj. Plempur, rigorous.
Straight way, adv. Fa'ndun, immediately. 2, Fra'mba'pi, without delay.
Straight (a) n. Koor'on'di, a difficulty. 2, U frinsufoo kr'on'di, a tangled difficulty. 3, Go'ndi, necessity. 4, Fra'mboo, adversity. 5, Tre'ndi, trouble. 6, Bi'nza, fretum, sound, narrows.
Strain, v. Fa'nsivai, to stretch. 2, Be'kentivai, greatly to endeavour to stretch. 3, Pro'ntinai beken-doti, to hurt by greatly endeavouring. 4, Be'pri'nsipai, greatly to depress. 5, Be'tri'nsipai, to compress. 6, Ki'nsivai, to percolate.
Strain, (a) n. Pego'ndis, a small degree; as, "Pego'ndis dren-ze'tu," a strain of music.
Strength of body, n. Do'mbi. 2, Ko'mbi, vigor.
Strength of mind, n. Fo'mba, sprightliness. 2, Vo'mba, stoutness, boldness.
Strength, n. Bonda.

Stray, v. Trentisai, to wander. 2, De'ntivai, to err.
Strength, (military forces) En'draz, 2, Endraiz, (military places).
Strength, n. Gra'ndoo, intensity.
Strength, n. Bezimba, power of taste:—sensible quality. 2, Berimba, power of smell:—great odorousness.
Strenuous, adj. Vo'mpa, stout. 2, Ba'mpa, diligent. 3, Do'mpu, strong. 4, De'mpur, valiant.
Stress, n. Bek'endo, great endeavour. 2, Prin'zoo, depression. 3, Kri'mbi, gravity.
Stretch, v. Fa'nsivai. 2, Vre'nsitai, yawning; or stretching of the body from the same cause.
Stretch, v. Pa'ntifrost, to lengthen. 2, Fa'ntifrost, to make broad. 3, Bi'ntifrost, to amplify, make ample. 3, Tro'nsinai, to compel. 5, Tro'nsinai pinziko'di, to wrest, compel by twisting.
Strew, v. Bi'nsifai, to scatter. 2, Dre'nsitai, to flour or powder.
Striated, adj. Vri'mpou or vrim-pufoo.
Stricken, part. Ke'nsuvoo.
Stricken in age, adj. Bu'ntinur.
Stricken in love, adj. Be'tonsu, much in love.
Stricken in years, adj. Bebu'ntinur.
Stricken with amazement, adj. Tro'nsuvraust, caused to be in a state of extacy.
Strict, adj. To'nti, perfect. 2; Be-ka'ntu, very regular. 3, Plempur, rigorous. 4, De'mpus, severe.
Stricture, n. Pek'rendo, a slight essay. 2, Peb'rendoi, slight trial. 3, Pef'indoi, slight contact. 4, Pev'indi, slight commentary.
Stride, v. Te'nsifai, to straddle.
Strife, n. Ple'mba, contention. 2, To'nzis, emulation.
Strife, (yellow loose) n. Fre'hvi, (herb).
Strike, v. Ke'nsivai. 2, Kre'nsivai, to knock. 3, Be'nsivai, to pound. 4, Bre'nsivai, pecking. 5, Ka'ntrikai, to stab. 6, Fa'mprisai, to cudgel. 7, Dwazo'ntifai, suddenly to cause. 8, Dwaze'nsikai, suddenly to move.
Strike sail, v. Trida'nsivrast, downward to cause to fall.
Strike a bargain, v. Omprisai.
Strike blind, v. Pro'mpitrost, to cause to be blind.
Strike, (colour) v. Im'bifrost, to cause a colour.
Strike fire, v. Pru'nsipai, to sparkle.
Strike off account, v. Vre'ntinai, to balance. 2, Te'ntinai, to acquit.
Strike off head, v. Pan'trikai, to behead.
Strike out, v. Tre'ntifai, to spoil. 2, Undra'nsitai, to unwrite.

Strike up, (music) v. Te'ntivai, to begin.
Strike up one's heels, v. Da'nsivrast, cause to fall, specially by wrestling.
Strike (a) n. Vwo'ndoo ba'ntur noo a'gin ku'ndor, eight gallons.
String, n. De'nza, thread. 2, Dre'nza, cord. 3, Bra'ndoi, fibre.
Strip, v. Unta'ntifai, to unskin. 2, Une'nsinai, to unclothe. 3, Tro'ntivrost, to deprive, i. e. to cause to be in a state of privation.
Stripe, (See stroke).
Striped, adj. Bi'mpou fendoo'tuz, variegated with lines.
Stripling, n. Fwuntinurtes, an adolescent male.
Strive, v. Twe'mpinai, to contend. 2, To'nsivai, to emulate. 3, Be-ke'ntivai, greatly to endeavour. 4, Ba'mpinai, to act diligently.
Strive for, v. Twaspentikai, to endeavour to obtain.
Strive against, v. Vro'nsinai, to resist.
Stroke, (a) n. Kw'inzis.
Stroke, (to) v. Grinsikai tandeti, to wipe with the hand.
Stromateous, n. Ba'mijo.
Strong, adj. Do'mpu.
Stronghold, n. Endris.
Strow, (strew) v. Bi'nsifai, to scatter.
Struck, part. Ke'nsuvoo.
Structure, n. Anzoi, building.
Struggle, v. Ve'nsikai, to wrestle. 2, Twaspentikai, to endeavour to obtain.
Strumpet, n. Fantra'des, a fornication female.
Strut, v. Te'nsifai, to stalk. 2, Pre'ntisai fre'mbu, to go proudly.
Stub, n. Drindo'dwes fondoo'tu, the bottom part of the stock. 2, Bra'ndis kondoo'tu, fragment of stick.
Stubble, n. Dra'ndis krinzo'ci, residue after reaping.
Stubble goose, n. Tu'ntus bo'mpukoo pre'njino, an autumnal fattened goose.
Stubborn, adj. Gre'mpu, contumacious. 2, Dra'mpa, obstinate. 3, Pro'mpa, perverse, disingenuous.
Stuck, (see stick).
Stud, n. Petenda'ri, small protuberant thing.
Student, n. Twasbampuso'ro, one endeavouring to acquire learning.
Study, v. Ke'ntivai, to endeavour. 2, Ba'mpinai, to act diligently. 3, Pro'nsifai, to meditate. 4, Pa'mpinai, to act with consideration.
Study, (a) n. Pwefah'zo banda'di, a small room for privacy. 2, Pwefah'zo pronzo'di, a small room for meditation.
Studious, adj. Gapro'nsifai, apt to meditate.

Stuff, n. Do'ndoi, matter.
Stuff, (woollen) Pe'nza.
Stuff, (hairy) n. Pre'nza.
Stuff, n. Dinsufori, the filling thing, i. e. the thing with which anything is stuffed or filled.
Stuff, (to) v. Di'nsifai krinzifo'ti mu, to fill by thrusting into.
Stumble, v. Bre'nsifai.
Stump, n. Dra'ndis denzivo'ci, residue after cutting. 2, Dra'ndis umve'tu grinzo'di, residue of tree after felling.
Stupidity, n. Tra'mbo, dulness. 2, Bro'mbo, numbness, stupor. 3, Pro'mboi, stupor of internal sense.
Stupify, v. Tra'mpitrost, to make dull. 2, Bro'mpitrost, to benumb. 3, Pro'mpitrost, to make dull of apprehension.
Stupor, n. Pro'mboi.
Stuprate, v. Fa'ntinai, to fornicate.
Sturdy, adj. Vo'mpa, stout. 2, De'mpur, bold. 3, Dra'mpa, obstinate. 4, Do'mpu, strong.
Surgeon, n. Ga'njoo.
Stutter, v. Fa'nsitai.
Stygian, adj. Rin'sou, infernal.
Style, n. Vin'indi, manner of discourse. 2, Vinda'nsitai, manner of writing. 3, Vinpri'ndi, manner of sentence.
Style, n. Ko'ndoo trinda'kwai, name and description.
Style, (to) v. Ko'ntipai, to name.
Style, n. Vo'ndoi.
Styptic, adj. Re'nsuno, binding. 2, Tri'mpa, bitter like galls.
Sue, v. To'nsikai, to entreat. 2, Fu'mprinai, to petition.
Sue, (for marriage) v. Fo'nsifai.
Sue, (for preferment) v. Ko'mprivai, to act as candidate.
Sue, (at law) v. To'ntrifai, to bring action.
Suasory, adj. Fo'nsikai, to persuade. 2, Gafonsuko, apt to persuade.
Subaltern, adj. Bla'ntur, inferior.
Subdeacon, n. Jisdu'mbroi, under deacon.
Subdivide, v. Ki'ntinai ra'ndiz, to divide parts. 2, Ki'ntinai lo'ndooz, to divide species.
Subdue, v. Pe'mprifai, to vanquish in a particular fight. 2, De'mprifai, to conquer; final event of war.
Subduction, n. Da'ndis, ablatum.
Subject, n. Bindoi, opposite to predicate. 2, Po'ndis, subject, opposite to adjunct.
Subject, adj. Kap'ontusoo, able to be subjected; i. e. which may be made the subject of.
Subject, adj. Be'mpu, in a state of subjection to authority. 2, De'mpu, obedient. 3, Ge'mpu, submissive to punishment.

Subjoin, v. Cisp'entifai, to join after.

Subjunctive, adj. Cisp'entufoo, afterwards joined.

Subject, n. Poinbroo, opposite to governor.

Subjection, n. Bembi.

Subliming or Sublimation, v. Dinzis.

Sublime, adj. Kantou indoi'tu, high in place. 2, Kantou krandoo'tu, high in excellence. 3, Kantou vininde'tu, high in discourse manner. 4, Bampou indoiz ponzoit'wiz.

Sublimity, n. Pika'ndoi, height.

Submission, n. F'embi, humility. 2, Bembi, subjection to authority. 3, Dwembroi, submission, opposed to conquest.

Submission, n. Pre'nda, opposite to resistance. 2, G'embi, submission, opposed to contumacy.

Submissive, adj. Gage'impuko, apt to submit.

Submit, v. Ge'mpikai.

Subordinate, adj. Blahtur, inferior. 2, Blahtur dando'tu, inferior in a series.

Suborn, v. Va'mprinai.

Subpoena, v. Pandroi giint'pu vro'nzi, citation with express threat.

Subscribe, v. Jisdansitai, to write under. 2, Bo'ntrisai, to sign.

Subsidy, n. To'mbri, tax.

Subsidiary, adj. Bohtou, which assists. 2, Krahta, accessory.

Subsist, v. Plohtipi, to exist, be in a state of existence. 2, Trasplohtipai, to continue to exist. 3, Kongsisai, to maintain. 4, Kro'ngisai, to stipendiate. 5, Vintipi, to be permanent. 6, Bohtipi, to be, or be considered in a state of absolute separation.

Substance, n. Bo'ndoo, that quality or aggregate of qualities which is denoted by a name, i. e. essence.

Substance, n. Do'ndoi, the matter out of which any thing is made. 2, Anzi, possessions; as, "a man of substance."

Substantial, adj. Dro'ntou, essential. 2, Do'ntou, real, not imaginary. 3, Tanturtu anzi, of sufficient possessions. 4, Trantutu fahubis, of sufficient wisdom.

Substitute, n. Vrontairo, one person instead of another.

Subtract, v. Dahtisai. 2, Dwahtipai, to decrease.

Substructure, n. Kahzo. 2, Jizanzoi, under-building.

Subterfuge, n. Ve'ndroi. 2, Debri'ndis, a bad solution.

Subterraneous, adj. Jidi'ngou, which is under the surface of the earth.

Suck in, v. Tre'nsitai, i. e. swallow.

Suck up the breath, v. Vla'nsinai.

Subtil, adj. Twimpu, rare, thin. 2, Flampus, crafty.

Subvert, v. Kro'hisipai, to destroy. 2, Ra'nsifai, to ruin.

Suburb, n. Tombro'dwes vanzo'tiz, the part of the city without the walls.

Suckle, v. Kra'nsipai, to give suck.

Succedaneous, adj. Vro'ntusoo, substituted. 2, Filtur, which succeeds.

Succeed, v. Filtipi, to be after. 2, Vo'ntisi, to be successor. 3, Fo'mprinai, to come by succession. 4, Entiki, to be an event, to eventuate. 5, Fampivi, to turn out well, to be prosperous.

Success, n. Ro'ndoi, effect. 2, Endi, event. 3, De'mbroi, conquest, final success of war. 4, Endroi, event of war. 5, Fambboo, prosperity.

Succession, n. Fo'mbra.

Successive, adj. Filtur dando'tu, to be after in series.

Successor, n. Vontairo, succeeding person.

Succinct, adj. Tepra'ntou, perfectly short. 2, Vrintukoo or vrintu, in the state of an epitomy:—epitomized.

Succour, n. Bo'ndoi, adjuvant. 2, Bembo, alms giving.

Succory, n. Vranvoi. 2, Pra'vvo, gum succory.

Succulent, adj. Do'htur, juicy.

Succus nutritious, n. Frandoo.

Such, adj. Zo, of that kind. 2, Ro'tu vo'ndoo, of that quantity. 3, Ro'tu vro'ndoo, of that quality. 4, Oitu vo'ndoo, of the same quantity. 5, Oitu vro'ndoo, quality.

Such as it is, adv. Fyoo'tuun, of whatever kind.

Sucker, n. Fro'ndoo.

Sucker of pump, n. Trensuto'dwes tranzaitu or tranzistu, sucking part of pump, (according to popular notions).

Suckle, v. Kra'nsipai.

Suction, n. Tre'ngo.

Suds, n. Plunzo, froth.

Suds, (soap) n. Plunzo benzis'tu unkw, froth of soap and water.

Sudden, adj. Kintur, soon. 2, To'mpu, swift. 3, Bentu, dispatchful. 4, Kihntur undronsutookwi, soon and unexpected. 5, Dwas, dwan, dwa, transcendentals denoting the comparatively sudden and short fit of an action; as, "Dwa-kantipai," to seize, suddenly to take.

Sudorific, adj. Ten'sumast, causing to sweat.

Suffer affliction, v. Fra'mpivoi, to be afflicted.

Suet, n. Plimpus da'ndoi, hard fat.

Suffer persecution, v. Kumpritoi, to be persecuted.

Suffer punishment, v. Re'mpivoi, to be punished.

Suffer execution, v. Tantrifoi, to be executed.

Suffer, v. Go'mprinai, to licence. 2, Tontrinai, to tolerate, (not to punish). 3, Bron'etifai, not to hinder.

Suffer to take, v. Pe'htinai, to yield.

Suffer to do, v. Pre'htinai, to submit.

Sufferance, n. Go'mbri, licence. 2, Ton'dri, toleration.

Suffice, v. Tahtipi, to be sufficient.

Sufficiency, n. Tandoo.

Sufficient, adj. Tahtur.

Suffocate, v. Vantrikai, to stifle. 2, Gamprikai, to strangle.

Suffocation of the womb, n. Tru'mbis.

Suffragan n. Kooranta vumbroi, an accessory bishop.

Suffrage, n. Dinto'nsou, consent sign.

Suffumigation, n. Tu'nzifo, fumigating.

Suffusion, n. Fra'nzivo, spreading.

Sug, n. Pro'mijoi, sea-flea.

Sugar, n. Ten'zoi.

Suggest, v. Po'nsifrast, cause to think. 2, To'mpifrost, cause to remember. 3, Vansitai, to dictate.

Suit, n. Ton'zi, entreaty. 2, Fu'mbra, petition.

Suit at law, n. Ton'droi, action.

Suit, (of cards) n. Gando.

Suit with, (to) v. Vo'ntiki, to be congruous.

Suitable, adj. Vo'ntu, congruous. 2, Onta, convenient, suitable.

Suitor, n. Twonsukoro, an entreating person. 2, Fwumprundo, a petitioning person.

Suitor, (for marriage) n. Fon'zoi.

Suitor, (for preferment) n. Ko'mbroo, candidate.

Sullen, n. Pro'mpa, disingenuous, perverse. 2, Dwe'mpa, morose. 3, Gre'mpu, contumacious.

Sully, v. Dezi'mpifai, badly to color. 2, Drantikai, to defile.

Sulphur, n. Du'nji.

Sultan, n. Fo'ndroo, king.

Saltry, adj. Vepri'mpu, excessively hot.

Sum, (of money) n. Dwinru'ndil, aggregate of money.

Sum, n. Vra'ndis, total money.

Sumach, n. Fru'mvo. 2, Bri'mvi, red sumach.

Summary, n. Vrindi, epitome.

Summarily, adv. Vrindu, briefly. 2, Pra'ndon, shortly.

Summary, adj. Pra'ntou, short.

Summer, n. Kanta bra'nzo, principal beam.

Summer, n. Fru'ndis.
Sunmerset, n. Be'nzoo, leaping. 2, Bren'zi, vaulting.
Summon, v. Pa'ntrifai, to cite.
Sumun jus, n. Fre'mboo.
Sumner, n. Pantron'fas, citing officer.
Sumpter, n. We'mpru pin'joo'firnjoo'-twi, a baggage horse or mule.
Sumptuary, adj. Tre'ntu, i. e. which relates to expenditure; as, "Tre'ntu to'hdr̄az," sumptuary laws.
Sumptuous, adj. Be'tre'ntu, very expensive. 2, Bedo'ntru, of great price. 3, Ke'mpi, generous.
Sun, n. Fri'nzoi.
Sunshine, n. Fri'n̄sur imboo, sunlight.
Sun, (apparent) n. Tu'nzi, parelius.
Sunday, n. Buno'h̄dis, first day of the week.
Sunder, v. Pre'htifai, to separate.
Sundew, n. Gro'mvis.
Sundry, adj. Onti, diverse.
Sunflower, n. Pam'voi.
Sung, v. past, Ba'nsitel, did sing.
Sung, part. Ba'nsutoo.
Sunk, part. Kri'nsupoo.
Sup, v. Teh'sitai. 2, Fra'nsifai te'nzi, to drink, suckingly.
Supper, n. Pen'inzoo, evening meal.
Superabundance, n. Befra'ndoo. 2, Fra'ndipou, greater abundance.
Superabound, v. Fra'ntipou, to be more abundant.
Superciliousness, n. Tre'mbis.
Supereminence, n. Brandoo, superiority.
Supererogation, n. Veko'nda, excessive duty.
Supererogatory, adj. Yinkyu ko'nta, more than due.
Superfetation n. Roi fra'nzoo fans'ur-tu frampai'ro, another conception of pregnant female.
Superficial, adj. Te'ntur. 2, Kra'mpi, slight. 3, Fla'mpa, careless.
Superficies, n. Te'h̄doo. 2, Vri'ndo, outside.
Superfine, adj. Betwi'mpus, very fine.
Superfluity, n. Ta'ndoo, excess. 2, Fra'ndoo, abundance.
Superintend, v. Po'nsisai pronsitai'kwi dro'nzoz, to direct and observe servants. 2, Pro'nsisai pronsitai'kwi vompra'roz, to direct and observe officers.
Superintendent, n. Ka'nta vompra'ro, chief officer.
Superlative, adj. Pra'ntupous, greatest. 2, Kra'ntupous, the most excellent. 3, Ka'nta, chief.
Supernal, adj. Binti, of the upper side. 2, Dinti, at the top.
Supernation, n. Te'h̄zoo dindo'su, floating at the top.
Superiority, n. Brandoo.

Superiority, (relations of) n. Onzoz.
Supernatural, adj. Gis bo'nsufo to'hdr̄az inze'tu, beyond the known laws of the universe. 2, Ro'nsur, miraculous.
Supernumerary, adj. Yinkyu to'nta ru'h̄doo, beyond the due number.
Superscription, n. Judsansuto'ri, the upon written thing.
Supersede, v. Tro'ntivai ombe'tu, to deprive of power. 2, Vro'nsi-most, to desist. 3, Gre'ntikai, to omit.
Superstition, n. Umbra.
Superstructure, n. Jus'an'zoi, upon-building.
Supervene, v. Okai kra'nta, to become accessory. 2, Flo'nsipai kra'ndun, to happen accessorially.
Supine, adj. Fla'mpa, careless.
Supper, (Lord's) n. Vu'mbris or vu'mbrai, eucharist.
Supplant, v. Ka'ntrinai, to defraud. 2, Umbentipai, to unpossess by fraud. 3, Una'nsilai kandra'ti, to dispossess by fraud.
Supple, adj. Pri'mpus, soft. 2, Vri'mpu, limber.
Suppliment, n. Bontou'ri, the adjunct thing. 2, Tontuvo'ri, the perfecting thing. 3, Untwantu-pro'sturi, the thing causing to be un-deficient.
Supply, v. Redi'nsifai, to fill again. 2, Bo'ntifai, to help. 3, To'ntivai, to perfect. 4, Untwantiprost, to make un-deficient. 5, Redi'nsifai, to refill. 6, Bempitai, to relieve by giving alms. 7, Dre'ntifai, to compensate. 8, Te'ntifai, to repair. 9, Vo'ntisai, to supply the place of another.
Suppliant, n. U fumpruno'ro, a petitioning person.
Supplicate, v. Fumprinai, to petition. 2, To'nsikai, to entreat.
Support, v. Pre'nsivai, to bear. 2, Bo'ntifai, to help. 3, To'nsitai, to patronize. 4, Ko'nsisai, to maintain.
Supposing, part. Po'nsufo, thinking. 2, Vro'nsufo, being of opinion. 3, Tintuso.
Supposition, n. Ti'ndis.
Supposititious, adj. Ka'mprunoo, forged. 2, Ka'ndrun vro'ntusoo roidi, fraudulently substituted for another. 3, Kro'nti, spurious.
Suppository, n. Pwa'ntou, te'h̄di ve'ntukoo to'ndroiz, a long tube used by surgeons.
Suppress, v. Pe'mprifai, to vanquish. 2, Demprifai, to conquer. 3, Gre'ntipai, to conceal.
Supremacy, n. Kyano'ndra; i. e. wo'ndra pondoo'tu kya'ntunous, the right of being the most principal.
Surcease, v. Vro'nsinai.

Suppuration, n. Ko'mbiso frompu'tu to'ndoo, maturing of rotten thing.
Supreme, adj. Ka'ntunous.
Surbate, v. Unta'htifai enze'ti, to unskin by motion. 2, Pri'nsinai enze'ti, to bruise specially the soles of the feet.
Surcharge, v. Vra'nsinai, excessively to burden. 2, Veto'ntrikai, excessively to exact tribute. 3, Veto'mprikai, excessively to tax.
Surcingle, n. Glispintuso'ri pinjoo'-diz, about-binding thing for horses.
Surcoat, n. Binti'futs upper vest.
Surd, adj. Fro'mpi, deaf.
Surd, (number) n. Kagi'netuvoo rundoo'tiz, not expressible by numbers.
Sure, adj. Vo'nsou, certain. 2, Vo'ntuvoo, assured. 3, Da'mpa, constant. 4, Ka'mpu, faithful. 5, Vri'mpus, fast. 6, To'ntu, safe.
Surely, adv. Pondi, truly.
Surety, n. Vontrai'ro, the person becoming responsible for another.
Surface, n. Te'ndoo. 2, Vri'ndo, outside.
Surfeit, v. Um'bi vepranzifo'ni, sickness from excessive eating. 2, Um'bi vefranzifo'ni, excessive drinking. 3, Um'bi vezinsiko'ni, excessive labour. 4, Tra'ndoo, excess. 5, Fle'mboi, gluttony.
Surge, n. Be'pri'za, great wave.
Surgeon, n. To'ndroi.
Surly, adj. Kro'mpa, fierce. 2, Dwe'mpa, morose. 3, Tre'mpus or tre'mpai, supercilious.
Surmise, v. Vro'nsifai, to form an opinion. 2, Dro'nsifai, to conjecture. 3, Kro'nsifai, to distrust. 4, Tro'nsivi, to be jealous.
Surmount, v. Bra'ntipraust, to be caused to be superior.
Surname, n. Onsu ko'ndoo, family name.
Surpass, v. Tra'ntipai, to exceed. 2, Kra'ntiprou, to be more excellent. 3, Bra'ntiprou, to be superior. 4, Fo'ntivrou, to be better.
Surplice, n. Kwensa'fus, a linen vest, specially for clergyman.
Surplus, n. Dra'ndis, residue. 2, Fra'ndis, vantage.
Surprise, v. Dwake'ntipai, suddenly to take. 2, Dwapamprifai, suddenly to arrest. 3, Po'nsikrost, to cause to wonder.
Surrender, v. Vre'ntipai, to let go. 2, Pentimai, to yield. 3, Pre'ntinai, to submit. 4, Bo'nsipai, to deliver.
Surreptitious, adj. Da'mpri, furtive. 2, Bida'mpri, thief-like. 2, Ka'mprunoo, forged.
Surrogate, n. Vrontusoo'ro, substitute.

S E A

Surround, v. Glisprentisai, to go round. 2, Feñtítai, to encircle.
Survey, v. Fañtítai, to eye, to behold. 2, Fampina, to take heed, act heedfully.
Surveyor, n. Papronsuto_{ro}, 2, Pronsuto_{ro} anzoituz, observer of buildings. 3, Untuk_oban, measuring artist.
Survive, v. Cisdahsipai, to live after; as, "he survived his brother," wai cisdahsipel konzipurtur; or wai drahsipel twaici konzipur. 2, Cisivintipai; as, "his example survives him," tondoitur cisivintipod; or curs vintip_o; i. e. after him continues.
Suspect, v. Kroñsitai, to distrust. 2, Droñsini, to be diffident of. 3, Troñsivi, to be jealous of. 4, Trempivi, to be censorious.
Suspense, n. Broñsou droñzo, doubtful expectation. 2, Troñza, demurring. 3, Kroñza, wavering, irresolution.
Suspend, v. Kuñtrikai.
Sustain, v. Preñsivai, to bear. 2, Koñsisi, to maintain. 3, Droñtipai, to suffer, endure. 4, Geñpivi, to be patient.
Sustenance or sustentation, n. Van-sup_ori, nourishing thing.
Sustentation, (ordinary) n. Eñzoo, 2, (extraordinary,) Eñzoi.
Suitable, adj. Voñtu, congruous.
Suture, n. Kìnsukoo dañdo, sewed series. 2, Kìnsukoo peñdoo, sewed line.
Swabber, n. Diñdri.
Swaddle, v. Denoñtisai, to bind about like a bottom of thread, &c.
Swag, v. Gentifraust, to be made oblique. 2, Genoñtifraust, specially by sudden shaking.
Swage, (see assuage).
Swagger, v. Greñpitai, to act insolently, arrogantly. 2, Deproñsivai, to glory ostentatiously, i. e. corruptively.
Sway, n. Vañboi, power. 2, Voñdra, authority. 3, Donzis, direction.
Sway, v. Poñtripai, to govern as a magistrate. 2, Gentifrost, to cause to be oblique.
Swain, n. Twontri_{ro}, a country person.
Swallow, n. Penji.
Swallowwort, n. Kreñva.
Swallow, (sea) n. Trenjino.

S W O

Swallow-fish, n. Vrenjo.
Swallow, v. Dreñsitai.
Swan, n. Penjino.
Swap, v. Omprilai, to exchange.
Swarm, n. Vrantiri, aggregate thing. 2, Pantiri, multitudinous thing.
Swart, adj. Bepilmpur.
Swarth, n. Dweñdi kimsuto_otu trinzi kyel, a ridge of mown grass, &c.
Swathe, (See swaddle).
Swear, v. Koñtrisi.
Sweat, v. Teñsinai.
Sweeping, n. Tinziko, brushing.
Sweet, adj. Pimpa.
Sweetbread, n. Drandoi, glandule.
Sweetmeats, n. Preñsou_{ri}, banquet thing.
Sweet, adj. Betoñsukoo, much loved. 2, Donsuñ_o, delighting, i. e. delightful.
Sweetheart, n. Foñzoi, suitor.
Sweet, adj. Tampufo, giving pleasure. 2, Dempa, courteous.
Swell, v. Umpitrast, i. e. to be caused to swell. 2, Okai teñta, to become protuberant.
Swelter, v. Femprifoi primbe_{ti}, to be overcome with heat. 2, Femprifai, to overcome with heat.
Swerve, v. Geñtivai, to err.
Swift, adj. Tõmpu.
Swift, n. Keñiji, (a bird).
Swiftness, n. Tõmbi.
Swill, v. Befrañsifai, to drink much. 2, Vefrañsifai, to drink excessively.
Swimming, n. Keñzoo. 2, Buñmba, vertigo, (disease).
Swine, n. Finginjoi, hog kind.
Swine's bread, n. Vromvis.
Swine's grass, n. Kamvoo.
Swine-pipe, n. Brenjo.
Swing, v. Teñsivai.
Swinging, adj. Prañtur, 2, Dempus, severe. 3, Trañtur, excessive.
Switch, n. Kroñdoo, wand.
Switch, v. Fampriai krontoo_{ti}, to cudgel with wand.
Swivel, n. Fweñdi tyoo biñsipai, a ring which turns round. 2, Bweñda tyoo biñsipai, a staple which turns round.
Swob, part. Umputoo.
Sworn, n. Brumbi.
Sward, (green) n. Triñsu añzoo, grassy land.
Sword, n. Fembri.
Sword-fish, n. Frañjoo.

T.

T A B

Tabernacle, n. Prañzoi.
Tablebook, n. Kenendi, a book of blank leaves or lamins.

T A B

Table of the Lord, n. Vuñbris, encharist.
Table, n. Drando, catalogue.

S Y S

Sword, (put to the) v. Drañsiprast fembre_{ti}, cause to die by the sword.
Sword of bacon, n. Tañdoi treñsuto_otu ginjois vañdoi, skin of condited hog's flesh.
Sworn, part. Koñtrusoo.
Swum, v. Kìñsitel, did swim.
Swung, v. Teñsivel, did swing.
Sycamore, n. Vrumvis.
Sycophant, n. Drempa_{ro}, a fawning person.
Syllable, n. Tindoo.
Syllogism, n. Diñda.
Sylvan, adj. Dañsur, pertaining to woods.
Symbol, n. Boñdis, sign. 2, Brañtu boñdis, private sign. 3, Plimpur boñdis, dark sign. 4, Grentupoo boñdis, concealed sign.
Symbolise, v. Voñtuki, to be congruous with.
Symmetry, n. Teruñdi, perfect proportion.
Sympathy, n. Voñdi, congruity. 2, Ponzarit, friendship. 3, Dõntus tañboi tramboi_{twi}, mutual pleasure or pain. 4, Droñzis, pity. 5, Voñzis, congratulation. 6, Grentupoo voñzis, concealed congratulation.
Symphony, n. Twimbo, melody. 2, Trimbo, harmony. 3, Gimbo, concord.
Symptom, n. Fintur boñdis, simultaneous sign. 2, Fintur deboñdis, simultaneous bad sign.
Synagogue, n. Tyuñdros kañzoi, the Jew's temple. 2, Tyuñdros uñtru ondro, the Jews' ecclesiastical convention. 3, Tyuñdros dwimñtru, the Jew's ecclesiastical aggregate.
Synchronism, n. Tindi finñturiz, narrative of simultaneous things.
Syndic, n. Poñdros pambroo, magistrate's assessor.
Synod, n. Untru bombro, ecclesiastical council.
Synonymy, n. Kwoñdoo indoitwi oion rindoi, a name or word having the same meaning.
Synopsis, n. Vrindi, epitome.
Syntax, n. Pendoibras indoituz, the junction science of words.
Syringe, n. Vrinup_ori, syringing thing.
Syrt, n. Diñzo, quicksands.
Syrup, n. Trenzoi.
System, n. Vrindi, epitome.

T A B

Tables, n. Vrindiz randoo_{ti}uz, systems of numbers; as, "the multiplication table," &c.

Table, n. Ke'ndi, lamin, flat surface. 2, Ka'nzis, table. 3, Ke'ndi dis danzitojus, lamin for writing upon.

Tables, (to play at) v. Fre'nsikai.

Tabid, adj. Fru'mpou, adj. consumptive; "in a waste." 2, Tu'mpu, consumption from ulcerated lungs.

Tabler, n. Vro'nzo, guest.

Tablet, n. Ke'nti unjo, flat gem.

Tabor or Tabret, n. Petentruvohi, little drum.

Taca mahaca, n. Dru'mvinoi.

Tachygraphy, n. To'mpu dansuto^l-bas, swift writing art.

Tack, n. Ge'nda, book. 2, Fre'ndi, loop.

Tacit, adj. Ri'mpi, silent. 2, Grin^l-tuvoo, understood.

Taciturnity, n. Be'mba.

Tack, n. Pe'penda, little pin.

Tack, v. Vi'mpivrost penda'ti, to make fast with a pin. 3, Pre'utisai, to turn.

Tacks, (of ship) n. Di'ndra.

Tackling, n. Re'nza, armament.

Tackling, (of ship) n. Indra, rigging.

Tactics, n. Endre'bas, war art. 2, Tambis fandiko^{tu} e'ndraz, art of ordering military persons aggregate.

Tacil, adj. Bo'mpi, pertaining to the sense of feeling.

Tacil quality, n. Imbi.

Tadpole, n. Frinjaitwes, young toad.

Tadium, n. Pro'nzi, opposite to admiration.

Tania major, n. Ta'njis.

Tania minor, n. Tra'njis.

Taffety, n. Wo'ldoo tenza^{tu}, a kind of silk.

Tag, n. Pye'nda denza^{tu}, the pin of string.

Tag-rag, n. Do'ndroo, rabble.

Tail, n. Vro'ndis.

Tailor, n. Yan^uno^{tan}, the clothing mechanic.

Taint, v. Pu'mpivai, to infect by contact. 2, Fro'mpikrost, to rot, i. e. cause to be rotten. 3, Dra'n^l-tikai, to defile.

Take, v. Po'ntiprost ro'mi kro'ndooos be'ndoo tookwi twai'gwen, to cause to be out of another person's possession and in his own.

Take (without consent) v. Ke'ntipai.

Take, (person or goods) v. Pa'mprifai.

Take, (the person) Plamprifai, to take into custody.

Take, (goods) v. Pla'ntrifai, to attach goods.

Take part for the whole, v. Go'mprikai, to take sesin.

Take, (unlawfully) v. Ta'ntrinai, to usurp.

Taking, (a soldier) v. Vemprifai, to take capture.

Take, (a place—a town) v. Ke'mprifai.

Take goods, v. Bre'mpifai, (military).

Take, (with consent) v. Tre'ntinai, to receive. 2, Kre'ntinai, to accept.

Take, v. Pre'ntivai, to undertake. 2, Po'nsifai, to think. 3, Go'nsifai, to esteem. 4, Bo'nsinai, to elect. 5, Dre'ntipai, to find. 6, Mus'entisai, to pass into. 7, Pe'n^l-tikai, to obtain. 8, Pe'ntikai vo'u^l-doi, to obtain the end. 9, Do'nsinai, to please. 10, Be'ntipai, to have. 11, Ve'ntivai, to use. 12, Ve'ntimest, to cause to be reckoned.

Take the air, v. (s. s.) Uno'nisfai, to go into the open air.

Take breath, v. Fe'nsitai, to breathe.

Take exception, v. Bri'ntinai, to except.

Take fire, v. Tasu'nsipai, to begin to burn.

Take head, v. Tasdre'mpikai, to begin to disobey.

Take heart, v. Fo'nsisoi, to be encouraged.

Take heavily, v. Bekro'nsikai, greatly to grieve.

Take heed, v. Fa'mpinai. 2, Pro'nsitai, to observe.

Take to heels, v. Pi'fensipai, to fly, (metaphorically). 2, Pre'nsifai, to run.

Take the height, v. U'ntikai ka'ndoi, to measure the height.

Take hold, v. Tata'ntikai.

Take horse, v. Pi'na'ncipai, to mount.

Take horse, v. Bra'nsifoo, to be covered.

Take ill, v. Bro'nsinai, to feel aversion. 2, Go'nsifai drai poneza^{tu} tum, to esteem any person not to be a friend.

Take leave, v. Ga'nsikai.

Take notice, v. Pro'nsitai.

Take oath, v. Ko'ntrisai.

Take pains, v. Ba'mpinai, to act diligently. 2, Bezi'nsikai, greatly to toil or operate.

Take place, (of another) v. Fl'i'ntipai.

Take a pride, v. Pro'nsivai, to glory. 2, Be'pro'nsivai, greatly to boast.

Take prisoner, v. Vemprifai, to capture.

Take a purse, v. Da'mpritai u pe'penzi, to steal a purse. 2, Da'n^l-trivai ru'ndil, to rob (money).

Take root, v. Po'ntipai, to root itself.

Take ship, v. Mus'ntripai, to in-ship.

Take warning, v. Pro'nsitai kro'nzi, to observe the warning. 2, Kro'nsikoo, to be warned. 3, Fa'mpini, to be heedful.

Take, (a town) v. Ke'mprifai, win.

Take water, v. Fra'nsifai. 2, Mus^l-unsitai, to into-water, i. e. go. 3, Tasdre'nsifai, to begin to sail—to begin to navigate.

Take well, v. Do'nsinoi, to be delighted. 2, To'nsifai, to consent.

Take away, v. To'ntivai, to deprive. 2, Dwa'ntipai, to diminish. 3, Pla'ntiprost, to make less. 4, Da'ntisai, to take away.

Take in hand, v. Pre'ntivai, to undertake. 2, Ke'ntivai, to endeavour. 3, Kre'ntivai, to essay.

Take in pieces, v. Pre'ntifai va'ndaiz, to separate the parts.

Take, (by writing) v. Da'nsitai, to write.

Take off, v. Gre'ntifai, to imitate.

Take on, v. Diskro'nsikai, signified or shewed grief. 2, Dis^lo'nsikai, to express anger.

Take mercy on, v. Nusbe'mpivi, to be merciful to.

Take to wife, v. Vu'ntrinai, to marry.

Take up, v. Ke'ntipai pi'nsupo, to take lifting.

Take up, v. Dro'nsikai, to reprehend.

Take up, (money) v. Ko'mprikai, to borrow.

Take rest, v. Re'nsikai, to rest.

Take time, v. Tre'ntikai i'ndoo, to spend time.

Take upon him, v. Te'ntipai, to claim.

Taken, part. Ke'ntupoo.

Taken, verb. Ke'ntipel, did take.

Taken for, part. Po'nsufoo tum, thought to be. 2, Pantru'poo tum, judged to be.

Taken with sickness, adj. Umpu, sick.

Tale, n. Bru'njoi.

Tale, n. Ti'ndi, narrative. 2, Tro'n^l-tur ti'ndi, fictitious narrative.

Tale, n. Ru'ndoo, number; as, "in full tale," i. e. in full number.

Tale bearer, n. Dwampruno^r, a backbiting person.

Talent, n. Ombi, natural power. 2, Ambi, acquired habit.

Talisman, n. Pa'mpruto gre'nzis, wizarding image.

Talk, n. Pa'zo, speech. 2, Dra'nzi, conferring. 3, Indi, discourse.

Talkative, adj. Bre'mpa, loquacious.

Tall, adj. Kan^lou, high.

Tally, n. Fre'ntunoo ko'ndoo ven^l-da^ldi, notched stick for reckoning.

Tallow, n. Pl'impus da'ndoi, hard fat. 2, Pl'impus da'ndoi tena'z'idiz, hard fat for candles.

Talon, n. To'ndi, claw.

Tamarind, n. Fru'mvis.

Tamarisk, n. Fi'mvi.

Tan, v. Tano'ntifai.

Tame, adj. Ko'mpa, opposed to fierce.

Tame, v. Ko'mpimost, to cause to be tame. 2, Vemprifai, to conquer.

Tameness, n. Bo'ndi, gentleness. 2, Dwe'mboo, cowardice. 3, Te'mba, peaceableness.
Tan, n. Tan'o'ndoi, the art of converting animal skins into leather.
Tang, n. Pwezi'mba, a slight taste of any thing.
Tangent, n. Ke'ndoi.
Tangible, adj. Fake'ntufoo, able to be touched.
Tangle, v. Fri'nsifai.
Tankard, n. Bwenzi tinsufopuri, a pot with covering thing, i. e. lid.
Tanner, n. Tanontufotas, tanning mechanic.
Tansy, n. Fan'voi. 2, Kra'mvoi, maudlin tansy. 3, Pa'mvino, wild tansy.
Tap, n. Peko'nsis, slight stroke.
Tap, (to) v. Peko'nsivai, to strike slightly.
Tap, n. Dre'nsi, spiggot.
Tap, (to) v. De'nsikai, the active of faucet, i. e. the causing to stream by thrusting in the faucet.
Tape, n. Fra'ntou ve'nza, narrow ribband.
Taper, n. Dru'nsi te'nsis, wax candle. 2, De'nti, conical.
Tapestry, n. Fansifun, room vest.
Tapster, n. Tontruko'fan denzootu drenzootwi, the selling officer of ale or beer, &c.
Tar, n. Vron'o'ndoo, a thick resinous substance of a dark brown or black colour, obtained from pine and fir trees, by burning wood with a close, smothering heat.
Tarantula, n. Poora'ntur ba'mpruko bo'njoi, a great poisoning spider.
Tardy, adj. Tro'mpu, slow. 2, Tri'ntur, late.
Tare, n. Pra'ndis, worst part.
Tares, n. Bo'mvo.
Target, n. Te'ndri, buckler.
Tarragon, n. Dra'mvoi.
Terrace, n. Pensufokin anzoiju, walking place on a building.
Tarras, n. Tri'mpaifur brunza'tu, coarse kind of plaister.
Tarry, v. Re'ntisai, to stay. 2, Pla'nsikai, to tarry for, wait for. 3, Pra'mpinai, to delay. 4, Bre'ntivai, to protract.
Tart, adj. Ti'mpa, austere in taste.
Tart, (a) n. Koore'nzoo ondo'tuz, a pie of fruits. 2, Koore'nzoo timpa'tu ondoz, a pie of sour fruits.
Tart, adj. De'mpus or de'mpai, severe. 2, Gre'mpus or gre'mpai, austere.
Tartar, n. Ku'nji.
Task, n. To'nsunoo i'nzi, appointed operation. 2, Pre'ntuvoo i'nzi, undertaken operation. 3, To'nsunoo e'ndo, appointed business. 4, Pre'ntuvoo e'ndo, undertaken business.

Tassel, n. Ve'nda, tuft. 2, Ve'ntunoo fe'ndis, tufted button.
Taste, n. Ko'mbo, the faculty of taste. 2, I'huba, the quality of bodies which produces the sensation.
Taste, v. Ko'mpitai, the act of the faculty. 2, Kre'ntivai, kombito'ti, to essay by tasting.
Taster, n. Komputo'fan, the tasting officer.
Tattered, part. Vre'nsuvi, in a torn state. 2, Vre'nsuvoo pa'ntimu ra'ndaiz, torn into many parts.
Tattle, v. Bre'mpinai, to act loquaciously. 2, Bre'mpini, to be loquacious.
Tavern, n. Dave'nsou pa'nzoi, wine merchant house.
Taught, v. To'nsitel, did teach. 2, To'nsutoo, (participle).
Taunt, n. Ta'mprinai, to mock. 2, Ga'mprinai, to reproach. 3, Dro'nsikai ta'mbrun, to reprehend mockingly. 4, Dro'nsikai ga'mbrun, to reprehend reproachingly.
Taurus, n. Dwinpinzoiz, aggregate of stars, constellation.
Tautology, n. Ve'ndoi indoituz, repetition of words. 2, Bro'nta ve'ndoi indoituz, vain repetition of words.
Taw, (leather) v. Fe'ntivai ta'ndoiz, to prepare skins.
Tawny, adj. Plim'pur fri'mboi, dark yellow color.
Tax, n. Ru'ndi, proportion.
Tax, v. To'mprikai.
Tax, n. Do'ndri, price.
Tax, v. Ta'ntipai, to accuse. 2, Ga'mprinai, to reproach.
Teach, v. To'nsitai.
Teacher, n. To'nzoi.
Teal, n. Tre'hjino, bird.
Team, n. Da'ndo. 2, Da'ndo inje'tuz, series of beasts. 3, Di'nfrenjino'twez, a team of young ducks, i. e. an aggregate of young ducks.
Teat, n. Fra'nda. 2, Fra'no'nda, nipple.
Teazle, n. Pa'mvinoi.
Technical, adj. Ta'mpu.
Tedious, adj. Gapro'nsuki, apt to be irksome. 2, Gage'ntuko, apt to weary. 3, Vepa'nton, excessively long. 4, Vetro'mpu, excessively slow.
Teem, v. Ta'nsipai, to bring forth.
Teeming, part. Ta'nsupo.
Teeth, n. Kra'ndo.
Telescope, n. Kruna'njoi, tube for seeing remote things.
Tell, v. Ti'ntisai, to narrate.
Tell, (cannot) v. meaning, "bong'sifo," do not know.
Tell, v. Ru'ntipai, to number.

Tell, v. Ge'ntipai, to shew. 2, Fro'nsifai, to discover.
Tell tales, v. Bra'mpinai, to blab, to act loquaciously. 2, Gronsikai, to admonish, reprehend. 3, Kro'nsikai, to warn.
Tellina, n. Vro'hjinoi.
Temerity, n. Ple'mba, rashness, without consideration. 2, Re'mboo, rashness, foolhardiness.
Temper, n. Ombi, natural power generally.
Temper of mind, n. O'mba.
Temper of body respecting the propagation of the species, n. Ombis.
Temper of body respecting the individual, n. Ombil.
Temper, (just) n. Ga'ndoo. 2, Ra'mbi, disposition.
Temper, (to) v. Gro'ntivai, to mix. 2, Fa'ntiprost, to cause to be neither abundant nor scarce. 3, Ka'mpitai, to moderate.
Temperament, n. (See temper).
Temperance, n. Pe'mboi.
Temperate, adj. Pe'mpou. 2, Fa'ntur, neither too much nor too little. 3, Ka'mpi, moderate.
Temperate heat, n. Pi'mbi.
Tempest, n. Dru'nzis.
Temple, n. Ka'nzoi.
Temples, (of the head) n. Dra'ndo.
Temporal, adj. Umpru, secular. 2, Vri'ntur, transitory.
Temporize, v. Pre'ntinai tondai'hu, to submit to circumstances. 2, Vo'ntiki ende'puz, vro'nzoiz, to'mbraz, kroudoit'wiz, to be congruous with events, opinions, customs, or occasions. 3, Pre'ntipai indoo'puz, to alter with the times.
Tempt, v. Bre'ntifai, or de'bre'ntifai. 2, Bro'nsikai, to allure. 3, Pro'nsisai, to seduce, misdirect.
Ten, n. or adj. Pa'sin.
Tenfold, n. Pa'singi, the tenfold.
Tenfold, adj. Pa'sinkur.
Tenfold, adv. Pa'singur; as, "tenfold greater."
Tenaciousness, n. Gabe'ntikai, apt to keep.
Tenacity, n. Fendo'rit, adhesiveness.
Tenant, n. Bompruko'r panzootu, pa'nzoi, anzootwi, the hirer of farm, house, or land.
Tench, n. Dra'hjino, 2, Ka'hjis, sea tench.
Tender, adj. Pri'mpus, soft, yielding. 2, Blim'pus, brittle. 3, Gapro'ntunoo, apt to be hurt. 4, Bo'ntu, gentle. 5, Vre'mpou, nice, overclean. 6, Dro'nsus, compassionate. 7, Be'mpur, merciful. 8, Bedem'pa, very courteous. 9, Gempus, clement. 10, Dre'mpus, fond. 11, Bro'nsu pandring'ni pe'ndripotwi, averse from hurting or offending.
Tendency, n. Ri'ndo, direction.

T E R

Tender, (to) v. *Fen'tinai*, to offer.
Tend, v. *Ri'ntitai*. 2, *Pla'nsikai*, to wait. 3, *Ve'ntrivai*, to watch, protect.
Tendon, n. *Fra'ndoi*.
Tendrill, n. *Dra'ndoi*.
Tenement, n. *Panzoo*, farm. 2, *Pa'h-zoi*, house. 3, *Stoo'un fiu to'ndrun* *ve'ntipoi*, whatever may legally be held.
Tenant, n. *Gwai to'ndrun ve'ntipo a'uzi*, he who legally holds property.
Tenon, n. *Petene'nda twindo'su tu bra'nzo*, small protuberance at the end of a beam.
Tenor, n. *Kra'nti to'nza*, general purpose, specially of writer or speaker. 2, *Kra'nti ri'ndoi*, general meaning.
Tenor, n. *Plimbo*, next part above the base in music.
Tent, n. *Pra'hzo*.
Tent-work, n. *Bo'mvoo*, (herb, white maiden-hair).
Tent, n. *Pwe'nda po'ntufoo kenza'fu ki'nsifai fu'mboo*, a pin made out of linen to stop a wound.
Tenter, n. *Gwe'ntunoo pe'nda*, a hooked pin.
Tenth, adj. *Pa'rin*.
Tenthly, adv. *Pa'lin*.
Tenuity, n. *Bra'ndoi*, thinness. 2, *Twimbi*, rarity, rareness.
Tenure, n. *Ondra be'ntipai venti-paikwi*, the right to have and to hold.
Tepid, adj. *Pimpu*.
Tergiversation, n. *Ganv'rendoi*, the habit of change. 2, *Vro'ndi rem-be'tu*, incongruity of conduct, i. e. of customary actions. 3, *Dwa'm-ba*, inconstancy. 4, *Fre'mpa fi'n-dis*, unfaithful denial. 5, *Fre'mpa fre'mboi*, unfaithful abandonment. 6, *Dwe'mpur fre'mboi*, cowardly abandonment. 7, *Dwe'mpur fi'n-dis*, cowardly denial.
Term, n. *Vontuvo'ri*, the finiting thing. 2, *Vo'ntuvo'din*, the finiting sign. 3, *Vontuvo'kin*, finiting place.
Term, n. *Indoo*, time; specially *Vo'ntuvoo indoo*, limited time. 2, *Antru indoo*, judicial time. 3, *Indoi*, word. 4, *Ko'ndoo*, name.
Terms, n. *Ko'ndoiz*, conditions.
Terms, (coming off upon equal) n. *Pendroi*.
Terminate, v. *Vro'nsinai*, to desist. 2, *Twintitai*, to end.
Termination, n. *Twintuto'dwes*, ending part.
Terrestrial or terrene, adj. *Di'nso*, pertaining to the earth.
Terreous, adj. *Unsa*, pertaining to elemental earth.
Territory, n. *Vontra'kin*, authority place.

T H A

Terrible, adj. *Vro'nsukrast*, causing to fear. 2, *Ti'mvis*, the shrub terrible.
Terrier, n. *Dra'ndo au'zoo'tuz*, catalogue of lands. 2, *Fi'npinji*, a kind of dog.
Terrific, adj. *Vro'nsukrast*.
Terse, adj. *Grinsukoo*, wiped. 2, *Dantu*, clean. 3, *Fi'mpus*, smooth. 4, *Vrang'tukoo vimboi*, unadorned neatness.
Tertian, adj. *Droozentisel o'uju a'frin bu'udis*, returning every second day.
Test, n. *Bre'ndoi*.
Testaceous, adj. *Fo'nta*.
Testament, n. *Fontruko'ri*, the bequeathing thing. 2, *Fo'utruko dansutoo'ri*, the bequeathing writing.
Testament, n. *Pu'ndris*. 2, *Tri'ntur pu'ndris*, old testament. 3, *Ti'ntur pu'ndris*, new testament.
Testator, n. *Fontruko'ro*, the bequeathing person.
Testy, adj. *Dwe'mpa*.
Testicle, n. *Gra'ndis*.
Testify, v. *Damprivai*, to act as a witness.
Testimony, n. *Dampruvo'ri*, the witnessing thing. 2, *Dampruvoo'ri*, the witnessed thing.
Testimonial, n. *Dansutoo dampruvo'ri*, written witnessing thing.
Tester, n. *Tinsufot'wan danza'itu*, the covering jugament of bedstead.
Tether, n. *Finsufori bande'di*, the tying thing for the leg.
Tethya, n. *Vo'njino*.
Tetter, n. *Fru'mbo*.
Text, n. *Po'ndis danzo'tu panzo'twi*, the subject of writing or speech. 2, *Pu'ntrai pri'nda*, scriptural sentence.
Texture, n. *Fi'nzi*, weaving. 2, *Vinfinzi*, weaving manner.
Thankfulness, n. *Vem'boo*.
Thank, v. *Vempivai*, to express gratitude.
Thanks, (give) v. *Vempivai*.
Thanksgiving to God, n. *Tu'ndra*.
Thanks to God, (to give) v. *Tu'n-trinai*.
That, subj. subs. *Dyoo*, who; as, "the man *that* hath no music in his soul, &c," *byinzi dyoo beng'ti-po rai dre'ntzi twai'tu tin'zoo*, *kyel*.
That, sub. subs. *Tyoo*, which; as, "the tree which yielded such beautiful fruit, &c," *yumvi tyoo tansipel zo vo'mpu o'ndo*, *kyel*.
That, conj. *Kwin*; as, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," *au bo'nsifo tau'win donsupo'ro dansipo*.
That, demonstrative pro. *Ro*; as, "that displeased my friend," *ro dro'nsinel ponzat'os*.
Thatch, (to) n. *Ga'nsitai prenzis'pu*.

T H E

Those, demon. plural, *Ro'u*; as, "those houses are mine," *ro'u pa'uzoiz to'stum*.
Thatch, n. *Pre'nsus ga'nzo*, straw roof.
Thaumaturgic, adj. *Pono'nsu*, the art of performing things apt to excite wonder.
Thaw, v. *Unku'nsitai* to un-frost. 2, *Fi'nsivai*, to dissolve.
The, article: *Y* before a vowel; as, *umvi*, tree; *yum'vi*, the tree. 2, *The* is denoted by *y*, after the initial consonant, as *fu'ndroi*, priest; *fyu'ndroi*, the priest. 3, *The* is denoted by *i* before a consonant; as, *Bin'zikur*, man; *i bin'zikur*, the man. 4, *The* is denoted when emphatical by *we* before a vowel or consonant. 5, *The*, when emphatical, is sometimes denoted by *e* after the initial consonant; as, *be'nzikur*, man; *be'inzikur*, the man.
Theatre, n. *Dye'nsukin*, the spectacle place. 2, *Tontrou'kin*, the player place.
Thee, pron. *As*; as, "Binsifai'as i tyool po'nti Undi," to know the only true God.
Thief, n. *Dam'bro*.
Theft or thievery, n. *Dam'brito*.
They, pron. *Ar*.
Them, pron. *En* or *el*.
Theme, n. *Po'ndis pa'nsutoo*, subject spoken. 2, *Po'ndis dansutoo*, subject written.
Than, adv. *Kyu*; as, "greater than me," *prantupou o'skyu*. "Greater than my friend," *prantupou ta'u-kyu po'nza*. Obs. In these instances, the object of the relative *Kyu*, is a pronoun or noun. 2, "She is more beautiful than I imagined," *yai vo'mpikou aukwin fompifel*. Obs. Here a whole proposition is the object, and therefore the conjunction *Kwin*, is used, and not *Kyu*.
Then, adv. past; *Gro'su*. 2, *Span*, at that past time; as, "then Joseph could not restrain himself," *span (or gro'su) Jozif pljun frontifaiu'rkwen*.
Then, adv. future, *Spen*; as, "I shall then see him as he is," *au ti'u spen pompitai'd oi'kyu wai po'ntoo*.
Then, (therefore) conj. *Kel*; as, "however, then can I do it?" *vyoo'tuum kel pi'au pintipa'les?*
Thence, adv. *Tromi*, from that thing. 2, *Groni*, from that time. 3, *Kroni*, from that place.
Theology, n. *Unde'bras*, the science of God. 2, *Undoo'bras*, science of religion.
Theorem, n. *Onsou bi'nda*, theoretic rule.

Theologue, n. Pōndroi, divine.
Theory, n. Onzoi, speculation as opposed to practice. 2, Pōnzoi, meditation. 3, Fōnzoi, inquisition. 4, adj. Gapāmpus, apt to be scientific.
There, adv. Kro'tu, in that place. 2, Trōtu, in that thing.
Thereabout, adv. Kro'pru, near that place.
Therefore, conj. Kel.
Therein, adv. Ro'tu, in that. 2, Tes or to'es, in it.
Thereof, adv. Ro'tu, of that. 2, Ro'fi, concerning that. 3, Fais, or fē'es, concerning it.
Thereupon, adv. Jes or joo'es. 2, Ro'ju, upon that.
Thesis, n. Pīndi, proposition. 2, Fīntus pīndi, affirmative proposition.
Thine, adj. pron. Tast. (See grammar, page 75; Table—tost, tast, test, twest, tyest, tont, tant, tent, twent, tyent).
Thick, adj. (as to magnitude) Pa'ntou. 2, Pa'nti, thick, (as to numbers.) 3, Di'ntur, frequent, (as to time),—"thick coming fancies." 4, Vi'ntou, obvious, (as to place, i. e. in many places)—"thick on the ground." 5, Tri'mpus, coarse, (as to the parts). 6, Tri'mpu, dense, (as to nearness of parts). 7, Ti'nsu, fulled, (as cloth thickened as in acids, &c.). 8, Fri'nsus, coagulated, (thickened as in fluids, curds,) &c. 2, Kri'mpur, opaque, (as to our sensations). 10, Fro'mpi, deaf, (thick of hearing.)
Thicket, n. Dwini'mvi, aggregate of shrubs. 2, Dwini'mvi, aggregate of trees.
Thigh, n. Ka'ndi.
Thill, n. Ba'nziz, shafts.
Thiller, n. Pyinjoo banze'kuz, the horse betwixt the shafts.
Thimble, n. Dyan'tubus kinze'di, the finger armament for sewing. 2, Dyant'u'vus kinze'di, the finger armour for sewing.
Thin, [See the corresponding meanings of the word thick] 1, Bra'ntou, thin, lean. 2, Pra'nti, few. 3, Dr'intur, seldom. 4, Vri'ntou, not thick on the ground. 5, Twi'mpus, fine. 6, Ti'mpu, rare. 7, Ti'ncsu, unfulled. 8, Fi'nsus, in a state of dissolution. 9, Ki'mpur, transparent. 10, Po'mpi, possessing the faculty of sight.
Thy, adj. pron. Ta or tas.
Thyself, pron. A'kwen, (emphatical). 2, A, ta'kwen, thou, thyself. 3, A, tagwe'nkwen, thou, thy own self. Obs. Gwen signifies own.
Thing, n. Fo'ndoo.
Think well of, v. Go'nsifai befo'ntu, to esteem good.

Think, v. Pōhsivai, to cogitate. 2, Vro'sifi, to be of opinion. 3, Fōhsiki, to be persuaded, i. e. in the state of persuasion. 4, Pa'mpina, to consider, to exercise the moral virtue of consideration. 5, Fōhsitai, the act of considering the means to some end; revolve; premeditate. 6, Pōnsifai, to meditate. 7, Gro'nsifai, to esteem.
Think good, v. To'hsitai, to approve. 2, To'nsifai, to assent, consent.
Think much of his pains, &c., v. Fro'nsimai, i. e. act reluctantly, grudgingly.
Third, adj. A'trin; as, "Ya'trin bundis," the third day.
Thirsting, n. Fa'nzoi.
Thirst, v. Fa'nsifai.
Thirteen, adj. Pa'tin.
Thirty, adj. Ta'sin.
Thirty one, adj. Ta'pin.
Thirty-two, adj. Ta'in.
This, demonstrative, O; Plural, Ou, these.
Thistle, n. Pa'mvo. 2, Pa'mvinoi, fuller's thistle. 3, Fa'mvinoi, globe thistle. 4, Ka'mvo, sow-thistle.
Thither, adv. Kro'nu:—Nu, to; ro, that; and k, place.
Thitherward, adv. Kro'spu:—Spu, towards; ro, that; k, place.
Thlaspi, n. Tem'vi.
Thong, n. Gen'za.
Thorn, n. Tro'ndoo, prickly. 2, Ki'mvoo, blackthorn. 3, Vri'mvoo, boxthorn. 4, Vi'mvoo, Christ's-thorn. 5, Ki'mvo, evergreen-thorn. 6, Ti'mva, goat's thorn. 7, Bi'mvoo, purging thorn. 8, Tri'mvoo, white thorn.
Thorn-apple, n. Dre'mvinoi.
Thornback, n. Fra'hjoi.
Thornback dog, n. Bah'joo.
Thorpe, n. Dwim'panzoi, village.
Those, demonstrative:—Ro'u, those, plural: ro, that, singular.
Thou, pron. A.
Thou, thyself, pron. A'kwen. 2, A, ta'kwen, thou, thyself. 3, A, tagwe'nkwen, thou, thine ownself.
Thought, n. Pōnzoi.
Thought, (taking) n. Tra'mboo. 2, Fa'mba, heedfulness.
Thoughtfulness, n. Bepōnzoi, intense thought. 2, Fa'mba, heedfulness. 3, Fa'mba, carking.
Thousand, adj. Au'pco.
Thousandth, adj. Au'prie. 2, Aprau'pco. Obs. *r* comes betwixt the numerator and the denominator in expressing Fractions. Where, however, the number is *one*, the denominator alone is expressed by the ordinal, as in the first example, by putting *r* after the last consonant.
Though, conj. Nul, although.

Thrall, n. To'mbroo, slave.
Thrasonic, adj. Pōhsuvō voo'bru dwempuro, boasting like a coward.
Thrave, n. Fa'kin dwinfen'uzooz, twentyfour sheaves, i. e. aggregates of corn.
Thread, v. Duspentipai dīn'za, to through-put thread.
Threadbare, adj. Fro'ntuvou, the worse for use. 2, Umpe'nsunoo vende'ti, un-woolled by use.
Threat, (a) n. Vro'zoi.
Threat, v. Vro'hsikai, to threaten.
Three, adj. A'tin.
Threefold, adj. Ati'ukur.
Triple, (the) n. A'tringi.
Third, adj. A'trin.
Threescore, adj. Va'sin, 60.
Thresh, v. Bi'hsitai.
Threshold, n. Ta'zza.
Thrice, adv. A'ton. (See Table).
Thrill, v. Ti'nsifai, to bore, drill. 2, Dre'nsivai, to pierce.
Thrill, v. Dre'nonsivai, an internal, sharp, trembling sensation, spreading through the body.
Thrift, n. Tem'bo.
Thrift, n. Kra'nvai, (herb).
Thrifty, adj. Tem'pi.
Thrive, v. Fa'mpivi, to be prosperous. 2, Okai fa'mpur, to become prosperous. 3, Dra'ntipai, to increase. 4, Okai fa'mpou, to become rich. 5, Vra'nsipai, to grow. 6, Okai ko'mpu, to become vigorous.
Throb, v. Pen'zo fandai'tu, pulse of the heart. 2, Bep'enzō fandai'tu, great pulsation of the heart.
Throne, n. Fo'ntur van'zis, royal seat. 2, Fōndroos van'zis, specially the throne.
Throng, n. Tri'mpu pa'ndo, dense multitude. 2, Tri'mpu vra'ndo, dense aggregate.
Throng, v. Kri'nsipai, to thrust. 2, Tri'mpiki, to be dense.
Throstle, n. Tre'hjo.
Throat, n. Bra'ndō.
Throatwort, n. Dre'mvinoi.
Throttle, n. Tenda prandai'tu, protuberance of wind pipe.
Throttle, v. Ga'mprikai, to strangle. 2, specially Ga'mprikai trin'zooti brandō'tu, to strangle by compression of the throat.
Through and through, prep. To'ndi doo, perfectly through.
Thorough, adj. To'nti, perfect. 2, A'ntus, total. 3, Fro'nsa, alone or only.
Thoroughfare, n. Dwa'nzoi dran'zoi'twi to'ndi doo, a street or way perfectly through. 2, Ua'ki'nsufoo dwa'nzoi dran'zoi'twi.
Thorough-paced, adj. Tef'chsufō, thoroughly ambling.
Thorough-stitch, adj. To'nti, perfect.

Through, prep. Doo or du. 2, De or di, for. 3, Te or ti, by means of. 4, Zoo or zu, over. 5, Doo or du, by, before the agent.
Thorough-wax, n. Ka'va. 2, Vre'm-va, (coddled).
Throw, v. Fe'nsivai, to cast.
Throw a dart, v. Be'ntrikai, to dart, i. e. cast a dart.
Throw down, v. Dansivrast, to cause to fall.
Throw down a building, v. Ra'nsifai, to ruin or throw into ruins.
Throw down a person, v. Ta'mprivai.
Throw out or throw forth, Una'nsipai, to un-possess. 2, Be'ntiprast, to cause not to have.
Thrum, n. Ve'nda, tuft.
Thrush, n. Tre'njo, (bird). 2, Ta'nji, sea thrush.
Thrusting, n. Kri'nzoo.
Thrusting out, n. Una'nzipo, un-possessing, or dispossessing.
Thrusting himself in, n. Ta'ndra, usurpation.
Thrusting into, n. Dre'nzis, pricking. 2, Ka'ndri, stabbing.
Thrust through, v. Duska'ntrikai, to stab through. 2, Dusfu'mpivai, to wound through.
Thumb, n. Da'ndi, thumb or finger. 2, Da'no'ndi, the thumb. 3, Da'na'ndi, the finger next the thumb. 4, Da'ne'ndi, the second finger from the thumb. 5, Da'ni'ndi, the third finger from the thumb. 6, Da'nu'ndi, the fourth finger from the thumb.
Thump, v. Ke'nsivai trenti'tiri, to strike with obtuse thing. 2, Ken-sivai.
Thump, n. Imbo kenza'itu, the sound of striking; as, "I heard the thump."
Thunder, n. Tru'nzoo.
Thursday, n. Bu'ne'ndis, (see days of the week).
Thus, adv. Vo'tu, in this manner.
Thus far, adv. Go'nu, to this time. 2, Ko'nu, to this place.
Thwack, v. Ke'nsivai, to strike. 2, Fa'mprisai, to cudgel.
Thwart, adj. Gle'ntou, transverse. 2, Kre'nta, adjective of cross. 3, Vro'ntu, contrary, incongruous. 4, Pro'npa, disingenuous.
Thwart, (to) v. Tro'ntisai, to oppose. 2, Ki'ntisai, to oppose. 3, Kri'ntisai, to contradict.
Tie, v. Fi'nsifai. 2, Pi'nsifai, to bind.
Tice, (entice) v. Bo'nsikai.
Ticket, n. Pedansuto'ri, a small written thing.
Tickling, n. Ga'nzoi.
Tide, n. Vri'nza, motion of the sea. 2, Vo'ntugin, season, i. e. congruous time. 3, Tezi'ndoo, perfect time.

Tiercel, n. Fe'njipur, male hawk.
Tidings, n. Ti'ndi, narration. 2, Ti'ndi tintu'turiz, narrative of new things.
Tight, adj. A'ntus, whole. 2, Vlimpu, stiff. 3, Be'fintou, very close or contiguous, as clothes, which fit tightly. 4, Pi'nsufo, binding.
Tike, n. Fon'tiro, country person. 2, Twempa'ro, rustic person.
Tick, n. Vo'njoi, sheep tick (insect). 2, Pre'nzi dranza'itu, bed-tick, i. e. ease of bed.
Tile, n. Bru'njoo.
Till, n. Pe'fe'zi mis gaki'nsupoo mu'stvi gaki'nsupoo, a small box out-of apt to be drawn:—or, into apt to be thrust.
Till, (until) conj. Snoo or snu. "Snookwin byu'ndis pimpivai, until (that) the day dawn.
Till, (to) v. Da'nsitai, to prop. 2, Ba'nsikai, to allure. 3, In'sitai, to till land. 4, Pri'nsitai, to plough.
Tillage, n. In'zo.
Tilt, (a) n. Gwa'nzo an'suno'turi, a roof of cloth.
Tilt, (to) v. Vre'nsikai tendre'ti, to fence with a spear.
Tilth, n. Ko'ndis an'zoo'tu, state of land.
Tilth, (land in) n. An'zoo tekondai'tu in'zoo'tu, land in a perfect state of agriculture.
Timber, n. Ro'ndoo an'zo'i'di, wood for building.
Timbrel, n. Drengu'tus or dren'soo'tus, musical instrument.
Time, n. In'doo.
Time to come, n. In'dipin, future tense of the word time: so Shakspeare speaks of "leaping the life to come," i. e. be'nzipo da'nzipin, leaping the future life, as da'nzipil is the past life.
Times, (at) adv. Grindur.
Times, (at all) adv. Grindur, perpetually.
Times, (oft) adv. Di'ndur, frequently.
Times, (some) adv. Gri'usu, at some times.
Time, (the particular) n. Bi'ndoo, date.
Time, (the length of) n. Un'dis, duration.
Time, (length of life) n. Undinoo, age.
Time, (for a) through or during a certain time, 2, Vri'ndur, temporarily.
Time, (long) adv. Vi'ndur, permanently.
Time, (measure of) n. Un'di 2, Re'ndo, leisure, time to spare. 3, Vo'ntugin, opportunity, i. e. convenient time.
Thyme, n. Ka'mvis, herb.

Time, (in:—in good) Tezi'ndur, at the perfect time.
Time, (out of) adv. Dezi'ndur, at the wrong time.
The times, (i. e. the time-things) n. Inturiz,—temporal things.
Timely, adv. Tezi'ndur, at the right or perfect time. 2, Vontoo'sugin, at the congruous or suitable time. 3, Ki'ndur, soon, early.
Time-serving, adj. (See temporizing).
Timidity, n. Dwe'mboo, cowardice. 2, Ganvro'nsikai, aptness to fear.
Timorous, adj. Gavro'nsuko. 2, Dwe'mpur, cowardly.
Tin, n. Tu'nzoo, metal.
Tin-glass, n. Tu'nzo.
Tin, (to) v. Ti'nsifai te'ndoo unzoo'tu tumsurpu'kin to cover the surface of metal with tin lamin.
Tinca marina, n. Ka'njis.
Tincture, v. Tri'nsikai, to dye. 2, Impifai timpoo'ti trimpoo'ritwiz, to colour moist or wet things, i. e. liquor. 3, Impifai to colour.
Tind, v. Tasu'nsipai, to begin to burn.
Tinder, n. Di'nsuvoo ke'nza, charred linen.
Tine, Fentunoo'gun, toothed pin.
Ting, v. Pe'fimpitai, to ring a little. 2, Pri'mbi pefimpitai, acutely to ring a little.
Tingle, n. Tra'nsifai.
Tinker, n. Tre'ntuso nnze'tas, wandering metal-mechanic.
Tinsel, n. adj. Vevantukoo, excessively adorned. 2, Vege'ntur, excessively showy. 3, Woldoo timpur'u an'suno'ri, a kind of shining cloth.
Tip, (top) v. Di'ntitai, as to tip with gold, i. e. to top with gold.
Tip, (over) v. Da'nsivai, to fall.
Tippet, n. Panda'fus, neck vest.
Tippling, n. Dafa'nsifai, frequently to drink. 2, Datre'mpifi, frequently to be drunk. 3, Datre'mpifai, frequently to get drunk.
Tipstaff, n. Va'mbroo, marshall.
Tiring, n. Grendi, wearying.
Tiring woman, n. Po'ndis fantuko'tas, hair ordering mechanic. 2, Po'ndis vantuko'tas, hair adorning mechanic.
Tisic, n. Fu'mbi, consumption.
Tisical, adj. Fu'mpu.
Tissue, n. Puno'nzoo, cloth interwoven with gold. 2, Funon'zo, interwoven with silver, &c.
Tit, n. De'njis, (See titmouse). 2, Gre'njis, crested titmouse. 3, Ge'njis, long tailed titmouse.
Tit, n. Pepihjoo, a little horse.
Tithe, n. Ripa'so, the tenth part. See Table—Fractions—Numbers
Tithymal, n. Pe'nyi, spurge.
Titilation, n. Ga'nzoi, tickling.

Title, n. Ko'ndoo. 2, Ko'ndoo bamboitu, name of dignity. 3, Ondra, right.
Titmouse, n. De'njis. 2, Ve'njis, great titmouse.
Titte, n. Pe'ndoo. 2, Plantupouris, most little thing.
Titte tattle, n. Brempa'ri, loquacity thing.
Titular, adj. Ko'ntur.
To, prep. moo or mu.
To the end that, conj. Dulkwin, in order that.
To-day, adv. Go'su, at this time. 2, Otu bu'ndis, in this day. 3, Cal-seo, to-day.
To-morrow, adv. Capin, the first future day.
To, (according) prep. Voo or vu.
To, (in-) prep. moo or mu.
To, (un-) prep. (See "to").
To and fro, adv. Onti'nukinz, to different places. 2, Onti'spurkinz, towards different places.
Towards, prep. Spoo or spu, in the direction of.
Toe, n. Dwa'ndi, finger of feet. 2, Dwana'ndi, toe, great finger. 3, Dwana'ndi, second toe. 4, Dwana'ndi, third toe. 5, Dwana'ndi, fourth toe. 6, Dwana'ndi, fifth toe.
To, a word, in English, prefixed to a verb, to denote its dependence on some other verb; as the preposition to denotes dependence of a noun on some preceding word. A mere sign of general relation.
Toad, n. Fri'njis.
Toad's flax, n. Vre'mvinoi.
Toadstool, n. Pro'mvoo.
Toad-fish, n. Kra'njoi.
Tobacco, n. Pe'nvinoo.
Tobacco pipe, n. Pen'finur te'ndi.
Tobacco-fish, n. Tra'mijo.
Tod, n. Fa'gin tu'ndaz, twenty eight pounds.
Together, adv. Tyel, (wrongly printed tyool, at page 88) i. e. in a state of association.
Together with, prep. poo or pu; as, "he stood with his father," wai pra'nsitel twai'pu fo'nzipur.
Toy, n. Bronta'ri, vain thing. 2, Pedempuri, a thing of little value.
Toy, (to) v. Tro'mpinai, to act wantonly.
Toil, n. Gla'nzis, net. 2, Bezi'nzi, great operation or labour.
Token, n. Bo'ndis. 2, Damproofin, witness sign. 3, Do'ndris, pawning. 4, Kentunoo'ri, gift. 5, Ke'ntusoo kentunoo'ri, a sent gift.
Told, v. Ga'nsitel, said, (followed by things). 2, Gra'nsitel, said, (followed by and referring to words quoted).
Toll, n. To'ndri.

Toll, part. Ga'nsutoo. 2, Gra'nsutoo.
Toll, v. Dwenge'ntunoo mis pi'nsuvoo'ri, part paid out of ground thing.
Toll, v. Fimpitai, to ring. 2, Pefimpitai, to ring a little.
Tolerable, adj. Kapre'nsuvoo, able to be borne. 2, Gage'mpuvoo, apt to be endured. 3, Ka'ntur, neither excellent nor sorry, i. e. indifferent.
Toleration, n. To'ndra.
Tomb, n. Tumprun'kin, the entombing place.
Tome, n. Tri'ndo, book.
Tone, n. Vinti'mbo, manner of voice. 2, Tri'ndoi kus afin bimboz, distance betwixt two notes.
Tongue, n. Ka'ndo.
Tongue-tied, adj. Kane'sikai ka'ndo, inability to move the tongue.
Tongue, (dog's) n. Ko'mvino.
Tongue, n. Ri'ndi, language.
Tongs, n. Twunke'ntuno unsurdiriz, taking jugament for fire things.
Tonsils, n. Tra'ndoz, glandules. 2, Twando, place of tonsils.
Too, adv. Vint; as, "Vint tro'mpu," too slow. 2, Y, placed before the syllable au, in comparatives; as, "tro'mpukyau," too slow; "bo'mpukyau," too fat, &c. 3, conj. Kwel, also; as, "Vu'ndis vrundaikwi kwel," the day and the night also.
Tool, n. Bro'ndoi, instrument.
Tooth, n. Kra'ndo.
Tooth, n. Kra'ndo, generally. 2, Krano'ndo, the first right hand tooth of the two centre teeth. 3, Krana'ndo, the second right hand tooth. 4, Kran'endo, the third right hand tooth. 5, Kran'endo, the fourth right hand tooth. 6, Krana'ndo, the fifth right hand tooth. 7, Krano'ldo, the sixth right hand tooth. 8, Kranal'do, the seventh right hand tooth. 9, Krane'ldo, the eighth right hand tooth.
2nd. Table.
 2, Kranso'ndo. 3, Kransa'ndo. 4, Krans'endo. 5, Krans'indo. 6, Kransu'ndo. 7, Kransoldo. 8, Kransal'do. 9, Kransel'do. The corresponding left hand teeth. Obs. The adjective superior or inferior will determine whether the teeth of the upper or lower jaw are denoted.
Tooth, n. Fe'nda, figure.
Toothsome, adj. Pimpa, sweet, pleasant. 2, Tezi'mpa, perfect taste. 3, Terimpa, perfect smell.
Tooth, (eye-) n. Pantufous kra'ndo, the longest tooth.
Toothwort, n. Fre'mva. 2, Gre'mvi, without leaves.

Top, n. Di'ndo.
Top of ship, n. Pimbro. 2, Pa'ndis, the best part.
Top, (to) v. Nisde'nsivai, di'ndo, to from-cut the top. 2, Bra'ntiprou, to be superior. Obs. The second r is the sign of dependence, or of the infinitive mood.
Topaz, n. Bu'njoo.
Topic, n. Bi'ndoi, subject. "Rai fo'ndoo tyoo'nu rai bi'ndoi go'ntoo," any thing to which any predicate refers; as, "God is just." Who is just? God. Therefore "God" is the subject of the predicate "is just." 2, Rai i'nton te'ndoi rinzoo'nu two'ndrotu, any local application, to the body, of medicine. 3, Fronso'ukin vinda'tu, invention place of argument. 4, Bika'nsi vinda, foundation-like argument.
Topsey-turvey, adv. Dindo'pu bri'ntutous, with top undermost.
Torch, n. Dru'nsi beten'zis, great wax candle, great pitch candle. 2, Vrono'ntur beten'zis.
Torment, n. Betrom'bi, great pain. 2, Pa'ndris, torture.
Tormentil, n. Fra'mvino, (herb).
Torn, part. Vre'nsuvoo.
Tornado, n. Beku'hzo, great wind.
Torpedo, n. Pran'joi.
Torpid, adj. Prompou, benumbed. 2, Fro'mpa, dull.
Torrent, n. Bedin'za, great stream. 2, Bedin'za vri'ntur, great but transitory stream.
Torrid, adj. Bepri'mpu, very hot.
Tortion, n. Pinzi, twisting.
Tortoise, n. Pin'jis.
Torture, n. Pa'ndris or pa'ndrai. 2, Betrom'bi, great pain.
Toss, v. Trusfe'nsivai, to cast upwards. 2, Bri'nsipai, to roll, volute.
Toast, v. Te'nsitai, to roast. 2, Te'nsitai brinzoo'pi, to roast without vertiginatation.
Total, adj. A'ntus, whole, entire. 2, Vra'ntus, which results from addition.
Totter, v. Tre'nsivai, to shake. 2, Kre'nsifai, to stagger.
Touch, n. Bo'mbo, the faculty. 2, O'mboz, external senses. 3, O'mboiz, internal senses. 4, To'nzi, anger. 5, Imbi, tactil quality active. 6, Imbis, tactil quality passive. 7, Fo'ndoi, contiguity, contact. 8, Kre'ntivai, to essay, attempt. 9, Ka'mpisai, to experience. 10, Bre'ntifai, to test or try.
Touchstone, (the) n. Kyampusoo'ri, the experienced thing. 2, Vru'n-joo.
Touches, v. Ba'ntin, is pertinent; relates.

Touching, prep. Fe or fi, concerning.
Touch, (a) n. Poola'nturdwes, a little part. 2, Fa'ndis, say, sample.
Touch upon, (to) v. Pa'nsitai pla'ndoo fe, to speak little concerning. 2, Pefo'ntivrost, to make a little object of.
Touchwood, n. Kro'mpukoo ro'ndoo, decayed wood.
Touchy, adj. Dwe'mpa, morose.
Toughness, n. Bri'mbis.
Tousel, v. Ki'nsipai frande'mu, to pull into disorder.
Towards, prep. Spoo or spu; as, "pindo'spu, towards the east."
Towardly, adj. Gatro'nsitai, apt to learn.
Toward, (un-) adj. Bre'mpu, dre'mpu, gre'mputwi, rebellious, disobedient, or contumacious.
Tow, n. Ba'mvoo fehtuvoo pri'nzi-koo'di, hemp prepared for being spun.
Tow, (to) v. Pi'nsipai drenza'ti, to pull by means of a rope.
Towel, n. Tensa'ri grinz'e'di, linen thing for wiping.
Tower, n. Ta'nzoi.
Town, n. Fo'mbro.
Townsmán, n. Fompri'ro, town person. 2, Tompri'ro, citizen, city person.
Tower, v. Pa'nsivai beka'ntou, to rise very high.
Trabs, n. Ku'nzoo.
Trace, n. Tra'nzi.
Trace, (to) v. Ve'ntisai vande'tidiz, to follow by foot signs. 2, Ve'ntisai trend'e'tidis, to follow by wheel sign.
Track, n. Vande'dis, foot sign. 2, Trend'e'dis, wheel sign.
Tract, n. Ri'nzo, region. 2, Da'nsutoo i'ndi, written discourse.
Tractable, adj. Bo'ntu, gentle. 2, De'mpa, courteous. 3, Gapo'n-trupoo, apt to be governed.
Trade, n. O'ndroi, profession. 2, Umba'mpusoo o'ndroi, unlearned profession. 3, Umba'mpuso ta'mbi, unlearned art.
Trade, (to) v. Bo'ntrifai, to act as a merchant.
Trade-wind, n. Da'mpa ku'nzoi.
Tradition, n. Ti'ndi. 2, Vo'ntus ti'ndi, successive narrative. 3, Pu'mbris, ecclesiastical tradition.
Traduce, v. Ga'ntrinai, to reproach. 2, Da'ntrinai, to calumniate.
Traffic, v. Bo'ntrifai, to act as merchant. 2, E'ntinai, to interchange.
Tragedy, n. Two'ntrou'ri de'ntuvo kro'nzu, a play ending fatally.
Tragical, adj. De'ntuvo kro'nzu, ending fatally.
Tragi-comedy, n. Kooro'nsukrost, tontrou'ri de'nsuvo ko'nzu, a grief causing play ending merrily.

Tray, n. Kre'nzi.
Trail, v. Ki'nsipai dinzoi'glu, specially to make a scent.
Train, (of garment) n. Pya'ntou gri'ndo ensuno'turi, the long hinder part of garment.
Train, (bird's) n. Fro'ndi.
Train, n. Da'ndo, series.
Train, (of powder) n. Da'ndo dem-bre'tu, series of powder.
Train, n. Vra'ndo plansuko'turoz, aggregate of waiters, i. e. waiting persons.
Train, (of army) n. De'ndra.
Train, (to) v. To'nsitai, to teach. 2, O'nsikai, to educate. 3, Bo'nsikai, to allure, entice.
Traitor, n. Fwelpa'ro, a treacherous person. 2, Fwantri'ro, a traitorous person.
Tralatitious, adj. Vri'nti.
Train-net, (a) n. Goolanzis gape'n-suvoo kus a'fin kro'ndooz, a net apt to be carried betwixt two persons.
Trample, v. Jusvra'ntikai, to on-foot.
Trampling noise, n. Bez'i'mpitai bevandiko'ti, to make a great noise by much footing.
Trance, n. Tro'nzis, extacy.
Tranquility, n. Tende'rit, (from tendi). 2, Ta'mboo, content.
Transaction, n. E'ndivo, the transacting of business.
Transact business, v. E'ntivai.
Transcendent, adj. O'ntu. 2, Kra'n-tur, excellent.
Transcribe, v. Tro'ntifai, to copy.
Transfer, v. E'ntivrast, to cause to pass; as, "to transfer property," &c. 2, Te'ntinai, to deliver. 3, Fre'ntipai, to alienate.
Transfigure, v. Pre'ntipai re'ndo, to alter the form or figure.
Transgress, v. Vre'ntivai, to violate. 2, Tra'ntipai, to exceed. 3, Dre'm-pikai, to disobey. 4, Fro'ntivai, to do evil, sin.
Transient, adj. Vrin'tur, transitory.
Transition, n. Ti'ndi.
Transitory, adj. Vrin'tur.
Translation, n. Bi'ndi.
Transmarine, adj. Rinza'gi, beyond the sea.
Transmigration, n. Ena'ndis, i. e. the passing from one person, place, or thing, to another.
Transmit, v. Kentisai, to send. 2, E'ntivrast krontoo'ni krontoo'nu, to cause to pass from person to person.
Transmute, v. Pre'ntipai, to alter.
Transom, n. Gle'ntou bra'nzo, transverse beam.
Transparent, adj. Ki'mpur.
Transpiration, n. Tre'nza.
Transplant, v. Ensikai fwo'ndoo nis a'pin i'ndoi ro'nu, to move a thing from one place to another.

Transport, n. Tro'nzis, extacy.
Transport, v. Ba'mprisai, send from one country to another.
Transpose, v. O'mprikai y'indoi, to exchange the place. 2, O'mprikai, fy'a'ndi, to exchange the order. 3, Pre'ntipai y'indoi fyande'twi, to alter the place or order.
Transubstantiation, n. Pre'ndipo bo'ndoo, altering the substance.
Transverse, adj. Gle'ntou.
Trap, n. Gra'hzis.
Trap door, n. Fwa'nza kri'nsufoo pinzoo'di, a door opened by lifting.
Trappings, n. Vantuno'bunz, ornamenting armaments.
Trash, n. Kla'nturiz, sorry things. 2, Prandis, worst part. 3, Dra'ndi, filth, impurity.
Travel, n. Te'ndis, journey.
Travel, v. Te'ntisai. 2, Insikai, to labor, operate. 3, Tanzoo, par-turition,—bringing forth.
Travellers' joy, n. Dri'mvi.
Traverse, v. Gle'ntifai, to pass transversely or across.
Traverse suit, v. Fri'ntisai tandroi, to deny the action.
Treachery, n. Fel'ba, opposed to fidelity. 2, Vre'mbi, disloyalty.
Treacle, n. Ta'ndis tenzo'itu, the scum of sugar.
Tread, v. Vantikai.
Tread down, v. Dre'nsivrost jus vandiko'ti, to prostrate by upon-treading. 2, Bra'nsifai, specially as a male bird.
Treason, n. Fa'ndro.
Treasure, n. Runtu'ldwin, money aggregate. 2, Runtu'lkin, money place. 3, Fampou'kin, riches' place. 4, Fampou'dwin, riches' aggregate.
Treasurer, n. Bentukofas rundiltu, the keeping officer of money.
Treat, v. Fontivrost, to cause to be an object. 2, Fra'nsikai, to entertain. 3, Po'mprisai, to treat in order to a bargain.
Treaty, n. Endiko'rit, the act of business—negociating.
Treaty, n. Ondri, contract.
Treatise, n. Da'nsutoo i'ndi, written discourse. 2, Dra'nsutoo i'ndi, printed discourse.
Treble, adj. Ati'ukur, threefold.
Treble, (in music) n. Pri'mbo.
Tree, n. Umvi.
Tree of life, n. Vru'mvi.
Trefoil, n. Ti'mva, bean trefoil. 2, Bre'no, hedgehog trefoil. 3, Tri'mva, shrub trefoil. 4, Be'no, snail trefoil. 5, Bra'mvinoi, star headed trefoil.
Trembling, n. Bra'nza.
Trench, n. Dre'ndi, furrow.
Trencher friend, n. Drempa'ro enzoo'di, fawning person for victuals.

T R I

Trencher, n. Trenzi.
Trencherman, n. Fransuforo.
Trepan, v. Tinsinai prando, to bore the skull.
Trepan, v. Bo'nsikai pronda'mu, to allure into hurt. 2, Bo'nsikai tronde'mu, to allure into danger.
Trepidation, n. Brahza, trembling. 2, Brahza vronze'ti, trembling for fear.
Trespass, v. Tra'ntipai, to exceed. 2, Dre'mpikai, to disobey. 3, Vre'ntivai, to violate. 4, Fro'nti-vi, to do ill, to sin. 5, Pa'ntrinai, to injure. 6, Pro'ntinai, to hurt.
Tress, n. Vwe'nda pondaitu, a lock of hair. 2, Bive'nda, tassel-like.
Tressel, n. Bendi.
Trevet, n. Bwanzis on a'tin vandiz, a stool having three legs.
Try, v. Fonsitai, to consider. 2, Fonsifai, to examine.
Try at law, v. Komprifai. 2, Bre'ntifai, to prove, i. e. test. 3, Kre'ntivai, to essay. 4, Tampisai, to experiment. 5, Da'ntikrost, to purify. 6, Untantisai, to unscum. 7, Untra'ntisai, unsement.
Triangle, n. Pendi.
Tribe, n. Dahdo panzoo'tuz, series of descendants.
Tribulation, n. Framboo, adversity. 2, Framboo, misery.
Tribunal, n. Banzis pandroo'tu, scat of judge.
Tribune, n. Pwo'ndroo bo'nsunoo bo'ndroo t'ardi ke'mbis, a magistrate chosen by the people for their protection.
Tribute, n. To'ndri.
Trice, n. Ri'ndoo, instant.
Trick, n. Fra'npai'ri, crafty thing. 2, Tomprou'ri, the act of a pres-tigiator. 3, Pedo'ndoo, a little action. 4, Dedo'ndoo, a bad action. 5, Pefo'ndoo, a little thing. 6, Defo'ndoo, a bad thing.
Trick out, (to) v. Vant'inai, to adorn.
Trickle, v. Pu'nsitai, to drop. 2, Pu'nsitai dahdi, to drop serially, i. e. in a series.
Trident, n. Twe'mbri pus a'tin te'ndaz, a balberd with three teeth.
Trifle, n. Bronta'ri. 2, Fwo'ndoo raituno undil, a thing not of any value.
Trifling, adj. Tro'mpa, wanton. 2, Dwa'mpa, light, inconstant. 3, Pra'mpa, inattention.
Trigger, n. Brontou'ri trende'tu ansuno'turi, the impeding thing of carriage,—a drag. 2, Brontou ensiko'ritwi ventroo'tu ke'za, the impeding or moving thing of gun cock.
Trill, v. Vibra'nsinai timbo'pi, to tremble like with the voice.
Trim, adj. Vantukoo, adorned.

T R O

Trimming, (a boat) n. Finzipo, balancing.
Trimming, (a ship) n. Kimbris.
Trine, n. Tri'ndoi rato u'tu prantur fe'ndi, distance one third of a great circle.
Tringer major, n. Be'njinoo.
Tringer minor, n. Bre'njinoo.
Trinity, n. Kro'ntur atin'irit Unde'tu, the personal triplicity (three-ness) of God.
Trinkets, n. Fo'ndooz plantu'rtu, ondil, things of little value. 2, Kla'nturiz, sorry things. 3, Klan-tu'rfunz, sorry instruments. 4, Kla'ntur a'nziz, sorry utensils.
Trip up, v. Bensifast, to cause to slide.
Trip, v. Bre'nsifai, to stumble.
Trip along, v. Pensifai to'mbu, to walk nimbly.
Tripe, n. Fentu'voo ka'ndis pinjo'itu prepared stomach of kine.
Tripartite, adj. Atin'kur, triple.
Tripple, adj. Atin'kur, threefold.
Trivial, adj. Ta'ntu, ordinary. 2, Vra'nta, common. 3, Bone'ta, not important. 4, Kla'ntur, sorry. 5, Lo'ntur, specific.
Triumph, n. Ge'ndroi.
Triumverate, n. Pondroo'rit, government. 2, Pono'ndroo, government by one. 3, Pona'ndroo, government by two. 4, Pone'ndroo, government by three. 5, Poni'ndroo, government by five, &c. (See subspecials, page 64).
Trochus, n. Vohjinoo.
Trod, v. Vantikel, did tread.
Trod, part. Vantukoo.
Troy weight, n. Ru'nda.
Troll, v. Ehtisai frim'bus, smoothly to pass.
Troll, v. Dontrifai a'njiz binsupo'pudwus, to hunt fish with vertiginating machine.
Troop, n. Tindra. 2, Vra'ndo, aggregate.
Trooper, n. Pimbro, horseman.
Trope, n. Vrindo, metaphor.
Trophy, n. Gimbroi.
Tropic of Cancer, n. Vinzis.
Tropic of Capricorn, n. Vrinzis.
Trot, (a) n. Vwuntinupun, a decre-pit female.
Trot, (to) v. Fre'nsifai.
Trotter, n. Vandi, foot. 2, specially Vandi finjo'ituz, foot of sheep.
Trouble, n. Tre'ndi, molestation.
Trouble, (in) adj. Trentu'koo, troubled.
Trouble, n. Framboo, adversity. 2, Pamboo, misery. 3, Kronzi, grief. 4, Kon'zis, remorse. 5, Tra'mboo, anxiety.
Troubled waters, adj. Unte'ntukoo, unquiet.
Troublesome, adj. Gatre'ntuko, apt to molest. 2, Telpa, contentious.

T U F

Trough, n. Pantou kre'ntzi, long tray.
Trout, n. Tahjino.
Trowel, n. Fransuvo'tus krunza'di.
Subspecial noun, Fraa'onzis, trowel.
True, adj. Ponti.
Truant, adj. Tre'ntuso.
Trubs, n. Fom'voo.
Truce, n. Vrimpur re'mbi, transitory peace.
Truchman, n. Kintuko'ro, interpreting person.
Truck, n. Oimbri.
Truckle, v. Jispontipai, to be under. 2, Jisdransivai, to underlie.
Truculent, adj. Bekro'mpa, very fierce. 2, Bebre'mpur, very cruel.
Truffle, n. (See trubs).
Truly, adv. Pondi.
Trull, n. Vra'nta fantroo'nun, common fornication female.
Trump, n. Trempi'tus, trumpet. 2, Pwemproufin fenza'itu, a victorious kind of card.
Trumpery, n. Kla'ntuliz, sorry things. 2, Prandis, worse part.
Trumpet, n. Trempi'tus.
Trumpeter, n. Tre'mbo.
Trumpet-fish, n. Dan'ja.
Truncheon, n. Pra'ntou bantou'kwi ko'ndoo, short thick stick. 2, Fa'm-pruso'tus, cudgelling instrument.
Trundle, v. Ensikai trende'juz, to move upon wheels. 2, Ensikai bi'nzur, to move vertiginatingly.
Trunk, n. Fo'ndoo, stock. 2, Anda, body of animal. 3, Fenzi, box. 4, Fenzi krentipu tinsufori, box with convex lid.
Trunk, (of elephant) n. Kra'ndi.
Truss, v. Tyel finsifai, to tie together. 2, Trasfinsifai, to tie up. 3, Vra'ntivai finzo'iti, to aggregate by tying.
Truss of hay, n. Pinsufoodwin penzi'stu, bound aggregate of hay.
Trust, n. Kon'zo, confidence. 2, v. Konsifai, to believe.
Trust with, v. Pomprikai, to deposit.
Trusty, adj. Fempa, faithful.
Truth, n. Po'ndo.
Truth, (in) adv. Pohdi.
Tub, n. Trenzi.
Tub-fish, n. Ban'ja.
Tube, n. Tendi, general. 2, Tre'ndi, tube square. 3, Twe'ndi, tube round.
Tuberous, adj. Date'nta, protuberant.
Tuck, n. Pantoufembri gadre'usivai, a long sword apt to prick. 2, Tindroi, rake of post.
Tuck, (to) v. Vimpigrost tusitis bi'nziko, to make fast by in-folding.
Tuesday, n. Bune'ndis.
Tuft, (tassel) n. Venda.
Tuft, (of flower) n. Von'doi, stamen. 2, Vra'ndo, aggregate.

T U R

Tug, v. *Bekinsipai*, pull much. 2, *Dwakinsipai*, to pull earnestly, intensely.
Tuition, n. *To'nzito*, teaching. 2, *Kon'zito*, the acting as guardian.
Tulip, v. *To'mva*.
Tumbling, n. *Vre'nzoi*.
Tumbler, n. *To'mbroi*, prestigator. 2, *Kruncon'dus pransuf'di*, glass vessel for drinking. 3, *Pinje'fin*, kind of dog.
Tumbrel, n. *Tra'nzi*, cart.
Tumour, n. *Umbo*.
Tumult, n. *Ta'mbro*, sedition. 2, *Fra'ntu pa'ndo*, confused multitude.
Tumultuary, adj. *Fra'ntu*, in a confused state. 2, *Ta'mpri*, seditious.
Tun, n. *Bete'nzi*, large barrel.
Tun, n. *Fa'bin ku'ndoz*, twenty five gallons. 2, *Gu'nda*, ton, twenty hundred weight.
Tune, n. *Vimbo*.
Tune, (to) *Tef'entivai*, perfectly to prepare, (as a musical instrument, *Tunable*, adj. *Dre'nsu*, musical.
Tunhoaf, n. *Po'nvis*, ground ivy.
Tunicle, n. *Tra'ndoi*, membrane.
Tonnage, n. *To'ndri*, tribute.
Tunnel, n. *Kre'nti de'ndo*, concave cone 2, *Jisdi'nsou da'nzoi de'nsu-voo prinzo'du*, subterranean way cut through a hill.
Tunnel of chimney, n. *Kre'nti'dwes tranzo'tu*, the concave part of chimney.
Tunny, n. *Kanjo*.
Turban, n. *Andofus*.
Turbinated, adj. *Glite'ntutoo de'ndo*, round about spiralled cone.
Turbith, n. *Pru'nvis*.
Turbo, n. *Bro'njinoo*.
Turbulent, adj. *Ta'mpri*, seditious. 2, *Telpa*, contentions.
Turbot, n. *Ta'njinoo*.
Turcois, n. *Bu'njo*.
Turdus, n. *Ta'nji*.
Turf, n. *Tri'usu ka'ndis*, grassy lump or clod.
Turgid, adj. *Umpi*, tumid. 2, *Te'nta*, protuberant. 3, *Bedi'nsou*, very full.
Turk's cap, n. *Fro'mva*.
Turkey, n. *Fre'njoi*.
Turmoil, n. *Betre'ndi*. 2, *Bezi'nzi*, great toil. 3, *Beze'ndo*, much business.
Turn, v. *Fre'ndis*.
Turner, n. *Driusun'o'ro*.

T U T

Turn, (obliquely) *Ga'nsivai*. 2, *Gra'nsivai*, to reverse; as, "turn the captivity," &c.
Turn inside out, v. *Tisgra'nsivai*.
Turn upside down, v. *Trisgra'nsivai*.
Turn down, v. *Trisga'nsivai*.
Turn up, v. *Trusga'nsivai*.
Turn up, (the ground) v. *Truspi'nsitai*, to dig up, or *truspri'nsitai*; to plough up.
Turn, v. *Di'nsipai*, to bend. 2, *Plentitai*, to curve. 3, *Te'ntitai*, to wind spirally. 4, *Tre'ntitai*, to wind cylindrically.
Turn round, v. *Bi'nsipai*, vertiginate.
Turn about, v. *Br'nsipai*, to roll backwards and forwards, wallow.
Turn with a lathe, v. *Dri'nsinai*.
Turn into, v. *Musv'rentifai*, to change into.
Turned into, (to be) v. *Okai*, to become.
Turn from bad to good, v. *Vu'ntrivai*, to be converted.
Turn from good to bad, v. *Vu'mprivai*, to apostatise.
Turn, v. *Bintikai*, translate.
Turn away, v. *Nisfre'ntisai*, to turn from.
Turn back, v. *Droof'rentisai*.
Turn out, v. *Misfre'ntisai*.
Turn, (a) n. *Fre'ndis*.
Turn, n. *Pre'ndoo*, alteration; as, "at every turn."
Turn, n. *Do'ndoo*, action; as, "a good turn," a good action, i. e. a benefit. So a bad turn—a bad action, an injury.
Turn, n. *Do'ndis*, course.
Turns, (by) adv. *Do'ndus*, one after the other.
Turnip, n. *Ke'mva*.
Turnpike, n. *Gi'ndris*.
Turpentine, n. *Blimpu vro'ndoo*, liquid resin.
Turpentine tree, n. *Tru'mvo*.
Turpitude, n. *Befro'ndi*, great indecency.
Turnstile or turnpike, n. *Gle'ntou kre'nda gabinsnpoo*, a transverse cross, apt to be vertiginated.
Turret, n. *Petan'zoi*, a small tower. 2, *Tre'ndis*, (figure) pinnacle, tower.
Turtle, n. *Fre'njo*, (bird).
Turtle, n. *Pri'njis*, (beast).
Tush! characteristic, *Ri'mpitoz!* be silent!
Tusk, n. *Pwa'ntou kra'ndo*.
Tut! characteristic, be silent!

T Y R

Tutelary, adj. *Ke'mpuso*, protecting. 2, *Pe'mpruvo*, defending. 3, *To'ntukrost*, making safe.
Tutor, n. *Kon'zo*, guardian. 2, *To'nzo*, teacher.
Tutsan, n. *Ge'mvi*.
Tutty, adj. *Ko'ndu pe'ntrupoo*.
Twayblade, or twiblade, n. *Bro'mvinoo*.
Twain, adj. *A'fon*, two.
Twang, v. *Fim'pitai*, to ring.
Tweezers, n. *Petrinsupo'tus*, a small pinching instrument.
Twelve, adj. *Pa'fin*.
Twibil, n. *Brensuv'o'tus*, pecking instrument.
Twice, adv. *A'fins*, two times.
Twig, n. *Kro'ndoo*, wand.
Twilight, n. *Pimboo*.
Twins, n. *A'fin tyel ta'nsupoo*, two born together.
Twine, v. *Dro'ndus pi'nsikai*. 2, *Dro'ndus va'nsikai*, to embrace mutually.
Twinge, n. *Daki'nzoo*, sudden plucking. 2, *Datro'mbi*, sudden pain.
Twinkle, v. *Umfro'ntipai*, *dindur*, frequently to un-appear.
Twirl, v. *Dabi'nsipai*, impetuously to vertiginate or turn round.
Twist, n. *Dra'nda*, the share.
Twist, (to) v. *Pi'nsikai*.
Twit, v. *Ga'mprinai*, to upbraid.
Twitch, v. *Ta'nsifai*. 2, *Daki'nsipai*, impetuously to pull.
Twittle, v. *Pebra'nsitai*.
Two, adj. *A'fin*.
Twofold, adj. *A'finkur*. (See grammar).
Tiger, n. *Finja*.
Tympany, n. *Tru'mbis*, (disease).
Type, n. *Tro'ndoi*. 2, *Pindoo dra'nsuto'tus*, letter printing instrument.
Typography, n. *Dransibas*, the art of printing.
Typographic, adj. *Dra'nsuto*, relating to the act of printing. 2, *Dra'nsi*, relating to the art of printing.
Typographer, n. *Dra'nsutor*.
Typographically, adv. *Dran'zuto*, in the manner of printing.
Tyranny, n. *Kre'mbis*, opposite to protection.
Tyrant, n. *Ta'ntrunor*, 'usurper. 2, *Kre'mpusor*, one who invades the rights of others. 3, *Fondroo-rit tantrun'o'ro*, usurper of kingship.

U.

U G L

Ugly, adj. *Vro'mpu*. 2, *Dere'nti*, disfigured. 3, *Dri'nzung vro'mpu*, disgustingly ugly.

U B I

Ubiquitary, adj. *Gin'tou*, omnipresent.
Ubiquity, n. *Gi'ndoi*, omnipresence.

U L C

Udder, n. *Fra'nda*, the dug.
Ulcer, n. *Du'mboo*.
Ulcerate, v. *Du'mpirai*.

Uterior, adj. comparative, Friñtu-
fou, further, more distant.
Ultimate, adj. Friñtufous, further-
most. 2, Kriñtupous, latest.
Ultaneous, adj. Tañsa, spontaneous.
Umbra, n. Krahjino.
Umbilical, adj. Vrañta, relating to
the navel.
Umbles, n. Añdis, inwards.
Umbra, n. Trañja, (fish).
Umbrage, n. Frimpuvori, shading
thing. 2, Friñboo, shadow. 3,
Kroñzo, distrust. 4, Troñzis,
jealousy.
Umbrageous, adj. Befriñpur, exces-
sively shady, obscure.
Umbrella, n. Frimpuvotwan, sha-
dowing jugament.
Umpire, n. Froñsa fañdroo, sole
arbitrator.
Un, *Um*, *un*, or *un*. This syllable
the same meaning in English
and Philosophie; as, unfinsifai,
to untie; untinsifai, to uncover;
unkinsifai, to unshut, i. e. to
open. 2, *Un* signifies *not* in En-
glish; as, unspeakable, kapane-
sutoo, not able to be spoken;
denetufoo, not finished, unfin-
ished.
Unable, adj. Roñpu, impotent. 2,
Omeñpu, not able.
Unacceptable, adj. Done'sung, not
pleasing. 2, Gakrene'tunoo, not
apt to be received. 3, Droñsung,
displeasing.
Unaccessible, Nuspenetusoos, not to
be come to.
Unaccustomed, adj. Pome'prunoo,
not accustomed.
Unacquainted, adj. Kroñsa, strange.
Unadvised, adj. Pame'punoo, not
advised. 2, Plañpa, rash.
Unanimous, adj. Roñdi vroñsufoos,
similarly opinioned. 2, Roñdi
toñsung, similarly purposing. 3,
Roñdi koñsunoo, similarly re-
solved. 4, Rontitu vroñzoi, of
the same opinion. 5, Tevoñtu,
perfectly congruous.
Unanimously, adv. Antai'pu voñdi
pomboo'tu, with entire agreement
of the understanding. 2, Antai'pu
voñdi komboo'tu, with entire
congruity of the will.
Unappeasable, adj. Kateme'punaust,
not able to be pacified, i. e. caused
to be peaceable. 2, Tyoo piñun
untoñsukoo, which cannot be
unangered.
Unapt, adj. Vone'tu, not congruous.
2, Rame'pu, indisposed.
Unapproachable, adj. Katine'tufoos,
not able to be approached.
Unarmed, adj. Pene'trukoo, not
armed. 2, Umpentrukoo, dis-
armed or unarmed; arms taken
away.
Unassured, adj. Vone'sutoo,

Unallowed, adj. Gome'prunoo, not
licensed. 2, Friñtusoos, denied,
refused.
Unassuaged, adj. Glane'tupoo, not
mitigated or made less intense. 2,
Pele'puvoo, not mitigated nor
made less severe.
Unavoidable, adj. Kavene'trufoos,
not able to be escaped.
Unauthorise, v. Umvuñtrinaí, to
deprive of authority.
Unawares, adj. Fame'pung, not
heeding. 2, Drone'suto, not ex-
pecting.
Unbar, v. Umba'nsinai, to unbar.
Unbelief, n. Kroñzoi. 2, Plañbo,
incredulity. 3, Krambi, infidelity.
Unbend, v. Undriñsipai.
Unbenumb, v. Umproñpifai, to un-
stupor or unstupefy.
Unbecoming, adj. Froñtu, indecent.
Unbesot, v. Unfroñpifai, to cure of
dotage, to rectify a depraved
fancy.
Unbewitch, v. Umpa'ntrivai.
Unbidden, v. Pone'sukoo, not bid-
den. 2, Pane'sukoo, not invited.
3, Toñzu, spontaneously.
Unbind, v. Umpñinsifai.
Unblameable, adj. Kafane'trupoo,
i. e. unaccusable. 2, Vañtrou,
innocent.
Unblind, v. Poñpikrast, cause to
see.
Unboiled, adj. Fene'sutoos, not boiled.
Unbolt, v. Unba'nsinai.
Unbound, adj. Pine'sufoos, not bound.
Unbounded, adj. Fine'tunoo, not
limited. 2, Vroñtuvoo, finited;
i. e. limited within a boundary.
Unbowl, v. Unkrañtisai.
Unbrace, v. Unfinsifai, to unbrace,
i. e. to untie.
Unbridle, v. Unta'nsikai.
Unbridled, v. Unkañtukoo, unregu-
lated. 2, Umfrontufoos, unre-
strained.
Unbroken, adj. Vene'suvoo, not
broken.
Unbuckle, v. Ungreñsinai.
Unburden, v. Unrañsinai, to un-
burden.
Unburied, adj. Tunge'trunoo, not
buried.
Unbutton, v. Umfentisai.
Uncalled, adj. Time'puvoo, unvoiced,
i. e. uninvoked. 2, Fang'sukoo,
not addressed.
Uncapable, adj. Ome'pu, unable.
Uncase, v. Umpreñsikai, to uncase.
Uncaught, adj. Freñsuvoos, not
caught.
Uncertain, adj. Vrone'sou, not cer-
tain. 2, Gabroñsufoos, apt to be
doubted. 3, Kroñsa, irresolute,
wavering.
Unchain, v. Undweñsinai.
Unchangeable, adj. Kavene'tufoos,
unable to be changed.

Uncharitable, adj. Vrañmpu.
Uncharitableness, n. Vrañmbi.
Uncharm, v. Umpa'ntrivai, to un-
wizard.
Unchasteness, n. Dreñmbi.
Unchaste, n. Dreñmpu.
Unchewed, adj. Benes'utoos, unmas-
ticated.
Uncircumcision, n. Bunc'dris, the
negative of circumcision.
Uncircumspect, adj. Flañmpa.
Uncivil, adj. Dweñmpa, careless,
morose. 2, Tveñmpa, rustic.
Uncle, n. Toñzipur, uncle. 2, Toñ-
zipun, aunt. 3, Toñzoo, uncle or
aunt.
Unclasp, v. Ungañtinai, to unhook.
2, Umva'nsikai, to unembrace.
Unclean, adj. Drañtu, impure. 2,
Dreñmpu, unchaste.
Unclose, v. Untinsifai, to uncover.
2, Ungreñtipai, to unconceal.
Unclothed, adj. Eng'sunoo, not
clothed. 2, Uneñsunoo, divested
of clothes.
Uncomely, adj. Froñtu, indecent.
Uncomfortable, adj. Proñsus, in a
state of discomfort.
Uncompounded, adj. Goñti.
Unconceivable, adj. Kapome'pufoos,
unable to be conceived.
Uncondemned, adj. Dame'prufoos,
not condemned.
Unconquerable, adj. Kapeme'prufoos,
unable to be conquered.
Unconscionable, adj. Troñmpur.
Unconstant, adj. Dame'pa, not con-
stant.
Unconstrained, adj. Froñetufoo, not
cohibited. 2, Trone'sunoo, not
compelled.
Uncorded, adj. Dreñe'sunoo, not
corded.
Uncorrected, adj. Vone'sunoo.
Uncorrupt, adj. Freme'pu, not un-
holy. 2, Reme'pur, not corrupt,
not vicious. 3, Kañmpa, sincere.
4, Vañmpa, impartial, of perfect
integrity. 5, Vrame'pa, not par-
tial.
Uncover, v. Untinsifai.
Uncouple, v. Umpentifai, unjoin.
Uncourteous, adj. Deme'pa. 2,
Treme'pa, rustic.
Uncouth, adj. Prome'pa, not custom-
ary. 2, Kroñsa, strange, adjective
of stranger. 3, Detñtur,
new in a bad sense. 4, Trañtu,
extraordinary.
Unction, n. Vriñziko, anointing.
Unctuousness, (to the feeling) n.
Klimbi.
Uncurable, adj. Karume'pukaust.
not able to be made healthy.
2, Tyoo piñun ruñpikraust, which
cannot be made healthy. 3,
Tyoo piñun reruñpikraust, which
cannot be restored to health—re-
healthed.

Unctuous, adj. Kl'impu.
Unctuousness, (to the taste) n. Fim-ba, adj. of fimpa, fatty.
Undaunted, adj. Kavrone'sukrast, which cannot be caused to fear: (active). 2, Kavrone'sukraust, which cannot be caused to be afraid, i. e. in a state of fear: (neutral).
Undecent, adj. Fro'ntu: (positive). 2, Fone'tu, not decent: (negative).
Undecided, adj. Bame'prufoo, not sentenced. 2, Dene'tuvoo, unfinished. 3, Grone'sunoo, undetermined.
Undeified, adj. Drane'tukoo, not defiled. 2, Reme'puvraust, not made vicious. 3, Dreme'pou, not unchaste. 4, Da'ntu, pure.
Undeformed, adj. Gene'tunoo. 2, Brene'tunoo, not refunded.
Under, prep. Je or ji.
Underhand, adj. Bra'ntu, private. 2, Gre'ntupoo, concealed.
Under hand and seal, adj. Da'nsu-too brontusookwi, written and sealed.
Under age, adj. Kro'ngu, in a state of minority, a minor. 2, Pla'ntupou, less; as, "she is twenty years of age, or under," i. e. plantupou'twi. 3, Pla'ntupya, too little; as, "under-boiled," pla'ntupya fe'nsutoo, or jisfe'nsutoo, So we have jisfo'ntaisai, to under bid; jisdondri, underprice; jis to'ntrikai, to undersell; jisun'tibai, to undervalue. So denoting inferiority of degree, jisdron'zo, under servant; jisvunpra'ro, under officer; jiskontrifas, under sheriff.
Under, (to bring) v. Po'ntigrost, to subject, i. e. cause to be in the state of a subject. Obs. The *neutral form* denotes *state or relation*, excluding *action*. 2, Pe'mprifai, to vanquish.
Underlay, v. Jis pe'ntipai, to put under.
Under-leather, n. Jis fe'nuza. This will do;—though to make a preposition do the duty of an adjective is a violation of principle. Ellipses frequently are.
Underling, n. Ro'nzo.
Undermine, v. Be'ntripai.
Undermost, adj. Brintu'tous.
Underneath, prep. Je or ji.
Underpart, n. Bri'ndo.
Underpin, v. Viskansitrost, to substitute a foundation.
Underprop, v. Jisda'nsitai.
Undersay, v. Pe'lpina, to detract.
Undersell, v. Jisto'ntrikai. Here is an ellipsis of the *object* of the preposition, i. e. *the market price*.
Underset, v. Da'nsitai, to prop.
Undersheriff, n. Jisko'ntrifas, the under county officer.

Underside, n. Bri'ndo.
Understand, v. Po'mpivai.
Understand, (give to) v. Ti'ntikai, to narrate. 2, Bo'nsifrast, cause to know. 3, Gine'tivai, not to express, omit. 4, Ti'ntisai, to suppose.
Understanding, n. Po'mbooo.
Understanding, (speculative action of) n. On'zoi.
Understanding, (practical action of the) n. On'zo.
Understood, adj. Gine'tuvoo, not expressed. 2, Gre'ntuvoo, adj. omitted.
Undertake, v. Pre'ntivai.
Undertake for, v. Vo'ntrisai, to consent to be responsible for some one.
Undertake to do, v. On'ntisai, to engage to do. 2, To'ntisai, to bind himself, promise, covenant.
Undervalue, v. Un'tibai kra'ntufya, to value too low. 2, Gro'nsifai, to contemn.
Underwood, n. Pla'ntur n'mviz vra'n-supu prantur'sku umviz, small trees growing among large trees.
Undeserved, adj. Vone'tu, not worthy of.
Undeserving, adj. Vro'ntu, unworthy.
Undetermined, adj. Pa'mpou, free. 2, Grone'sunoo, adj. not determined.
Undigested, adj. Brane'supoo.
Undischarged, adj. Unone'trusoo, not unobligated.
Undiscreet, adj. Pro'mpur, indiscreet.
Undivided, adj. Tane'tusoo, (arithmetically). 2, Prene'tufoo, not separated. 3, Antus, whole, entire.
Undo, v. Umpintipai. 2, Unfinsifai, to untie. 3, Vli'mpisai, to loosen. 4, Tre'ntifai, to spoil.
Undone, adj. Umpintupoo. 2, Pine'tupoo, not done.
Undoubted, adj. Brone'sufoo, not doubted.
Undress, v. Une'nsinai, to unclothe.
Undue, adj. Tro'nta, what ought not to be, or be done.
Undulation, n. Te'nda, waved figure. 2, Pri'nsinai, to undulate, i. e. move like wave.
Undutiful, adj. Pre'mpu.
Uneasy, adj. Kone'tu, not easy. 2, Tro'mpu, painful, (neutral, denoting a state of pain). 3, Gato'm-pukrost, apt to cause pain.
Unequal, adj. Ban'e'tur, not equal. 2, Feme'pur, not equitable.
Uneven, adj. Ban'e'ti, not even. 2, Bra'nti, odd.
Unexpected, adj. Drone'sutoo, not expected.
Unexecuted, adj. Tane'trufoo.
Unexpert, adj. Krame'pusoo, inexperienced, inexpert.

Unfaithful, adj. Fre'mpa.
Unfashioned, adj. Rene'tutoo, not figured. 2, Dere'ntutoo, badly figured.
Unfastened, adj. Vime'puvrost, not caused to be fast. 2, Umv'impi-vrost, to unfasten.
Unfeathered, Pone'tukoo, not feathered. (A rather un-principled class of words). 2, Umpo'ntukoo, unfeathered; i. e. deprived of feathers.
Unfeigned, adj. Krame'pa. 2, Tren'e'tupo, not seeming. 3, Ka'mpa, sincere.
Unfettered, adj. Kame'prusoo, not bound, not fettered.
Unfetter, v. Unka'imprisai.
Unfinished, adj. Dene'tuvoo, not finished.
Unfit, adj. Vone'tu, not congruous.
Unfitting, adj. Fro'ntu, indecent.
Unfix, v. Umvri'mpisai, to unfasten. 2, Vli'mpisai, to loosen. 3, Nis ensikai, to remove.
Unfold, v. Umbi'nsikai. 2, Ti'nti-krost, to make plain, explain.
Unformed, adj. Rene'tutoo, not figured.
Unfortified, adj. Undo'mpukoo, un-strengthened. 2, Ene'trusoo, not fortified; (a military term).
Unfortunate, adj. Deffo'nsupi, in a state of bad fortune: (neutral). 2, Fra'mpur, in a state of adversity: (neutral).
Unfriendly, adj. Pone'sa, not in the relation of a friend. 2, Pro'nsa, inimical.
Unfruitfulness, n. Tro'mbis, barrenness. 2, Pone'da, unprofitableness.
Unfurnished, adj. Frene'tuvoo, not furnished.
Unfathomable, adj. Kazune'tukoo, which cannot be measured; specially as to depth.
Ungainful, adj. Gafene'tuko, not apt to gain.
Ungarnished, adj. Vane'tukoo, not adorned.
Ungentle, adj. Kome'pa, not gentle.
Ungirt, or ungirded, adj. Pine'sufoo, not bound. 2, Umpi'nsufoo, unbound.
Unglue, v. Unkri'nsinai.
Ungodly, adj. Unampu, graceless, destitute of divine grace. 2, Rampu, wicked. 3, Fra'mpu, unholy.
Ungraciousness, n. Ra'mbi.
Unquent, n. Vri'nsuko'ri, anointing thing. 2, Ken'zis, salve.
Unhallowed, adj. Pu'npukoo, profaned. 2, Pune'trukoo, not consecrated. 3, Fra'mpu, unholy.
Unhandsome, adj. (negative) vome'pu, not beautiful. 2, Fone'tu, not decent. 3, (positive) Dere'ntutoo, deformed. 4, Fro'ntu, indecent.

Unhappiness, n. Pra'mboo, misery.
Unharness, v. Unre'hunoo, deprived of harness.
Unhealthy, adj. Ru'ne'pu.
Unheard, adj. Fome'putoo, not heard.
Unheeded, adj. Fame'pukoo, not heeded.
Unholy, adj. Fra'mpu.
Unhorsed, adj. Ump'i'ncupoo. This word is like unfeathered, but rather worse:—it is the horse that is unmanned rather than the man that is unhorsed. Still it is better than a large circumlocution: and rather better than sincere, (sinc cera). 2, Undene'su-frast, to cause to unride.
Unhurt, adj. Prone'tunoo, not hurt. Pane'trunoo, uninjured.
Unhusbanded, adj. Ine'sutoo, not cultivated.
Unicorn, n. Vri'njoi.
Uniform, adj. Vo'ntu, congruous, consistent.
Uniformly, adv. Vo'ndu, congruously, consistently. 2, Voi'tu, in the same manner. 3, Foi'tu, of the same kind.
Uniformity, n. Ro'ndo randai'tuz, similarity of parts; as, the uniformity of the sides of a polygon.
Unimaginable, adj. Kafome'pufoo, not able to be imagined. See *fancy* and *imagination*; the former denoting caprice, the latter fixed purpose of the mind. (See Trench on the study of words, page 147).
Uninhabitable, adj. Karane'supoo.
Union, n. Pe'ndoi, junction. 2, Fantivrost, to cause to be one. 3, Te'mba, peaceableness. 4, Go'ndro, league. 5, Ple'ndoi, immediate junction of the parts spoken of. 6, Pe'ldoi, only mediate junction of the parts or things spoken of.
Unison, n. Ro'ndo imbo'tu, identity of sound.
Unit, n. A'pin, one. Any word which by its form does not refer to the parts or integers which it, in fact, represents. Thus the word *constellation* denotes a *unit*, but the word *stars*, a *plurality*: yet both, on definition, are equally plural: and while the plural word *stars* may denote only *two*, the singular word *constellation* may denote *twenty*: so that the grammatically singular word may turn out, as to the things signified, to be more plural than the grammatically plural.
Unite, v. Pe'ntifai, to join. 2, Onti-fai'tum a'pin, to cause to be one.
Universal, adj. Tra'nti. 2, Antus, whole.

Unity, abstract n. Ape'rit, oneness; a'fe'rit, twoness; ate'rit, threeness; &c.
Universe, n. In'zi.
Universality, n. Tra'ndo.
University, n. Vo'ndro.
Univocal, adj. Tus a'pin ri'ndoi, of one meaning. Subspecial, Rino'n-tou.
Unjoin, v. Ump'e'ntifai. 2, Pre'ntifai, to separate.
Unjoint, v. Unra'ntikai.
Unjust, adj. Pre'mpur.
Unkennel, v. Undra'h'sisai, to unbed. 2, Unfa'nsitai, to unhouse.
Unkind, adj. Gafone'sikai, not apt to favor. 2, Deme'pa, not courteous. 3, Peme'pus, not gracious. 4, Dwe'mpa, morose. 5, Vra'mpu, uncharitable. 6, Pone'sa, unfriendly; the state of one not a friend.
Unknit, v. Umfi'nsifai.
Unknown, adj. Bone'sufoo.
Unlace, v. Umbe'nsinai.
Unlaced, adj. Bene'sunoo, not laced. 2, Undene'sunoo, unstrung. 3, Dene'sunoo, not strung.
Unladen, adj. Unra'h'sunoo.
Unlawful, adj. Pro'ntu.
Unlearn, v. Unto'nsitai.
Unlearned, adj. Brame'pusoo, not learned.
Unleavened, adj. adj. Brine'suvoo, not fermented.
Unless, conj. Tel or til.
Unlike, adj. Pra'ntu.
Unlikely, adj. Bipone'ti, not true-like. 2, Bipro'nti, false-like.
Unlimited, adj. Fine'tunoo, not limited. 2, Frone'tufoo, not cohibited. 3, Vro'nti, infinite.
Unlined, adj. Tre'ne'sunoo, not lined. 2, Untre'nsunoo, deprived of its lining.
Unload, v. Unra'nsinai.
Unlock, v. Unka'nsitai. 2, Kr'i'nsifai kranzo'ti, to open with key.
Unlooked for, part. Drone'sutoo, not expected.
Unlovely, adj. Gatone'sukoo, not apt to be loved.
Unlucky, adj. Deflo'nsur, unfortunate. 2, Deze'ntu, which eventuates badly.
Unmake, v. Umpo'ntifai. 2, Umpo'nsipai, to uncreate.
Unmannerly, adj. Twe'mpa, rustic. Kre'mpu, disrespectful.
Unmanly, adj. Bine'sukur, not manly. 2, Bibi'nsukur, which is contrary to that which is manly.
Unmanured, adj. Tine'si, not manured.
Unmarried, adj. Kone'sufoo, not married. 2, Vune'trunoo, not married. 3, Vu'mprunoo, divorced. 4, Po'nsou, single, who is a bachelor or virgin.

Unloose, v. Vli'mpisai, to loose.
Unmask, v. Untri'nsifai pya'ndo, to uncover the face.
Unmatchable, adj. Kabane'tupoo, which cannot be equalled.
Unmeasurable, adj. Kazu'ntukoo, which cannot be measured. 2, Vro'nti, infinite.
Unmeet, adj. Fro'ntu.
Unmerciful, adj. Bre'mpur, cruel.
Unmindful, adj. Gatome'pifai, apt not to remember.
Unmingled, adj. Gron'e'tuvoo, not mixed. 2, Da'ntu, pure.
Unmovable, adj. Kazene'sukoo, which cannot be moved.
Unnailed, adj. Penone'tunoo, not nailed. 2, Umpene'ntunoo, unnailed.
Unnatural, adj. Bisd'o'nti, against what is natural.
Unnecessary, adj. Gone'tu, not necessary.
Unnoble, adj. Tone'trur, not noble.
Unoccupied, adj. Ene'ti, not busy. 2, Vene'tukoo, not used.
Unpacked, adj. Ump'i'nsufoo, unbound. 2, Umvra'ntuvoo, unaggregated. 3, Pine'sufoo, not packed. 4, Vrane'tuvoo, not aggregated.
Unpaid, adj. Gene'tunoo, not paid.
Unpainted, adj. Gine'sunoo, not painted.
Unpaired, adj. Fone'sunoo, not companioned.
Unpardonable, adj. Kata'mprufoo, not able to be pardoned.
Unpeaceable, adj. Tre'mpa.
Unpeople, v. Umbo'ntripai, to deprive of people.
Unperformed, adj. Vene'tuvoo, not performed.
Unpinned, adj. Pene'tunoo, not pinned.
Unpin, v. Ump'e'ntinai, to unpin.
Unplanted, adj. Vine'sutoo, not planted.
Unplant, v. Umvi'nsitai.
Unpleasant, adj. Fone'ta, not pleasant: (negative). 2, Tra'mpou, opposite to pleasure. 3, Fro'nta, unpleasant.
Unpleasing, adj. Dron'sung, which displeases.
Unpolished, adj. Frime'pusoo, not polished.
Unpolluted, adj. Drane'tukoo, not polluted.
Unprepared, adj. Fene'tuvoo, not prepared.
Unprofitable, adj. Pou'e'ta, not profitable.
Unprosperous, adj. Fame'pur, not prosperous. 2, Fra'mpur, adverse.
Unproved, adj. Vine'tusoo, not proved.
Unprovided, adj. Fone'supoo, not provided.

Unpunished, adj. Rame'puvoo, not punished.
Unquenchable, adj. Karume'supoo, not able to be extinguished.
Unquiet, adj. Tene'tu, not quiet. 2, Te'tuko, which troubles or molests.
Unranked, adj. Fane'tukoo, not arranged. 2, One'trupoo, not ranked, not placed according to its degree or rank. 3, Dange'tuvrost, not reduced into a series, not arranged.
Unrank, v. Unon'tripai, to unrank, deprive of rank. 2, Umfa'ntikai, to disorder, disarrange. 3, Fra'h-tikrost, to cause to be in a state of confusion.
Unravel, v. Unfri'nsifai.
Unready, adj. Fene'tuvoo, unprepared.
Unreasonable, adj. Ro'mpur, irrational. 2, Feme'pur, not equitable. 3, Fre'mpur, lawful iniquity. 4, Vre'mpus, unreasonable in commanding. 5, Ka'ntu, irregular. 6, Tra'ntur, excessive.
Unreclaimed, adj. Kome'pumaust, not caused to be gentle, not tamed.
Unrecompensed, adj. Ame'puvoo, not recompensed. 2, Dreng'tufoo, not compensated.
Unreconcilable, adj. Kaplone'sumoo, not able to be reconciled.
Unrecoverable, adj. Karepeng'tukoo, not able to be obtained again. 2, Karebene'tupoo, not able to be had again. 3, Karezane'sukoo, not able to be possessed again.
Unredeemable, adj. Ka'done'supoo, not able to be redeemed.
Unregarded, adj. Prone'sntoo, not regarded.
Unremedied, adj. Trene'tuvoo, not remedied.
Unrepaired, adj. Tene'tufoo, not repaired.
Unreproved, adj. Drone'sukoo, not reprovved.
Unrestored, adj. Dene'tufoo, not restored.
Unrevealed, adj. Vone'supoo, not revealed.
Unrevenged, adj. Trone'sukoo, not revenged.
Unrewarded, adj. Ame'puvoo, not rewarded.
Unrighteous, adj. Pre'mpur, unjust. 2, Fra'mpu, unholy.
Unripe, adj. Kro'mpus, immature.
Unrivet, v. Untwi'nsinai.
Unriveted, adj. Twine'sunoo, not riveted.
Unrooted, adj. Pone'tupoo, not rooted.
Unruly, adj. Ka'ntu, irregular. 2, Bre'mpur, rebellious. 3, Dre'mpur, disobedient.

Unroot, v. Umpo'ntipai.
Unroll, v. Umpli'nsifai.
Unstopped, adj. Krinsufoo, opened.
Unsaddled, adj. Gane'sukoo, not saddled.
Unsaddle, v. Unga'nsikai.
Unsafe, adj. Tone'tu, not safe. 2, Tro'ntu, dangerous.
Unsaid, adj. Gane'sntoo, not said.
Unsay, v. Tri'ntisai, to recant.
Unsalted, adj. Pune'cukoo, not salted.
Unsatiated, adj. Krome'pufraust, not caused to loathe.
Unsavoryness, n. Pri'mba.
Unsealed, adj. Bome'prusoo, not sealed.
Unsearchable, adj. Dreng'tupoo, which cannot be found. 2, Undreng'tupoo, which cannot be found. 3, Kabone'sufoo, which cannot be known.
Unseasonable, adj. Dezi'ntur, at a bad or wrong time.
Unseemly, adj. Fro'ntu, indecent.
Unseen, adj. Pome'putoo, not seen.
Unserviceable, adj. Kavene'tukoo, not able to be used. 2, Gavene'tukoo, not apt to be used. 3, Pro'netu, (adj. of unprofitable).
Unsettled, adj. Vre'm'pus, not fast. 2, Vlimpus, loose. 3, Dwa'mpa, light, inconstant.
Unsheathe, v. Umpre'nsikai, to un-
 ease.
Unshod, adj. Vanane'tukoo, not shod.
Unshorn, adj. Krine'sukoo, not shorn.
Unskilfulness, n. Tra'mbis.
Unskilful, adj. Tra'mpus. 2, Bram'e'pus, unlearned. 3, Krame'pus, inexpert.
Unsociable, adj. Re'mpa.
Unsound, adj. Fome'pu, not sound. 2, Fro'mpu, rotten.
Unsewed, adj. Kine'sukoo, not stitched.
Unsoved, adj. Kine'sntoo, not sowed.
Unspeakable, adj. Kapane'sntoo, not able to be spoken.
Unspent, adj. Trene'tukoo, not spent.
Unspotted, adj. Brime'puvoo, not spotted. 2, Bi'mpur, clear.
Unstable, adj. Dame'pa, not constant. 2, Dwa'mpa, light, inconstant.
Unstaid, adj. Dwa'mpa, light.
Unstained, adj. Drane'tukoo, not defiled. 2, Desime'pufoo, not discoloured.
Unsteadfast or unsteady, adj. Pime'pus, not steady.
Unstirred, adj. Ene'sukoo, not moved. 2, Fene'trupoo, not provoked.
Unstitched, adj. Kine'sukoo, not sewed.
Unstring, v. Unde'nsinai, to deprive of strings. 2, Glantiprost, to cause to be relaxed.

Unstrung, adj. Glantur, relaxed.
Unstuffed, adj. Dinone'sufoo, not stuffed.
Unstuff, v. Drinsifai, to empty.
Unsubdued, adj. Peme'prufoo, not subdued.
Unsufferable, adj. Kadrone'tupoo, not able to be suffered.
Unsure or uncertain, adj. Vone'sou, not certain. 2, Tone'tu, not safe.
Unsuitable, adj. Vone'tu, not congruous.
Unswathe, v. Umpli'nsifai.
Unswathed, adj. Pline'sufoo, not swathed.
Unsworn, adj. Kone'trusoo.
Untamed, adj. Kome'pukraust, not caused to be gentle.
Untangle, v. Umfri'nsifai.
Untaught, adj. Tone'sntoo, not taught.
Unteachable, adj. Katone'sntoo, not able to be taught. 2, Pra'mpi, dull. 3, Tre'nti, obtuse; or Pi-tre'nti, metaphorically obtuse.
Unthankfulness, n. Vre'mboo.
Unthought of, adj. Po'nesou'tu, not thought of.
Unthriftiness, n. Tve'mbo, squandering.
Untied, adj. Fine'sufoo, not tied.
Untie, v. Umfinsifai.
Until, prep. Snoo or snu, ro'snu buradis, until that day.
Until, conj. Snookwin wai pe'ntisel, until he came.
Untilled, adj. Ine'sntoo, not tilled.
Untimely, adj. Te'zine'tupoo, not perfectly timed. 2, Kome'pu, not mature.
Untimely birth, n. Tra'nzoo, abortion.
Unto, prep. Noo or nu.
Untold, adj. Gane'sntoo, not told. 2, Tine'tukoo, not narrated. 3, Pane'sntoo, not spoken. 4, Rung'e'tupoo, not numbered.
Untouched, adj. Fine'tufoo, not touched.
Untractable or untoward, adj. Fra'mpi, incredulous. 2, Gre'mpu, contumacious. 3, Prom'pa, disingenuous. 4, Tra'mpi, dull. 5, Kro'mpa, fierce. 6, Dra'mpa, pertinacious. 7, Pre'mpu, undutiful. 8, Dre'mpu, disobedient.
Untrimmed, adj. Vane'tu, not adorned. 2, Vra'ntu, homely.
Untrue, adj. Pone'ti, not true. 2, Pro'nti, false.
Untrusty, adj. Fel'pa, treacherous.
Untruth, n. Pro'ndo, untrue proposition.
Untwined or untwisted, adj. Pine'sukoo, not twisted.
Unvaluable, (invaluable) adj. Karune'tuboo, what cannot be valued. 2, Kadone'trukoo, which cannot be priced.

Untunable, adj. *Tine'pi*, unmusical.
 2, *Katine'putraust*, which cannot be made musical.
Unvanquished, adj. *Peme'prufoo*, not vanquished.
Unvaried, adj. *One'tuvoo*, not differed. 2, *Prene'tupoo*, not altered.
Unveil, v. *Untinsifai*, uncover. 2, *Ungrehtipai*, to unconceal.
Unversed, adj. *Tame'pusoo*, not versed.
Unusual, adj. *Tra'ntu*, extraordinary. 2, *Pome'pra*, not customary. 3, *Dri'ntur*, seldom. 4, *Vrane'ta*, not common.
Unutterable, adj. *Kagine'tuvoo*, not able to be expressed.
Unvalled, adj. *Vane'sutoo*.
Unwall, v. *Umva'nsitai*.
Unwary, adj. *Fra'mpa*, careless.
Unwashed, adj. *Vine'sukoo*, not washed.
Unwasted, adj. *Krene'tukoo*, not squandered.
Unwearied, adj. *Grene'tukoo*, not wearied. 2, *Dempa*, constant.
Unweaved or unwoven, adj. *Finesukoo*, not woven.
Unwelcome, adj. *Donesuno*, not pleasing. 2, *Dro'nsung*, displeasing.
Unwieldy, adj. *Gro'mpu*, lumpish. 2, *Tro'mpu*, slow. 3, *Gazene'sukoo*, not apt to be moved.
Unwholesome, adj. *Gazu'mpukrest*, apt to cause to be diseased.
Unwilling, adj. *Fro'nsa*, reluctant. 2, *Bro'nsa*, averse, unwilling.
Unwind, v. *Undene'ntisai*, to unbottom. 2, *Undre'ntisai*, unskelm.
Unwise, adj. *Fame'pus*, not wise.
Unwished for, *Bone'sunoo*.
Unwitting, adj. *Bone'sufo*. 2, *Plam'pus*, ignorant.
Unwonted, adj. *Pome'prukoo*, not accustomed.
Unworthy, adj. *Vro'nta*.
Unwrap, v. *Umbinsikai*, to unfold.
Unweatthe, v. *Umpinsikai*.
Unwrinkle, v. *Unde'ntikai*, to unridge. 2, *Undre'ntikai*, to unfurrow.
Unwritten, adj. *Dane'sutoo*.
Uncrought, adj. *Ine'sukoo*, not wrought.
Unyoke, v. *Umpla'ntinai*. 2, *Pre'ntifai*, to separate.
Upbraid, v. *Ga'mprinai*.
Uphold, v. *Pre'nsivai*. 2, *Va'nsitai*, to prop.
Upholster, n. *Drantzaitan*.
Upland, adj. *Bi'ntutou*. 2, *Prinsj*, mountainous, hilly.
Upon, (grow) v. *Ta'ntrinai*, to usurp.
Upon, (agree) v. *Fivo'ntiki*, to be congruous, or in a state of agreement concerning. 2, *Ontrikai'fi*, to contract concerning.

Upon, prep. *Joo* or *ju*.
Upon, (look) v. *Fa'ntitai*, to eye.
Upon that hand, adv. *Ro'ju kin'do*, on that side.
Upon, (come) v. *Tentripai*, to assault, assail.
Upon, (run) v. *Tentripai*, assail. 2, *Ventripai*, storm.
Upon this, adv. *O'ei*, after this.
Upon word, (word) adv. *Indoi indo'ei*, word after word.
Upper end, n. *Di'ndo*, top.
Upper side, n. *Bi'ndo*.
Upper, adj. *Bra'ntur*, superior.
Upper hand, n. *Bampou'kin*, dignity place.
Upper hand, (get the) v. *Pe'mprifai*, to act victoriously, to be victorious.
Upright, adj. *Gre'ntou*, perpendicular, direct.
Upright, adj. *Ka'mpa*, sincere. 2, *Va'mpa*, honest—of integrity.
Upright dealing, n. *Pe'mboo*, justice. 2, *Fe'mboo*, equity.
Uprising, n. *Pa'nzivo*, rising.
Uproar, n. *Ta'mbro*, sedition.
Upshot, n. *Endi*, event.
Upside, n. *Bi'ndo*.
Upside down, adv. *Bi'ndo tris ga'nsuvoo*, the upper part turned down.
Upsitting, n. *Ba'nzivo gre'ntou*, sitting direct, i. e. perpendicular.
Upstart, (an) *Deti'nturo*, a new person, (used disparagingly).
Upward, (up) prep. *Troo* or *tru*.
Upward, adv. *Trus*, in an upward direction.
Uranoscopus, n. *Pa'mija*, (fish).
Urbanity, n. *Temba*.
Urchin, n. *Brinjo*, hedgehog.
Urchin, n. *Pla'ntur klanturo*, little sorry person.
Ure, n. *Pe'mbra*, custom.
Ureters, n. *Kla'ndoiz dranzo'i'un gensunooturi danda'iz*, tubes being the way of the urine from the kidneys, i. e. *Klan'ondoiz*.
Urge, v. *Befo'ntifai*, greatly to impell. 2, *Kro'mpinai*, to act fiercely. 3, *Beto'nsikai*, greatly to entreat. 4, *To'nsikrost*, to make angry.
Urgent, adj. *Grantur*. 2, *Kro'mpa*.
Urine, n. *Gensunoo'ri*, pissed thing.
Urinal, n. *Krunjoit'us gensunoodiri*, a glass vessel for urine.
Urinous salt, n. *Bu'joo*.
Urn, n. *Rinsa be'zi kendifo'di tu'nza dransurturoz*, a figulatory pot for containing ashes of persons in a state of death. Subspecial noun, *Ben'o'zi*.
Urtica, n. *Vro'hjino*, insect.
Urus, n. *Kome'punoo pin'jifur*, the untamed bull; i. e. wild.
Usury, n. *Bombri rundiltu*, the hire of money.

Us, pron. *On*; as, *tonsiko'on*, loves *us*; *tronsika'on*, to hate *us*. 2, Preceded by and suffixed to a preposition; as, *poo'on*, with *us*; *pe'on*, without *us*; *joo'on*, upon *us*; *ee'on*, after *us*; &c. 3, The vowel *oo* of prepositions may be cut off before the personal pronouns; as, *poo'on* into *pon*, with *us*; *joo'on*, into *jon*, upon *us*; *too'on*, into *ton*, in *us*. (See Grammar, page 84).
Usage, n. *Vende'vin*, manner of the use. 2, *Bompruko'ri rundiltu*, the rent of money, i. e. hiring thing. 3, *O'ndis*, manner, mode; specially *Pro'mpa on'dis*, customary manner. 4, adj. *Pro'mpa*, in use, customary. 5, adj. *Prome'pa* out of use, not customary. 6, *Ambi*, habit. 7, *Ombroi*, practice of professions.
Use, v. *Ventikai*, to use. 2, *Tenti'fai*, to apply. 3, *Fra'nsikai*, to entertain. 4, *Pro'mpimost*, to accustom, to cause to be customary. 5, *Om'prifai*, to practice.
Usher, n. *Flintupo'fas*, the preceding officer.
Usher, v. *Flintipai*, to precede.
Usher in, v. *Mu'sprentisai'pu*, to go into with. 2, *Musflintipai* to precede into.
Usher (of a school) n. *Kra'nta to'nzo*, accessory teacher.
Usual, adj. *Da'ventukoo*, used frequently. 2, *Pro'mpa*, customary. 3, *Vra'nta*, common. 4, *Ta'ntu*, ordinary.
Usurp, v. *Ta'ntrinai*.
Usury, n. *Bombri rundiltu*, the hire of money. 2, *Bombra*, *usus fructus*.
Usufructuary, n. *Bro'mparo*, the *usus fructus* person.
Utensil, n. *Anzis*.
Uterine, adj. *Ta'ntus*, relating to the womb.
Utility, n. *Po'nda*, profitableness.
Utmost, adj. *Vri'ntutous*, the outermost. 2, *Trintutous*, most extreme. 3, adv. *Win*, most. 4, *Antus*, whole.
Utopia, n. *Toorontur pondro on tepondraz*, a fictitious nation, having perfect laws, i. e. *Tron'ondoo*.
Utter, adj. *Vri'ntur*, external. 2, *Trinti*, extreme. 3, *Antus*, whole.
Utter, (to) v. *Tentina*, to deliver, specially as money. 2, *Gentipai*, to shew. 3, *Pa'nsitai*, to speak. 4, *Gintivai*, to express. 5, *Tintikai*, to narrate, relate. 6, *Trentipai*, to alienate. 7, *Tontrikai*, to sell.
Utterance, n. *Kapa'nzo*, ability to speak. 2, *Vinpa'nzo*, mode of speaking.

U T T

Uttermost, adj. Vri'ntutous, most outside. 2, Tri'ntufous, most remote.

V A N

Vacant, adj. Dri'nsou, empty. 2, Freng'tuvoo, not furnished. 3, Veng'tukoo, not used. 4, Re'nti, at leisure.
Vacation, n. Re'ntigin, leisure time. 2, Ane'trugin, not judicial time.
Vacillation, n. Kre'nzoi, staggering.
Vacuity, n. Drinzo'rit, emptiness.
Vagabond, n. Trentuso'ro, wandering person.
Vagary, n. Trampou'ri, a conceited or fantastical thing. 2, Tre'ndis, rambling.
Vails, n. Fra'ntus po'nda, surplus advantage. 2, Fra'ntus ra'nzi, surplus revenue. 3, Fra'ntus vo'mbriz, surplus wages.
Vain, adj. Bro'nta.
Vain glory, n. Devro'nzis, glorying in a bad manner.
Vallens, n. Danon'zis, about hanging vest of the upper margin of bedstead.
Vale, n. Plin'zo.
Valediction, n. Gra'nzi.
Valerian, n. Ga'mva.
Valet, n. Plansuko'fas, waiting officer.
Valiant, adj. De'mpur.
Validity, n. Ton'tra ta'ndoo, legal sufficiency.
Valid, adj. To'ndrum ta'ntur, legally sufficient. 2, Po'ntou, efficient. 3, Gapo'ntou, apt to be effectual.
Valley, n. Plin'zo.
Valour, n. De'mboo.
Value, n. Un'dil.
Value, (to) v. Go'nsifai, to esteem. 2, Un'tibai, to value. 3, Go'ntrikai, to set a price on.
Vamp, v. Te'ntifai vandis'ti, to repair by addition. 2, Te'ntifai'di ti'ndiprost rooa'ndis, to repair by causing a part to be new. Sub-special noun,—Ten'o'ndoi, vamping.
Van, n. Gi'ndo, forepart. 2, Gi'ndo pendra'tu, forepart of army. 3, Brinzo'twun, winnowing jugament.
Vanish, v. Umfro'ntipai, to unappear.
Vanity, n. Bro'nda. 2, Pong'da, not profitableness:—that which is not profitable. 3, Prenda'rit, frustration, disappointment. 4, Tro'mba, wantonness. 5, Tra'mbo, fantasticalness. 6, Vel'ba, levity, opposed to solemnity of manner.

U V U

Uvula, n. Vya'nton peve'ndo, tinzi-foldi pra'ndis, the fleshy little cylinder for shutting the windpipe.

V.

V E I

Vane, n. De'nda gendipo'di ri'ndo kunzo'itu, flag for shewing the direction of the wind. Sub-special noun, Deno'nda.
Vanguish, v. Pe'mprifai. 2, Dre'm-pifai, to conquer.
Vantage, n. Fra'ndis.
Vante courier, n. Be'ndra.
Vanguard, n. Gi'ndo pendra'tu, forepart of army.
Vapor, v. Pro'nsivai, to glory. 2, Depro'nsivai, to swagger.
Vapor, n. Fru'nzoi.
Vary, v. Ontivai, to differ. 2, Pre'ntipai, to alter.
Variable, adj. Gapre'ntupo, apt to alter. 2, Dwa'mpa, inconstant.
Variance, n. Tel'ba.
Variégated, adj. Bi'mpon.
Variety, n. O'ndo, diversity.
Varié, n. Gu'mbo.
Varlet, n. Kla'nturo, sorry person.
Varnish, (to) v. Gri'nsinai.
Vassal, n. Po'mbroo, subject. 2, Go'ndroo, tenant in villenage.
Vast, adj. Bi'ntou or bebi'ntou, ample, very ample.
Vat, n. Bete'nzi, great barrel. 2, Betre'nzi, a great tub.
Vault, n. Ga'nzoi.
Vault, (to) v. Bre'nsikai, leap.
Vaunt, v. Pro'nsivai, to glory. 2, Depro'nsivai, to swagger, boast indecently. 3, Gre'mpitai, to act insolently, presumptuously.
Vanguard, (See vanguard).
Vaumure, n. Ke'ndris.
Veal, n. Vandoitu pinjoit'wes.
Veer, v. Fre'nisai, to turn. 2, Vre'ntipai yin v'ndro drenza'twi, to let go more sail or cord. 3, Mispentipai yin v'ndro drenza'twi, to put out more sail or cord.
Vegetable, n. Fi'nzi, plant.
Vegetation, n. Ki'nzoo, the soul or principle of growth in plants.
Vegetate, v. Kri'nsipai, to vegetate or grow.
Vegetative, adj. Fi'nsu, which pertains to plants.
Vegetative actions, n. An'zooz.
Vegetous, adj. Ko'mpu.
Vehemence, n. Gra'ndoo, vigorous, intensity. 2, Kro'mba, fierceness.
Vehicle, n. Pensuvo'ri, the carrying thing.
Veil, n. Tinsufo'ri, covering thing. 2, Bra'ntou tinsufo'ri, thin covering thing.

U X O

Uxorious, adj. Dre'mpus konzifu'ntu, fond of wife.

V E N

Vein, (of animal) n. Ka'ndoi.
Veil, (to) v. Diske'mpikai, to signify respect.
Vein, (opening a) n. Ven'zingo, bleeding.
Vein, (of metal in the earth) n. Un'o'nti.
Vein, (of stone in the earth) n. Un'o'nti.
Vein, n. O'mba, temper of mind. 2, Ra'mbi, disposition. 3, Vini'ndi, discourse manner. 4, Vimprindo, sentence manner.
Vellum, n. De'nzis tandoi'tu.
Velleity, n. Fo'nta.
Vellication, n. Daki'nzoo, frequent plucking. 2, Tan'zoi, twitching.
Velvet, (silk) n. Ten'o'nta. 2, Kren'o'nta, cotton velvet.
Venal, adj. Katro'nsukoo, able to be sold. 2, Gatro'nsukoo, apt to be sold.
Vendable, n. (See venal).
Veneration, n. Tem'bi, reverence. 2, Undra, worship.
Venerary, n. Bra'nzoi, coition. 2, Do'ndrifu, hunting.
Vengeance, n. Tro'nzi, revenge, punishment involving illwill. 2, Tw'o'nzi, vengeance like that of the almighty, merely vindictory. 3, Tro'nsikai, to avenge an injury. 4, Tw'o'nsikai, to avenge a crime.
Venial, adj. Gata'mprufoo, apt to be forgiven. 2, Kata'mprufoo, able to be pardoned.
Venison, n. Vandoitu do'ntufoo in'jiz, flesh of hunted beasts.
Venom, n. Bwampruko'ri, poison, i. e. the poisoning thing.
Vent, n. Ku'nzoi, wind. 2, Fu'nzoi, exhalation. 3, Prenda'di miskunzifo, hole for out winding. 2, Prenda'di misfu'nzifo, hole for out-exhaling.
Venting, v. Misgi'nzifo, out pouring.
Vent, v. Misgi'nsifai, to pour out.
Ventiduct, n. Kunsufo'twus, winding jugament. 2, Ku'nsufo te'ndi winding tube.
Ventricle, n. Prentu'skin, hollow place. 2, Specially in animal bodies.
Venture, n. Trono'ndi, acting in spite of danger. 2, Bon'o'ntoi, acting in spite of doubt. 3, Den'o'mboo, to have courage to act in spite of danger, chance, or difficulty.

Ventilation, n. Bi'no, winnowing.
Ventosity, abs. n. Kunzoirit.
Venture, (to) v. Trono'tikai, to act in spite of danger. 2, Brono'n-sifai, to act in spite of doubt. 3, Deno'mpivai, to act in spite of danger, chance, or difficulty.
Venture, v. Kre'tivai, to essay. 2, Kre'tivai tro'ndi, to essay the danger. 3, Kre'tivai fionzoo'tur, to essay his fortune.
Venturous, adj. De'mpur. 2, Gakrentuvo tro'ndi, apt to essay danger. 3, Dre'mpur, rash.
Venus, n. Bri'nzoi, the planet.
Venus's comb, n. Bre'mvoo.
Venus's looking glass, n. Tem'vi.
Venus's shell, n. Do'hjinoo.
Veracity, n. Pe'mba.
Verb, n. Ti'ndoi.
Verbal, adj. Intou.
Verbatim, adv. Twizi'ndou, in the manner of separate words.
Verbosity, n. Veni'ndoi, excess of words. 2, Bre'mba, loquacity.
Verderer, n. Fafransur fandroo, assessor of forest officer.
Verdict, n. Ba'mbroi glandroo'tu, sentence of jury. 2, Vro'nzoi, opinion.
Verdure, n. Tim'boi, greenness. 2, Ko'mbi, vigor.
Verge, n. Krindo, margin. 2, Ko'ndoo.
Verging, n. Ri'ndo.
Verge, n. Cuspensizofan, before-walking officer, i. e. who walks before.
Very, transcendental, Be; as, befo'nti, very good; befa'mpur, very prosperous; bepo'ntou, very instrumental; bepo'nti, very true. 2, *Very*, adv. emphatically, Gwen; as, augwen'kwen, my very self, i. e. my own self: tau'gew'igwen, my very own. 3, *True*; as, tau'gwen fro'nzipur, my own son; i. e. my true son. 4, *Genuine*; as, tau'gwen fro'nzipur, my own son, i. e. my genuine son.
Verily, adv. Po'ndi, truly.
Verify, v. Po'ntivrost, cause to be true. 2, Vinsivai, to prove. 3, Vri'nsivai, to confirm.
Verity, n. Po'ndo, truth.
Verjuice, n. Bre'nzoi.
Vermillion, n. Bru'ho.
Vermis, n. Onjiz, insects. 2, Pro'nta onjiz, hurtful insects. 3, Pro'nta kin'ziz, hurtful animals.
Vernacular, adj. Ba'hta pondro'nu drai'tu, pertaining to the nation of any person.
Vernal, adj. Fu'ntus, adj. of spring.
Varnish, n. Grinsuno'ri, the varnishing thing.
Varnishing, n. Gri'nzingo.
Verse, n. Fi'ndo, division of book. 2, Krindo, opposed to prose.

Versicle, n. Pe'findo, small verse.
Versify, v. Krutivrost, to make verse.
Version, n. Bi'ndi, translation.
Vertebra, n. Tra'nda.
Vertical, adj. Di'nti, relating to the top. 2, Fe'tou.
Vertical point, n. Pre'no'ndoi, zenith.
Vertiginous, adj. Bu'mpa.
Vertiginous motion, n. Bi'nzoo.
Vertigo, n. Bu'mba.
Verveu, n. Tem'vi.
Vesicle, n. Pedra'ndis, little bladder.
Vespers, n. Dru'ntus u'ndra, evening worship.
Vessel, n. En'zi, (general). 2, En-on'zi, vessel of animal body, apt to contain hollow parts. 3, An'dis, heterogeneous vessel. 4, An'doi, homogeneous vessel. 5, Fi'ndroo, ship.
Vestment, n. En'suno'ri, garment, clothing thing.
Vestry, n. En'suno'dus, clothing room.
Vetch, n. Tem'voi. 2, Ke'm'voi, bitter vetch. 3, De'mvo, crimson grass vetch. 4, Ve'mvo, hatched vetch. 5, Tre'mvo, milk vetch. 6, Ve'mvoi, yellow wild vetch.
Veternus, n. Fu'mba, disease.
Vex, v. To'nsikrost, to make angry. 2, Kro'nsikrest, to cause to be grieved. 3, Tre'ntikai, to molest. 4, Tra'mpivrest, to cause to be vexed.
Vie, v. To'nsivai, to act emulously. 2, Fe'ntripai, to provoke.
Vial, n. Pekru'ncou bre'ngi, small glass bottle.
Viands, n. Pre'nsutoo va'ndoi.
Vibrate, v. Tensivai.
Viburnum, n. Bi'mvoo.
Vicar, n. Vrontai'ro, substitute person.
Vicar, n. Duno'ndroi, a presbyter, entitled only to the smaller tythes.
Vice, n. Re'mboo.
Vice, n. Ventupo'dwus.
Vicegerent, n. Vrontai'ro.
Viceroy, n. Vinfo'ndroo, substitute king.
Vitiate, v. Re'mpivrost, to make vicious. 2, Fro'ntivrost, to deprave. 3, Dre'mpifrost, to debauch. 4, Twa'ntipai, to mar.
Vicinity, n. Tonon'za, neighbourhood. 2, Ti'ndoi, proximity.
Vicount, n. Ton'ndroo.
Vicissitude, n. Go'ndiso, turning. 2, Vre'ndoi, change.
Victim, n. Tu'ndris, sacrifice.
Victor, n. Pempru'for.
Victory, n. Pempru'ri.
Victory, (to get the) v. Pemprifai, to overcome.
Victualler, n. En'sufas, victuals officer. 2, En'su'das, victuals merchant.

Victualler, n. Deno'nzoo, one licensed to sell ale, beer, and spirits.
Victualling house, n. Pa'nzoi'tu deno'nsurdas, house of ale and seller ordinary.
Victuals, n. En'zoo, sustentation ordinary.
View, v. Fa'ntitai, to eye. 2, Pro'n-sitai, to observe. 3, Po'nsifai, to enquire into, examine.
Vigilance, n. Ke'mboi. 2, Fa'mba, heedfulness.
Vigils, n. Ke'mbifo, watching. 2, Bu'ndis bundra'eu, the day before festival.
Vigor, n. Ko'mbi.
Vile, adj. Kla'ntur. 2, Pezu'ntul, of little value. 3, Re'mpur, vicious.
Vilify, v. Kre'mpikai, to treat with disrespect. 2, Gro'nsifai, to contemn, despise.
Village, n. Dwinpa'nzoi, aggregate of houses. 2, Ko'mbro, parish.
Villain, n. Go'ndroo. 2, Kla'nturo, sorry person. 3, Bezanti'ro, a very criminal person. 4, Ra'm-pulo, a wicked person.
Indicate, v. Ka'mprivai, to defend, as defendant. 2, Da'ntripai, to defend, as advocate. 3, Va'ntri-frost, to cause or shew to be innocent.
Indictiveness, n. Gatro'nsikai, apt to revenge maliciously.
Vine, n. Pu'mvoi.
Vinegar, n. Be'nzoi.
Vintage, n. Binzo'i'tu pumvoi'sidz, the gathering of grapes, i. e. vine fruits. 2, Ven'zifrost, the wine making.
Vintner, n. Venzo'idas. 2, Twiven-zoi'das, the retail wine merchant.
Vineyard, n. Tra'nzoo pumvoituz, orchard of vines.
Violate, v. Vre'tivai.
Violence, n. Bro'ndi.
Violent motion, n. En'zis. 2, Tro'n-sinai, to compel. 3, Kle'mbo, fierceness.
Violet, n. Bo'mvis. 2, Bro'mva, bulbous violet. 3, Fe'mva, dames' violet.
Violin, n. De'nsunoo drensoo'tus, stringed musical instrument.
Viona, n. Di'mvoo, travellers' joy.
Viper, n. Dr'i'jis.
Virago, n. Bino'nzikum, a bold, impudent, turbulent woman.
Virge, n. Ku'zi, meteor.
Virgin, n. Po'nzifun, unmarried female.
Virgin, n. Pro'nzifun, female—chaste and unmarried. 2, Pro'n-zifur, male—chaste and unmarried; bachelor. 3, A'prin, first; as, "Virgin fancies," a'prin fo'm-boiz, first fancies.
Virgin, adj. Dranc'tukoo, not defiled.
Virginity, abst. n. Pronzo'irit.

Virgin honey, a'prin du'nzo ponja'tuz, the first honey of bees.
Virgin's bower, n. Dimvi, the clematis.
Virgo, n. Vwimpi'nzoi, an aggregate of stars, (a proper name).
Virility, n. Kund'ino, the age of manhood. 2, Fombairit, perfect sexual power.
Virtue, n. Teza'mbi, perfect habit. 2, A'mbil, infused habit. 3, A'mbis, acquired intellectual habit.
Virtue, (moral habit) n. Emboo. 2, Emboi, moral habits respecting the body. 3, Embo, moral habits respecting estate and dignity. 4, Emba, homiletical and common virtues. 5, Embi, the same relating to superiors. 6, Embis, the same relating to inferiors. 7, A'mboi, instruments of virtue. 8, A'mbo, affections of intellectual virtue. 9, Amba, affections of moral virtue.
Virtue, (efficacy) n. Pondoirit, the efficacy of the efficient.
Virulent, adj. Bamprukō, poisoning. 2, Gaba'mprukō, apt to poison. 3, Kre'mpur, malignant.
Visage, n. Pandō. 2, Vinpa'ndō, face manner.
Vizard, (mask) n. Dro'nti pa'ndō, factitious face.
Viscous, adj. Kr'impus, clammy.
Visible, adj. Kapo'mputoo able to be seen.
Vision, n. Po'mbito, seeing. 2, Fro'turi, apparent thing. 3, Pomputoo vo'nz, seen revelation.
Visit, n. Pra'nzi.
Visiting, n. Pra'nziko.
Vital, adj. Damsur, relating to life.
Vitrify, v. Krū'ncifrost, to cause to be glass.
Vivacity, n. Ganda'nsipai pa'ndou, aptness to live long. 2, Fo'mba, sprightliness.

W A D

W. This letter, like the letter y, is here called a *Positional*, because it denotes not a sound, but a position; namely, the position of oo: but it has no *length*,—it is merely the starting *point* of a sound from which the organs insensibly expand till they arrive at the position in which the next vowel is completed: as, wa, wa, we, wi, wo, &c. &c.
Wabble, v. Debi'nsipai, to vertiginate badly.
Wad, n. Vrantuvoo'ri, an aggregated thing.

Vatrol, n. Tu'nji.
Vivify, v. Damsiprast, to cause to live. 2, Ko'mpikrost, to invigorate, cause to be vigorous.
Viviparous, adj. Tansupo dansuri, to bring forth a living thing.
Vocal, adj. Ti'mpi. 2, Kagi'tuvoo timbo'ti, expressible by the voice.
Vocation, n. Ondroi, profession.
Vocative, adj. Twimpur; that form in which a noun or pronoun is placed when the person or thing is addressed; as, "Domine," oh! Lord. 2, Ti'mputo, which calls. 3, Ko'ntupo, which names.
Vogue, n. Kamboi, reputation. 2, Trindi, rumour.
Voice, n. Ti'mbo; any sound produced by the breath; as, "the trumpet's voice."
Voice, (articulate) n. Tri'mbo, when letters are expressed.
Voice, n. Tinto'nzoi, suffrage, consent sign.
Void, adj. Drinsou, empty.
Void of, adj. Beng'tupo. 2, Pe or pi; as, "void of principle," emboo'pi, i. e. without virtue. 3, Pre'ntu, adj. of frustrate, in a state of frustration. 4, Bro'nta, adj. of vain. 5, Plo'netur, in a state of non-existence.
Void, (to) v. Fre'ntifai, to leave; as, "bid them come down
 "or void the field."
Shakespear.
 2, Miske'ntisai, to emit, send out, evacuate. 3, Ensina, to purge. 4, Tre'nsina, to dung, shit.
Void, adj. Pone'tou, ineffectual.
Voidable, adj. Kapong'tu'fraust, which can be made ineffectual.
Voidance, n. Drinzoi, the act of emptying.
Volatile, adj. Tensupo, flying, or which flies. 2, Gafensupo, apt to fly. 3, Gafunsufō, apt to exhale.

W.

W A G

Waddle, n. Pensifai fre'njini, to walk duck-like. 2, Pensifai vri'n-zur, to walk in a rolling manner.
Wade, v. Pensifai dinza'tu, &c.
Wafcr, n. Bomprusō'ri, sealing thing.
Waft, v. Pehsivai unzō'ku, to carry over water.
Wag, v. Peze'nsikai, to move a little. 2, Petre'nsivai, to shake a little.
Wag, (a) n. Twempa're, an urbane person.
Wage, v. Voh'sina, to prosecute; as, "to wage war." 2, Go'ntisai, to bet.

Volley, n. Dwinkle'mbri, an aggregate of simultaneous shootings.
Voluble, adj. Gabrin'supo, apt to roll. 2, Gōmpu, nimble, agile.
Volubility, n. Gabrin'zipo, aptness to roll. 2, Gōmbi kando'tu, agility of tongue.
Volume, n. Drenzis, book; as, "the volumes of a library." 2, Dren-olzis, one book of a series; as, "vol. 1, 2, 3," &c.
Voluntary, adj. Ko'mpur; as, "Kwompur tu'ndris," a voluntary sacrifice. 2, To'nsa, spontaneous.
Voluptuousness, n. Pre'mboi, sensuality.
Volution, n. Brinzoo.
Vomiting, n. Te'nza.
Voracity, n. Bro'mba, rapacity. 2, Fle'mboi, gluttony.
Vorage, n. Plinza, whirlpool.
Voraginous, adj. Plinsa, full of whirlpools.
Votary, n. Pumpruoo'ro, a vowed person.
Vote, n. Dinto'nzoi, consent sign. 2, Dinto'nzoi panzo'ti, consent sign by speech.
Vouch, v. To'mprisai, to protest. 2, Vontrisai, to give bail, to undertake with penalty.
Vouchsafe, v. Fampisai, to condescend.
Vow, v. Pu'mprinai.
Vowel, n. Findoo.
Voyage, n. Drenzoi, sailing. 2, Tendis rinza'ju, travelling on the sea.
Vulgar, adj. Vra'nta, common. 2, Fro'ntu, indecent.
Vulgar persons, n. Do'ndroo, the rabble.
Vulnerable, adj. Funo'mpur, apt to heal wounds. 2, Fu'mpur, relating to wounds.
Vulture, n. Pre'njoo.

W A I

Wager, n. Go'ndris.
Wages, n. Vo'mbri.
Waggle, (See wag).
Waggon, n. Pra'nzi, wain.
Wagtail, n. Denji. 2, Dre'nji, yellow wagtail.
Waif, n. Frentufoo'ri, abandoned thing.
Wail, v. Bezo'mbi tra'nsina. 2, Bezo'mbi diskro'nsikai, loudly to express grief.
Waits, n. Tra'nsung drenzi, wakening music.
Wainscot, n. Roh'tur tre'nza yoo'tu fanzo, wooden lining of a room.

Wain, n. Pra'hi.

Waist, n. Tindo fondoo'tu, middle part of trunk. 2, Tindo anda'tu, middle part of the human trunk; as, "a lady's waist."

Waist, (of ship) n. Bĩndroi.

Wait, v. Pla'sikai, to stay by, with, or for. 2, Pla'sikai fo'nsu-no, to stay by, with, or for, accompanying. 3, Pla'sikai tro'nsuto, to stay by, with, or for, depending. 4, Pla'sikai dro'nsuto, to stay by, with, or for, serving.

Wait, (lay, or lie in) v. Te'mprivai, to lie in ambush.

Wake, (one's self) v. Ka'nsifai, to end sleep.

Wake, (awake another) adj. Ka'nsi-frost, to cause another to be awake.

Wake, (to begin to) v. Taska'nsifai.

Wake, n. Twe'mpa bundra, rustic festival.

Wakerobin, n. Tro'mvi.

Wakeful, adj. Ga'trane'sufo, not apt to sleep. 2, Trane'sufo, not sleeping. 3, Ke'mpon, vigilant.

Walk, v. Pe'nsifai.

Walk, (a) n. Pensufo'kin, a walking place.

Walk, (as a ghost) v. Fro'ntipai.

Wale, n. Pedendi, small ridge, specially in cloth. 2, Dinfandris, the whipping sign. 2, Dinfambris, the cudgelling sign.

Wall, n. Va'zo. 2, Embris, sepiment. 3, Te'ndris, rampier.

Wall-creeper, n. Tenjing, woodpecker.

Wall-eyed, adj. Pri'mpou fa'ntutoo, white eyed.

Wallflower, n. Pre'mva.

Wall-louse, n. Vansi go'nju.

Wall nut, n. Pru'mva.

Wall-rue, n. Bomvoo, white maiden hair.

Wallwort, n. Te'mvino Daneswort.

Wallet, n. De'nsufo pen'zi, walking bag.

Walnut tree, n. Pu'mva.

Walnut, n. Pu'mvasit.

Wallowing, n. Brĩnzoo, volutation.

Wambling, adj. Kro'mpou, loathing. 2, Pro'nsa, in a state of aversion, disgust.

Wan, adj. Tra'nsa, pale. 2, Beda'nsur, deathly, dead-like.

Wand, n. Kro'ndoo.

Wander, v. Tre'ntisai.

Want, n. Twa'ndoo, deficiency. 2, Go'ndi, necessity, that which must be had. 3, Bre'ndoo, not having. 4, Bene'dipo twa'ndoo, the not having a sufficiency. 5, Twa'ndoo, scarcity. 6, Fra'mboi, poverty. 7, Bre'ndipo pas, wanting a little, i. e. almost. (See grammar, page 89).

Wane, v. Dwa'ntipai, to decrease.

Wantonness, n. Tro'mba, playwardness. 2, Dre'mbou, unchastity.

Wapentake, n. Klo'mbro, hundred.

War, n. Endri.

War, (man of) n. Endro, soldier. 2, Vindroo, ship for fighting.

Warbling, n. Bla'zo.

Warble, v. Bla'sitai. 2, Bibra'nsuno timbo, tre'mbling-like voice.

Ward, v. Pe'mprivai, to defend. 2, Ke'mpisai, to protect.

Ward off, v. Pe'mprivai'ni, to defend from. 3, Ven'trivai, to watch. 4, Ve'mprivai, to guard.

Ward, n. Kantra'kin, the imprisonment place.

Ward, n. Krun'zo, pupil.

Ward, (of lock) n. Klan'za.

Ward, (of key) n. Kwan'za.

Warden, n. Vambroo. 2, Vwumpra'ro dyoo be'ntiko ventriko'twi, an officer who keeps or guards.

Warden-tree, n. Vinfulmoo, a kind of pear tree.

Warder, n. Bentuko'fas, keeping officer. 2, Ventruvo'fan, the guard,—guarding officer. 3, Ve'mpruvo'fan, watch,—watching officer.

Wardrobe, n. Bentuko'kin enza'diz, the keeping room for clothes.

Ware, n. Tompruko'o'ri, sold thing.

Warfare, n. Endri.

Wariness, n. Fa'mba, heedfulness. 2, Kle'mba, reservedness.

Warehouse, n. Bentuko'tus tontruko'o'diriz, a keeping house for goods. 2, Bentuko'dus tontruko'o'diriz, a keeping room for wares.

Warlike, adj. Bize'ntu.

Warm, adj. Pi'mpu, temperate, neither hot nor cold. 2, Klampi, fierce, opposed to moderate. 3, Po'nsus or po'nsai, zealous.

Warn, v. Kro'nsisai.

Warn to appear, v. Pa'ntrifai.

Warp, (of cloth) n. Gre'ntou de'nzaz finsukoo'turi, direct threads of woven thing opposed to woof. *Woof*, n. Gle'ntou de'nzaz finsukoo'turi, transverse threads of woven thing.

Warp, v. Drĩnsipai, to bend.

Warrant, n. Da'nsutoo po'nzai, written command.

Warrant, v. Vu'ntrinai, to authorize. 2, Vo'ntrisai, to undertake for.

Warranty, n. Vo'ndra, authority.

Warren, n. Bra'nzoo kinjo'diz, park for rabbits.

Warrener, n. Branzoo'fan kinjo'diz, park officer for rabbits.

Warrior, n. Endro.

Wart, n. Bu'mbo.

Was, v. Po'ntipil, (tabular). 2, Ul, was, (copulative).

Wash, v. Vi'nsikai.

Washes, n. Vi'nzoo.

Wash, (hog-) n. Be'nzoo ginjo'idiz, broth for hogs.

Wasp, n. Fo'nja.

Waspish, adj. Twe'mpa, morose.

Wasp-like fly, n. Tro'nja.

Wassail, n. Twe'mba. 2, Pre'nzoi, banquet.

Waste, (to) v. Kro'mpikai, to decay. 2, Dwa'ntipai, to decrease. 3, Be'mprifai, to plunder, pillage. 4, Twa'ntipai, to mar. 5, Kro'nsipai, to destroy. 6, Ra'nsifai, to ruin. 7, Destre'ntikai, to spend in some bad way. 8, Kre'ntikai, to squander.

Waistcoat, n. Anta'fun, trunk vest.

Wasteful, adj. Kre'ntuko.

Watch, v. Ka'nsifi, to be awake. 2, Traska'nsifi, to continue awake. 3, Ke'mpifai, to act vigilantly. 4, Fampini, to be heedful. 5, Pro'nsitai, to observe. 6, Ven'trivai, to guard. 7, Ve'mpritai, to watch.

Watchman, n. Vempruto'ro, watching person. 2, Vempruto'fan, watching officer.

Watchman, (for custody of persons) n. Vendo. 2, Vembro, ditto of places.

Watchword, n. Din'ndoi vembro'tu, word-sign of watch. 2, Din'ndoo indo'iti, the time-sign by word.

Watch, n. Twa'nzis, a very small clock for the pocket.

Watchet, adj. Tri'mpou, blue.

Watchfulness, n. Kemboi, vigilance. 2, Fa'mba, heedfulness. 3, Ba'mba, diligence.

Water, n. Un'zo.

Waters, (of the world, i. e. seas, lakes, &c.) n. Iuzaz.

Waters, (running) n. Din'zaz, streams.

Waters, (standing) n. Drin'zaz, pools, &c.

Water, (by) adj. Ke'nsupo, swimming. 2, Drĩnsufo, sailing.

Water-beetle, n. Go'nji.

Watercourse, n. Din'za, stream. 2, Tan'zoi, aqueduct.

Water furrow, n. Dre'ndi unzo'di, furrow for water.

Water-hen, n. Ten'jinoi, moor-hen.

Waterman, n. Twindro. 2, Twin'tritai, v. to row a boat, &c.

Water-scorpion, n. To'njoo.

Water-snail, n. Pro'njinoo.

Water-spider, n. Ko'njoo.

Water, (cattle, to) v. Fra'nsifrast injoiz, to cause cattle to drink.

Water the garden, (to) v. Un'sitai tyah'zoo.

Water, (to make) v. Ge'nsinai.

Watery, adj. Un'si.

Waterish, adj. Pezu'nsi, rather watery.

Watery blood, n. Fan'tur ba'ndoo.

Wattle, n. Dra'ndi, gill of fish.

Wattle, n. Finsukoo'ri kondoo'tuz, woven thing of sticks,—hurdle.
Wave, n. Pri'nza.
Waving, n. Tēnda, undulation. 2, Petre'nso, a little shaking. 3, Dre'nso, avoiding.
Waver, v. Kro'nso, to act irresolutely.
Wax, v. Du'nso, to apply wax or smear with wax.
Wax, transcendental, Ta, tas, tan; as, "taspanso," to begin to speak. 2, Tanpanzito, beginning to speak. 3, participle, Tatantrung, beginning to encroach; as, "wai, tatantrung, pentripot," he, beginning to encroach, gave offence.
Wax, v. Dra'ntipai, to increase. 2, Okai, to become; as, "Okai vāmpou, fāmpou, &c," to become powerful, rich, &c.
Way, n. Entai'kin, the place for passage. 2, Dra'nzoi, factitious way.
Wayfaring, n. Te'ndis, travelling.
Wayfaring man, n. Trentuso'r, travelling person.
Wayfaring tree, n. Ti'mvoi.
Waylay, v. Te'mprivai, to be in ambush.
Way, (give) v. Nispre'ntisai, to go from. 2, Droopre'ntisai, to go backward. 3, Tem'e'privai, not to resist. 4, King'isai, not to oppose. 5, Pre'ntinai, to submit.
Way, (go his) v. Pre'ntisai, go. 2, Nis pre'ntisai, go from.
Way, (lead the) v. Be'ntisai, to lead. 2, Cuspre'ntisai, to go before.
Way, (make) v. Fe'ntivai dra'nzoi, prepare the way.
Way, (by the) adv. Kra'ndun, accessorially. 2, Gri'ndu, digressively.
Way, (to be in the) adj. Bro'ntifai, to hinder.
Way, (set, or put in the) v. Po'nso, to direct.
Way, (bring on the) v. Pefō'nso, to accompany a little way.
Way, (go on his) v. Fe'ntisai, to proceed.
Way, (out of the) adj. Vondo'i'di, beside the end. 2, Fondai'di, beside the object. 3, Gentuvo, erring. 4, Tre'ntuso, wandering.
Way, (go out of the) v. Tre'ntisai.
Way off, (to be a great) adj. Betri'n-tou, very remote.
Wayward, n. Pro'mpa, disingenuous. 2, Dwe'mpa, morose.
Weakness, n. Dro'mbi, feebleness. 2, Ro'mpu, impotent. 3, Gla'ntur, remiss. 4, Twa'ntur, deficient.
Wear, v. Dwa'ntipai vende'ti, to lessen by use. 2, Twa'ntipai vende'ti, to mar by use. 3, Kro'mpi-kai vende'ti, to decay by use.

Weal, n. Teplō'ndoo, perfect being. 2, Pamboo, happiness.
Wealth, n. Fāmbōi.
Wealth, (common-) Ontroo'ri, the state, the civil polity, &c. 2, Vra'nta fāmbōo, common prosperity. 3, Pondroo'rit bondroo'ti, government by the people.
Wean, v. To'nso, to teach abstinence. 2, Unkra'nso, to unsuckle.
Weapon, n. Pe'ndri.
Wear out, v. Tre'ntifai vende'ti, to spoil by use.
Wear clothes, v. Eng'moi, to be clothed.
Wear, (in the pocket) v. Pe'nsovai itu pe'ni.
Wear, (a ring) v. Pe'nsovai dande'ju, to carry on the finger.
Wear, n. A'ngu gra'nzis, fish trap.
Weary, v. Gre'ntikai.
Weary of, v. Dre'ntikai.
Weasand, n. Pra'ndis.
Wether, n. Fin'hoi, guelt sheep.
Weather, n. Unzis, state of the atmosphere.
Weather-cock, n. Un'hoi, shewing jugament of the direction of the wind.
Weather glass, n. Un'hoi, glass instrument for shewing the heat or cold of the air.
Weave, v. Finsikai.
Weaver, n. Finsukō'tas, weaving mechanic.
Weaver fish, n. Ganja.
Web, n. Finsukoo'ri, woven thing. 2, Finsukoori bonjo'itu, woven thing of spider, i. e. cobweb.
Wed, v. Vu'ntrina, to marry.
Wedding, n. Vu'ntra tro'ndis, marriage solemnity.
Wedge, n. Vre'ndo tinzo'o'di, prism for cleaving.
Wedge in, (to) v. Bekrinsipai'mu, to thrust in forcibly.
Wedge, (to) v. Krim'nsipai, to compress by wedges thrust in about it.
Wedlock, n. Vu'ndra, marriage.
Wednesday, n. Bunte'ndis, the fourth day of the week.
We, pron. Aur; as, "aur to'nso," we love.
Weed, n. Kla'ntufun, sorry vest. 2, Pro'nta tinzi, hurtful herb. 2, 3, Pon'eta tinzi, not profitable, i. e. unprofitable herb.
Weeding, n. Tri'nzo. 2, v. Tri'nsitai, to weed.
Week, n. Kru'ndis.
Wheel, n. Angu gra'nzis, fish trap.
Ween, n. Vro'nzoi, opinion:—v. au vro'nsoi, I am of opinion. 2, Ti'ndis, supposition:—v. au ti'n-tiso, I suppose.
Ween, (over-) adj. Fre'mpu, proud. 2, Befre'mpu, excessively proud.

Weep, v. Tra'nso.
Weazel, n. Dri'nja.
Weevil, n. Pro'nji.
Weigh, (to) v. Finsipai, to use the balance. 2, Kimpiki, to be heavy.
Weigh anchor, v. Finsipai t'ndro, to lift anchor.
Weighs down, v. Pri'nsipai, (literal); or, (metaphorical) Pipri'nsipai, applied to the spirits. 2, Fō'nsitai, ponder, consider.
Weight, n. Krimbi, gravity, the tendency of bodies to descend. 2, Undoz, measures of gravity. 3, Undotus, instrument for weighing, as scales, steelyard, &c.
Weighty, adj. Krimtu, (literal). 2, Bōnta, important, (metaphorical).
Welk, n. Vro'njinoo, periwinkle.
Welkin, n. Pu'nzoi, either. 2, Inzoi, heaven.
Well, adv. Fō'ndi, in a good manner. 2, Kandu, regularly. 3, Ta'ndur, sufficiently.
Well a day! interjection of grief or sympathy, like oh! ah!
Well advised, adj. Teko'nsukoo. 2, Tefō'nsutoo, well considered.
Well-beloved, adj. Beto'nsukoo.
Well born, adj. To'ntrur, noble. 2, To'nprur, gentle. Pronounced to'ntur and to'mplur. (See rule for two rez).
Welcome, adj. Tekre'ntunoo, perfectly accepted. 2, Tedō'nsa, perfectly agreeable; or, simply, dō'nsa, pleasing.
Welcome any one, (to) v. Vō'nsivai twai'di pēdis, to wish joy (congratulate) for his coming. 2, Fānsikai, to entertain, or tefā'nsikai, perfectly to entertain.
Wellfare, adj. Teplō'ndoo, perfect being.
Wellfavored, adj. Pevo'mpu, rather beautiful.
Well in health, adj. Ru'mpu.
Well in years, adj. Pebu'ntinur, rather old.
Wellnigh, adv. Sool.
Well now! Fō'nti! good!
Well then! Fō'nti! kel! good then!
 These are short exclamations of satisfaction at the progress of the subject; but the former expresses satisfaction up to the present, as a fact; the second as an inference.
Well to pass, adj. Pefā'mpon, rather rich.
Well wish, v. Fō'nsikai, to favor.
Well, (as) adv. Fō'nta fō'nta-kyu, as well as.
Well, (a) n. Twi'nza.
Wench, n. Puntinupun, female infant. 2, Puntinupun, female child. 3, Tuntinupun, adolescent female. 4, Kla'ntupun, sorry female.
Welter, v. Bri'nsipai.
Wen, n. Bu'mbo.

Welt, n. Krindo, margin. 2, Krindo p'ontufoo kinziko'ti, margin made by sewing.
Wench, (to) v. Fa'ntrinaí, to fornicate.
Went, v. past, Pehtisel.
Wept, v. past, Trahsinel.
Were, v. Pohtipil, tabular. 2, Ul, copulative.
Were, (as it, or as if) adv. vel.
West, n. Priundo.
Wet, adj. Fri'mpu.
Whale, n. Pa'njoo.
Whale of the river, n. Vanjis, sheat-fish.
Wharf, n. Di'nsa krinza, river haven,—landing place.
Wharfinger, n. Krinza'fan, wharf officer.
What? interrogative, Sloo? as, what hope is there? Sloo vo'zi kwe'un? 2, Sl, before the copulative; as, Slu'men? what is? Slu'eh? what was? Slu'neu? what will be? 3, Sl, before the personal pronouns; as, Slau? what I? Sla? what thou? Slai? what it? (See grammar, page 76).
Whatever or whatsoever, subj. subs. Sloo'un, pronounced sloozun.
Wheat, n. Pu'mbo. 2, Dro'njoi, wheal worm.
Wheat, n. Po'mvoi. 2, Ta'mvoo, buck-wheat. 3, Fo'mvoi, indian-wheat, maize.
Wheat-ear, n. Vre'jhi.
Wheat grass, n. To'mvo.
Wheedle, v. Ka'drun dre'mpinai, fraudulently to fawn.
Wheel, n. Tre'ndi, (figure).
Wheel, (to) v. Bi'nsipai, to vertiginate.
Wheel about, v. Fre'ntisai, to turn. 2, Pre'ntisai yoo'tu fren'ti fe'ndoo, to go in a crooked line.
Wheel, (of cart) n. Va'nzi.
Wheelbarrow, n. Twa'nzi.
Wheel, (break on the) v. Ta'mprikai.
Wheeze, v. Pumpikai'pu bezi'mbo. Sub-special, Puno'mpikai.
Whey, n. Fa'ndoo, serum.
Wheek, n. Pu'mbo, pustule.
Whelm, v. Ti'nsifai.
Whelp, n. Pinje'twen, young of dog. 2, Pinje'twen, young of lion, &c.
When, subj. subs. Goo'su, at what time.
Whenever, subj. subs. Gyoo'suun, at whatever time.
Where, subj. subs. Kyoo'tu, in what place. 2, Kyoo'su, at what place.
Wherever, subj. subs. Kyoo'suun, wheresoever, or, Kyoo'tuun. 2, Kyoo'nium, from whatever place.
Whereby, Tyoo'ti, subj. subs. by means of which.
Wherein, subj. subs. Tyoo'tu, in which.

Whereof, subj. subs. Tyoo'tu, of which. 2, Tyoo'ti, concerning which.
Whereunto, subj. subs. Tyoo'nu, to which.
Whereas, conj. Gool.
Wherefore, subj. subs. Tyoo'di, for which reason.
Where, (any) adv. Krai'tu, in any place.
Where, (every-) adv. Kou'tu, in every place.
Where, (no-) adv. Krai'tu or Krai'no'tu, not in any place.
Where, (else-) adv. Kroi'tu, in another place.
Whither, adv. Kyoo'nu, to what place.
Whence, adv. Koo'ohi, from what place.
Whirl, v. Bebi'nsiprast, to cause to turn round rapidly. 2, Bebi'nsiprast, to be made to turn round rapidly. 3, Bebi'nsipai, simply to turn round, i. e. be in a state of vertigination.
Whirl, (a) n. Bwi'nzoo, i. e. a whirling. 2, Bwi'nsupotwan, a whirling jugament.
Wherret, v. Tra'strentikai, to continue to molest.
Wherry, n. Pino'ndroo, a boat apt to be rowed with two oars.
Whether of two, subj. subs. Stwi'fin, which of the two. 2, Stwi'tin, which of three. 3, Stwi'kin, which of four. 4, Stwi'bin, which of five. 5, Stwi'vin, which of the six. 6, Stwi'din, which of seven. 7, Stwi'gin, which of eight. 8, Stwi'tin, which of nine. 9, Stwi'p'ain, which of ten, &c.
Whether yea? v. U'meu? is? 2, U'mei? is it?
Whether nay? Nu'meu, is not? 2, Nu'mei? is it not?
Whet, (make sharp) v. De'sivai, generally apt to bite, prick, or cut. 2, Fe'ntimest, to cause to be toothed. 3, Ga'penti'prost, to cause to be apt to prick,—from point. 4, Gad'ensivrast, apt to cause to cut.
Whet-stone, n. Vu'njoo.
Wherefore, subj. subs. Tyoo'di, for what reason.
Whig, n. Fransufoo'ri kimp'a'tu fa'ndoo, drink of acid whey.
While, subj. subs. Gyoo'du, through or during what time.
While, (a good) adv. Begwi'du. This word consists of du, through; wi, the article a; g, signifying time; and be, signifying much or long; collectively through a time, long.
While, (a little or a short) adv. Pegwi'du; i. e. du, through; wi, a; g, time; pe, little.

While ago, (a great or a long) adv. (See a good while).
While, (after some, or after or within a time) adv. Gri'ci.
While, (in the mean) adv. Spur.
While, (after a little) adv. Pegwi'ci. Ci, after; wi, a; pe, little; g, time.
While, (after a long) adv. Begwi'ci.
Within a little time, adv. Pegwi'tu. Tu, within; we, a; pe, little; g, time:—kindur, soon.
While off, (something to) v. Pra'm-pinaí, to take too much time for consideration. 2, Bre'ntivai, to protract. 3, Tro'mpikai, to act tardily. 4, Tro'mpiki, to be slow.
Whilst, (See while).
Whimper, v. sub-sp. Tino'mpitai, to utter a small, acute, grief-voice. 2, sub-sp. Tinampitai, to utter a small, acute, desire-voice.
Whine, (See whimper).
Whinzy, n. De'fo'mboi, fancy, badly acting. 2, Trampi'ri, fantastical thing.
Whip, n. Fantruso'tus, whipping instrument. 2, De'nda, whip figure.
Whip, (to) v. Fa'ntrisai, i. e. punish.
Whipsaw, n. Petrusuno'tus, small saw, i. e. sawing instrument.
Whirlbone, n. Bra'ntu pa'ndoi, knee bone.
Whirlpool, n. Plin'za.
Whirlwind, n. Kra'nzoi.
Whirl, (to) v. Bebi'nsipai.
Whittle or whortle, n. Tri'mvo.
Whortleberry, n. Tri'mvo'sit, the fruit of the whortle. 2, Tri'mvoi, sweet whortle.
Whisk, v. Dwaze'nsikai, to move impetuously. 2, Gi'nsikai ke'nzi-vo'ti, to brush by striking.
Whisker, n. Pa'tou po'ndis dand'o-ju, long hair upon the cheek.
Whisper, n. Tanzo.
Whisperer, n. Tansuto'ro, whispering person. 2, Dampruno'ro, backbiting person.
Whist! or *hist!* interj. Ri'mpitoz, silence! emphatically uttered; be silent!
Whistle, v. Kri'mpitai. 2, Kri'mpitai tende'ti, to whistle with a tube.
Whistle, (a) n. Krimputo'tus, a whistling instrument.
Whit, n. Plantupos, the least; as, "not the least."
Whit, (every) adv. A'ndus, entirely.
White, (a color) n. Pri'mboi, whiteness.
White, adj. Pri'mpon.
White lead, n. Bru'nza, ceruse.
White-livered, adj. Dwe'mpur, cowardly.
White-meats, n. Tra'ntur en'zoo, milk victuals.
Whiten, v. Primpifrost.

Whitlow, n. Trumbe dandju, boil on the finger.
Whither, adv. Kyoo'nu, to what place.
Whithersoever, adv. Kyoonu'un.
Whitsuntide, n. Buno'dra, the feast of Pentecost, i. e. Trispe'ndis undotu, the descent of the Holy Ghost.
Whittle, n. Plantur pel'su fah'zis, small pocket knife.
Whiz, v. Timpitai ki'mbi, to voice hissingly.

Interrogative or Subjunctive Substantives:—Personal.

Who, Dyoo.
Whose, Byoo.
Whom, Dwoo.
Whoso, whoever, whosoever, Dyoo'un.
Whoever, Dwoo'un.
Whosoever, Byoo'un.

Interrogative or Subjunctive Substantives:—Real.

Which, (absolute) Tyoo.
Which, (dependent), Twoo; as, "the flower which I, &c."
Whichever, Tyoo'un. 2, (dependent), Twoo'un.
Whose, (real), Pyoo; as, "the tree whose—"
Whosoever, Pyoo'un.

Whole, n. A'ndis.
Whole, adj. A'ntus; as, "the whole subject." 2, Fo'mpu, not sick, sound. 3, Vra'ndis, sum, the total; as, "the whole of the account,—or particulars added."
Wholesale, adj. To'ndriko vra'ndi, selling aggregately, opposed to To'ndriko va'ndi, selling segregately, or by retail:—abridged, Dwitro'ndiko, selling by wholesale, or Twitro'ndiko, selling by retail.
Wholly, adv. A'ndus, entirely.
Wholesome, adj. Fo'nti, specially for food. 2, Prone'tu, not hurtful. 3, Ru'npukrost, which causes or conduces to health.
Whoop, v. Betra'nsipai, loudly to exclaim.
Whore, n. Fantra'des, fornication female.
Whoredom, n. Fa'ndra, fornication.
Whoremonger, n. Fantra'tes, fornication male.
Why? subj. subs. (See wherefore).
Wicked, adj. Ra'mpu, graceless. 2, Fra'mpu, unholy. 3, Re'mpur, vicious.
Wicker, n. Finsukoo'ri krondoo'tuz, twisted thing of wands. 2, Finsukoo'ri trumvai'tu or trumvi'stu, woven thing of osiers.
Wide, adv. Tr'indou, remote; as, "wide asunder."

Wicket, n. Pefa'nza, small door.
Wide open, adj. Tetri'nsou, perfectly open.
Wide, adj. Bi'ntou, ample.
Wide from the matter, adj. Bra'nta, irrelevant, impertinent.
Widgeon, n. Teh'jino.
Widow, n. Bo'nzifet. 2, Bo'nzoi, widow or widower. 3, Bo'nzifed, widower.
Widow-wail, n. Vri'mvo.
Wield, v. Ta'ntikai, to handle. 2, Ve'ntikai tandeti, to use by means of the hand. 3, Pon'tripai, to govern. 4, Po'nsisai, to direct.
Wife or husband, n. Ko'nzoi. 2, Ko'nzifet, wife. 3, Ko'nzifed. 4, Bo'nzo, master or mistress of the family. 5, Bo'nzifet, mistress of the family. 6, Bo'nzifed, master of the family.
Wife, (good-) n. Fe'mputun, provident female. 2, Te'mputun, frugal female.
Wight, n. Kro'ndoo, person.
Wildness, n. Tro'mba. 2, Kla'mbo, fierceness. 3, Tra'mbo, fantasticalness. 4, Dwa'mba, lightness. 5, Kre'mbo, riotousness. 6, Re'mba, barbarous, uncivilized. 7, Kra'ndi, irregularness. 8, Bevranda, great irrelevance, utter wideness of the mark.
Wild plant, n. Fwi'ndi do'ndi vra'n-supo, a plant naturally growing.
Wilderness, n. La'nzoo, undwelt country.
Wiles, n. Frampa'riz, crafty things.
Wily, adj. Fra'mpus.
Will and shall, (simple future tense, merely predictive). v. Au ti'u, I shall now: au tri'u, I shall hereafter.
Will, (promissive) v. Au vi'u, I will: a vi'u, you shall: ai vli'u, it should.
Will, n. Ko'mboo, the will.
Willing, n. A'nzino, resolving, determining, purposing, &c. 2, Po'nza, inclination. 3, Fo'nza, velleity. 4, To'nza, purposing. 5, Bo'nzi, desire. 6, Po'nzi, command. 7, Fo'nzi, goodwill. 8, Ta'mba, acting with good will. 9, adv. Ta'mbun, with a good will. 10, adv. Tra'mbun, with an ill will, grudgingly. 11, Fro'nzi, ill will, malignity.
Will, n. Fo'ndri, testament. 2, Dreno'nzis, the Bible, i. e. the old and new Testaments. 3, Drena'nzis, the old Testament. 4, Dre'nzis, the new Testament.
Wilful, adj. Kla'mpi, fierce. 2, Dra'mpa, pertinacious, obstinate. 3, Gadrempu, apt to be disobedient. 4, Gafone'susoo, not apt to be persuaded. 5, Gafrone'susoo, not apt to be dissuaded.

Willingness, n. Kombo'o'rit. 2, To'nza, spontaneity. 3, Ta'mba, alacrity.
Willow, n. Tumvis. 2, Te'mva, codded willow herb. 3, Pri'mvi, spiked willow of Theophrastus.
Wimble, n. Tinsuno'tus.
Win, v. Pe'ntikai, to obtain. 2, Fe'ntikai, to gain. 3, Pe'mprifai, to vanquish. 4, Ke'ntipai, to take. 5, De'mprikai, to conquer. 6, Fo'nsisai, to persuade. 7, Bo'nsisai, to allure.
Wince, v. Ba'nsimai, to start. 2, Vra'ntikai, to kick, i. e. to heel.
Winch, v. Bino'nzoo, pulling or screwing instrument.
Wind, n. Ku'nzoi. 2, Bezuh'zoi. 3, Kru'nzo, whirlwind. 4, Ge'ntou ku'nzo, side wind.
Windfall, n. Grone'sutoo fontru-koo'ri, an unexpected legacy, i. e. a bequeathed thing.
Wind flower, n. Ta'mvino, anemone.
Windmill, n. Da'nzis.
Watermill, n. Dra'nzis.
Windpipe, n. Fra'ndis.
Wind (in the bowels) n. Bu'mbis, colic.
Wind a horn, (to) v. Impitai va'ndis.
Wind about, (to) v. Ple'ndi e'nsikai, to move curvilinearly. 2, Ge'ndi e'nsikai, parabolically to move. 3, Gl'e'ndi e'nsikai, to move elliptically. 4, Gre'ndi e'nsikai, to move hyperbolically. 5, Fre'ntisai, to turn.
Winding sheet, n. Kene'nza.
Wind in and out, v. O'ndi fre'ntisai. 2, O'ndi vre'nsipai, diversely to wriggle.
Wind up and down, v. Vre'nsipai. 2, Te'ndi e'nsikai, spirally to move. 3, Tre'ndi e'nsikai, heliacally to move.
Wind up, v. De'ntivai, to finish. 2, Bi'nsipai, to vertiginize.
Wind a bottom, v. De'ntisai.
Wind a skein, v. Dre'ntisai.
Windle, n. Bre'nda.
Windlass, n. Kwinsupo'ri, a pulley, i. e. pulling thing.
Window, n. Fra'nza.
Wine, n. Venzoi.
Wing, n. Fo'ndi.
Wing of army, n. Ki'ndo pendra'tu, the side of an army.
Wink, v. Ki'nsifai fando, to shut the eye. 2, Bo'ntisai fando'ti, to signify by means of the eye.
Wink at, (faults) v. Prone'sitai, not to observe. 2, Rame'pivai, not to punish. 3, Vone'sisai, not to correct.
Winnow, v. Bri'nsitai.
Winter, n. Tru'ndis.
Winter cherry, n. Ge'mvino.
Winter gilliflowers, n. Pe'mvi.

Winter, (to) v. *Vintipi* trundai'du.
2, *Ra'nsipai* trundai'du, to dwell through the winter.
Winter green, n. *Go'mvis*.
Wipe, v. *Grinsikai*.
Wipe clean, v. *Drahtikai* grinzi-ko'di, to clean by wiping. 2, *Pro'nsipai* grinzi-ko'di, clean out. 2, *Trendifai* grinzi-ko'di.
Wire, n. *Unsu de'nza*, metal thread.
Wise, adj. *Fa'mpus* or *fa'mpai*. 2, *Ondis*, manner. 3, *Vi*, *vin*, *vis*, (transcendental).
Wisdom, n. *Fa'mbis*.
Wish, v. *Komboo*, the wish. 2, *Bo'nzi*, desire.
Wish one to do, v. *Ko'nsisai*, advise. 2, *Po'nsisai*, command.
Wish well, v. *Fo'nsikai*, favor.
Wish, v. *Fo'nsinai*, conditionally to favor.
Wisp, n. *Pinsukoo'ri* prenzai'tu, a wreathed thing of straw.
Wist, v. past tense, *Bo'nsifel*, knew.
Wit, n. *Po'mboo*, understanding. 2, *Fo'mba*, sprightliness. 3, *Fa'mbis*, wisdom. 4, *Ta'mbis*, art.
Wit, (a) *Fompou'ro*, a person possessing fancy. 2, *Fro'nsiro*, a person of invention.
Witless, adj. *Pomboopi*.
Wits, (in one's) adj. *Ompur*, rational.
Wits, (out of one's) adj. *Ro'mpur*, irrational. 2, *Pru'mpa*, mad, without fever. 3, *Pu'mpa*, in a state of frenzy, with fever.
Wit, (of a pleasant) adj. *Te'mpa*, facetious.
Wit, (of a searching) adj. *Pa'mpi*, sagacious.
Wit, (to) adv. *Dool*, namely.
Witch, n. *Pantri'ro*, a witching person.
With, prep. *Poo* or *pu*; as, *poo'os*, with me; *poo'as*, with thee. 2, *Te* or *ti*, by means of; as, *Te'os*, by means of me; *fembre'ti*, by means of (i. e. with) a sword.
Without, prep. *Pe* or *pi*; as, *Pe'os*, without me; *Vonze'pi*, without hope; *Twai'pi* ko'nzipur, without his brother. 2, *Te* or *ti*; as, *pan-zoi'ti*, without the house, i. e. outside of the house.
With, prep. *Be* or *bi*, against; as, "to fight with;" i. e. fight against.
With much pain, adv. *Betro'mbu*, painfully.
Withe, (a) n. *Tu'mfus* to'ndoo, a willow branch. 2, *Pwi'nsukoo* kro'ndoo.
Withdraw, n. *Vrendiko* kenda'ni, abstaining from giving; as, "withdrawing assistance." 2, *Drak'endino*, ceasing from giving. 3, *Niske'ndipo*, taking away. 4, *Pre'ndiso*, to go.

Witchcraft, n. *Pa'ndro*.
Withal, conj. *Kwel*, also.
Withdrawing room, n. *Vinti'dun*, an inner room.
Wither, v. *Kro'mpikai*, to decay. 2, *Krompikai'ti* feva'nzoo, to decay through deficient nutrition. 3, *Krompikai'ti* fefimbi, to decay through deficient moisture.
Withers, (of horse) n. *Prano'ndi*, the convex part between the shoulders of a horse.
Withhold, v. *Droove'ntipai*. 2, *Reh-tivrast*, to cause to stay.
Witly, n. *Tu'mva*. 2, *Tu'mva*, sallow.
Within, prep. *Goo* or *gu*, on this side of. 2, *Too* or *tu*, in; as *Pa'n-zoi'tu*, in the house; or, *too* *pa'n-zoi*, within (i. e. in) the house.
Within a little, adv. *Sool*, almost.
Without doubt, adv. *Von'zou*, certainly.
Without, prep. *Ge* or *gi*; as, "he lives without the city," i. e. beyond the city, i. e. *tombro'gi*.
Withstand, v. *Kintisai*, to oppose. 2, *Temprivai*, to resist. 3, *Twas-bro'ntifai*, to endeavour to impede.
Witness, n. *Dambroo*.
Wittol, n. *Kono'hzifed*, a cuckold, a husband who submits to his wife's adultery.
Witty, adj. *Fo'mpou*, of fancy. 2, *Fro'nsi*, inventive. 3, *Ta'mpi*, sagacious. 4, *Te'mpa*, facetious.
Witting, n. *Bo'nzifo*, knowing.
Wittingly, n. *Bo'nduso*, knowingly.
Witwall, n. *Ten'jino*, woodpecker or woodspite.
Wizarding, n. *Pa'mbrito*.
Woe, n. *Pr'a'mboo*, misery. 2, *Kro'nzi*, grief.
Wolf, n. *Prinji*.
Wolvesbane, n. *Te'mvoo*. 2, *Be'm-vino*, berry bearing wolvesbane, herb Christopher. 3, *Tre'mvoo*, wholesome wolvesbane. 4, *Ke'm-voo*, winter wolvesbane.
Wolf, n. *Tu'mbo*, cancer, (disease).
Woman, n. *Bin'zikun*.
Woman's age or woman's estate, n. *Tu'ndinoo*.
Woman's sex, n. *Fro'mbis*.
Womb, n. *Ta'ndis*.
Wonder, n. *To'nzi*, admiration.
Wont, n. *Po'mbra*.
Woo, v. *Fo'nsifai*, to sue as a lover.
Wood, n. *Ro'ndoo*, part of tree. 2, *Da'nzoo*, place of trees. 3, *Dwin-umviz*, aggregate of trees.
Woodman, n. *Dangur'fas*.
Woodward, n. *Dangur'fas*.
Woodbind, n. *Gim'voi*. 2, *Grim'voi*, upright woodbind.
Woodcock, n. *Dre'njinoo*.
Wood, adj. *Beto'nzi*. 2, *Pru'mpa*, mad.
Woodlark, n. *Pre'nja*.

Woodlouse, n. *Glo'njoo*.
Wood pile, n. *Dwinro'ndoo* gi'nsufoo.
Woodroof, n. *Do'mvino*.
Woodspite, n. *Ten'jino*.
Woodworm, n. *Plantur* ro'ndoo-ti'n-sung o'uji, small wood-boring insect.
Wool, n. *Dena'nza*.
Warp, n. *Denon'za*.
Wool, n. *Pro'ndis*.
Woolen cloth, n. *Pen'za*.
Word, n. *Indoi*.
Word, (at or in a) adv. *Prandou*, shortly, briefly.
Word only, (in) adv. *Kra'mbun*, hypocritically.
Word of mouth, (by) adv. *Pi'ndur* pa'nzito, presently speaking.
Word, (a bye) n. *U Depri'ndi*, an adage in a bad sense.
Work, v. *Dohtipai*, to act. 2, *Po'ntifi*, to be efficient; as, "it works well." 3, *Insikai*, to operate. 4, *Po'ntifrost*, to cause to be efficient. 5, *Bo'mprifai*, to work as a mechanic. 6, *Bimpifai* kinzi-ko'ti, to variegate by sewing. 7, *Brinsivai*, to work, ferment.
Work, (a) n. *Pontufo'ri*, a worked thing. 2, *Winsukoo'ri*, an operated thing. 3, *Dre'hzis*, book.
Workman, n. *Insuko'r*, a working person. 2, *Bo'mbroi*, mechanic.
Workman, (a) n. *Tezinsukoro*, a perfect workman. 2, *Tebo'mbroi*, a perfect mechanic.
Workmanship, n. *Winsukoo'ri*, a worked thing. 2, *U tezi'nsukoo'ri*.
World, n. *Inzi*, universe. 2, *Di'n-zoi*, the globe on which we live.
World of (a) n. *Bepa'ndo*, a great multitude.
Worldly, adj. *Di'nsoo*. 2, *Fre'mpi*, scraping, rapacious.
Worldling, n. *Rampulo*, graceless person. 2, *U tra'mpulo*, a selfish person. 3, *U plempiro*, a covetous person.
Worm, n. *O'nji*, insect. 2, *Gro'njo*, bear worm. 3, *Pro'njoo*, belly worm. 4, *Fro'njoi*, chur worm, evechur. 5, *Po'njoo*, earth worm. 6, *Gro'njo*, palmer worm. 7, *Vro'njo*, silkworm. 8, *Do'njo*, skipping worm. 9, *Dro'njoi*, wheel worm. 10, *Ten'va*, treacle worm.
Worn, (See the various forms of wear).
Worry, v. *Trensivai* drai krando'tiz, to shake any one with the teeth.
Worse, adj. *Dwa'ntur*. 2, *Fro'ntu-pou*, worse, more bad. 3, v. *Frontipron*, to be worse.
Worse and worse, adv. *Dwa'ntur*, continuing to get worse.
Worship, n. *Ba'mboi*, dignity. 2, 2, *Tembi*, reverence. 3, *Undra*, adoration.

Wormwood, n. *Ti'mvi*.

Worshipful, adj. *B'ampou*. 2, *To'm-pm'rfin*, of the gentleman kind of dignity.

Worst, adj. *Fr'ontuvous*, most bad.

Worst part, n. *Pra'ndis*.

Worsted, (to be) v. *Pe'imprifai*.

Worsted, n. *De'nza prondai'tu*, thread of wool.

Worth, n. *Vo'nda*, worthiness. 2, *Kla'ndoo*, excellence. 3, *Ru'ndil*, value. 4, *Do'ndri*, price. 5, *Fa'm-boi*, riches.

Worthiness, n. *Vo'nda*.

Would God that, optative, *Ho'kwun Undi dri tamprifai'os*, oh that God would pardon me! *Ho'kwun Undi dri tamprifai'as*, oh that God would pardon thee! *Ho'kwun Undi dri tamprifai'es*, oh that God would pardon it! *Ho'kwun Undi dri tamprifai'ed* or *tamprifai'ur*, oh that God would pardon him! *Ho'kwun Undi dri tamprifai'et* or *tamprifai'un*, oh that God would pardon her! *Ho'kwun Undi dri tamprifai'on*, oh that God would pardon us! *Ho'kwun Undi dri tamprifai'an*, oh that God would pardon you! *Ho'kwun Undi dri tamprifai'en*, oh that God would pardon them.

Obs. Dr. Wilkins says, "would to God," is equivalent to "I would." He did not discriminate betwixt a deliberate assertion and an involuntary cry of what by its name is revealed, and indeed, expressed in such a form and with such emphasis, as, like tears, to denote a wish; but not to affirm it.

If any one says, "oh that I could save you," he stands before the world in a very different position from the man who deliberately says, without any accompanying emphasis or emotion, "I wish I could save you."

To an assertion, two things are essential; the *subject and attribute*: to the Optative, only the *attribute*, with attending circumstance denoting emotion.

X A N

X, this letter is expressed in the Philosophic, by the two letters, *ks*; so that the word *vex*, would be spelled *veks*.

Xanthogene, n. *Kino'mba*.

Wort, n. *Tin'zi*. 2, *Brine'suvoo de'n-zoo*, not fermented alc. 2, *Brine'suvoo dre'nzoo*, not fermented beer.

Would, v. *Din*; as, "Au *di'u pre'n-tisai tul*, &c." I would go, if, &c.

Would, (a sign of relative, i. e. past futurity) v. as, "I say he will come to-morrow," au *ga'nsito ti'ur pe'ntisai ca'pin*. Here *ti'ur* is future with relation to *ga'nsito* the absolute present. But "au *ga'nsitel tri'ur pe'ntisai*,"—here *tri* is future with relation to *ga'nsitel*, the past.

Wound, n. *Fim'boo*.

Wound round, v. *Glisvi'nsikel*, folded round. 2, *Glisvi'nsukoo*, part. being wound round.

Worthless, adj. *Kla'ntur*.

Wot, v. *Bo'nsifai*, to know.

Woven, part. *Finsukoo*.

Wrack, (to go to) v. *Ra'nsipoi*, to be ruined. 2, *Dasra'nsifai*, to be going to ruin.

Wrack, n. *Ko'nvoo*.

Wrangle, v. *Telpinai*, to act contentiously, specially in words.

Wrap, v. *Binsikai*, to fold. 2, *Tinsifai binze'di*, to cover by folding.

Wrap about, v. *Glisbi'nsikai*, fold about.

Wrap up, v. *Tyelbi'nsikai*, fold together. 2, *Tinsifai binze'di*, to cover by folding. 3, *Fri'nsifai*, to tangle. 4, *Tri'ntivai*, to obscure.

Wrath, n. *To'nz*. 2, *Beto'nz*, great anger.

Wreath, v. *Pinsikai*, to twist. 2, *Pino'nsikai*, to twist spirally about some cylindrical body:—"and with thy winding ivy wreaths her lance."

Wreck, (of ship) n. *Ble'mboi* (findrootu). 2, *Ra'nzoi* (findrootu), ruin (of ship).

Wren, n. *Te'njis*.

Wrench, v. *Bro'ndu fa'nsivai*, to stretch violently. 2, *Bro'ndu kri'nsifai*, violently to open, specially by lifting:—*pinzipo'ti*.

Wrench, v. *Pro'ntinai bronduti fa'nzivo*, to hurt by violently stretching.

X.

X E B

Xanthid or *Xanthide*, n. *Kinomba^l-tu mze'kwi grindo*.

Xebec, n. *Fino'ndroo*, a kind of ship, of three masts, formerly used in the Mediteranean.

Wrest, v. *Tro'nsinai*, to compel. 2, *Tro'nsinai pinze'ti*, to compel by twisting. 3, *Dek'intikai*, corruptly to interpret.

Wrest from, v. *Niske'ntipai tronze'ti*, to take by force. 2, *Ba'm-prinai*, to extort.

Wrestle, v. *Ve'nsikai*.

Wretch, n. *Pra'mpuro*, a wretch, a miserable person. 2, *U betrem-piro*, a penurious person. 3, *Koola'nturo*, a sorry bad person.

Wriggle, v. *Ve'nsipai*. 2, *Ka'nsinai*, to wriggle to denote affection.

Wriggle out, v. *Mispre'ntisai vinzoodi*, to go out by wriggling. 2, *Vri'ntitrost u'rkwen*, to cause himself to pass out.

Wringing from one, n. *Niske'ndipo pinzoiti*, to from-take by twisting. 2, *Ba'mbrino*, extorting.

Wringing pain, n. *Tro'mbi vel pinze'ti*, pain as if by twisting.

Wringing, v. *Tri'nzipo*, compressing. 2, *Tri'nzipo pinze'ti*, to compress by twisting.

Wrist, n. *Tra'ndi*.

Writ, n. *Ko'mbroi*, the written instrument conferring a legal right to do something as to arrest, summon, &c.

Writ, n. *Dreno'nzis*, the Bible consisting of the old and new testament.

Writing, n. *Da'nzo*, scription. 2, *Dahnzito*, the participial noun.

Writing, (a) n. *Dwansutoori*, a written thing. 2, *Bwo'ndris*, a deed.

Writhing, n. *Pinzo* *trombe'ni*, twisting from pain.

Wrong, adj. *Kra'ntu*, irregular. 2, *Fr'onti*, bad. 3, *Pre'mboo*, injustice. 4, *Pandra*, injury.

Wrong, (in the) adj. *Gentuvo*, erring.

Wroth, adj. *To'nsu*, in a state of anger.

Wrought, v. *Insikel*, did work. 2, *Insukoo*, being wrought.

Wrung, v. *Pinsifel*, did wring. 2, *Pinsufoo*, being twisted.

Wry, (awry) adj. *Ge'ntou*, oblique. 2, *Pre'nti*, crooked.

X E B

Xylography, n. *Vri'nza rondoo'ju*, engraving on wood. 2, *Vinza rondoo'ju*, carving on wood.

Xystus, n. *Pwa'ndoi pinsuno'tus*, a bone scraping instrument.

Y.

Y E O

Y, this letter denotes the position of *i*, but represents no actual sound. It is the starting point from which the organs change, until they repose in the position of the next vowel letter.

Yard, n. Ko'ndoo. 2, Fi'ndro, sail-yard. 3, A'tin tu'ndoiz, three feet. 4, Ta'nzo, court. 5, Ga'ndis, male privities.

Yarn, n. Gafinsukoo de'nza, apt to be woven thread.

Yarrow, n. Fa'nvoi, millefoil.

Yawn, v. Ve'nsitai.

Ye, plural pron. Ar. 2, Arkwe'n, yourselves. (See Table, page 73).

Yeast, n. Brinsuv'o'ri denzootu drenzootwi, fermenting thing of ale or beer.

Year, n. Pu'ndis or pu'ndai.

Years, (in) adj. Buntinur, old.

Yell, v. Betransipai, loudly to exclaim.

Yellow, adj. Fri'mpon.

Yellow-hammer, n. Fe'nja.

Yelp, v. Pini'ncipai. (Sub-special).

Yern, v. Tro'mpikoi, to be pained. 2, Kro'nsikrast, to be caused to grieve. 3, Dro'nsikrost, to feel love and grief for another. 4, E'nsikoi dronzai'ti, to be moved with pity. 5, E'nsikoi bonze'ti, to be moved with desire.

Yesterday, n. Ca'pil, the first past day.

Yet, adv. Go'su, at this time; as, "it is not finished yet," dene'tivo go'su.

Yeoman, n. Vo'mbroo.

Y O K

Yes or yea, adv.

Zum, zul, zun;	} Neutral.
zoom, zool, zoon;	
zump, zult, zunt;	
zim, zil, zin;	
zem, zel, zen;	} Active.
zimp, zilt, zint;	

To keep up the connection of the parts of a sentence, each of these forms is used when it refers to a *verb*, like that contained in itself minus the letter *z*. (See Grammar).

Examples.

U'meau? zum: am I? yes.

U'leau? zul: was I? yes.

U'neau? zun: shall I be? yes.

By substituting the letter *n* for *z*, we obtain all the forms of *no*.

Yet, conj. Nel or nil, nevertheless; as, "nool wai fa'mpifil, nel de'on, wai o'kail fa'mpou," although he was rich, yet for us he became poor.

Yew, n. Fi'njifun, female shecp.

Yew tree, n. Tu'mvi.

Yield fruit, v. On'titai, to produce fruit.

Yield account, v. Ke'tintai ve'nda, to give an account.

Yield up the ghost, v. Dra'nsipai, to die.

Yieldingness, n. Pi'mbis. 2, Gam-pimbis, aptness to yield. 3, Pri'mbis, softness.

Yield, v. Pentinai, to suffer to take.

Yoke, n. Pa'nda pinsufootwus, neck binding jugament.

Yoke, v. Pentifai, to join.

Y O U

Yield himself, v. Be'mpiki, to become subject. 2, Ge'mpikai, to submit. 3, Tri'tisai, to concede. 4, To'nsifai, to assent or consent. 5, Ti'tisai, to confess. 6, Kle'mprifai, to yield as a garrison. 7, Vle'mprifai, to yield as a captive. 8, Dwe'mprifai, to yield as conquered.

Yolk, n. Vono'ndi, yellow part of egg. 2, Vono'ndi, white part of the egg.

Young, adj. Pu'utinur, fu'tinur, tuntinu'rtwi, of the age of infancy, childhood, or adolescence.

Yonker, n. Puntinuro, infant. 2, Funtinuro, child, boy, girl. 3, Tuntinuro, lad, lass.

Yonker, (of ship) n. Gi'mbri.

Yore, n. Beplindoo, long past time.

You, pron. A, thou, (singular). 2, Ar, you or ye, (plural).

Young ones, n. Fro'nzooz.

Young beginner, n. Ti'ntur tro'nzo, a new learner. 2, Ti'ntur tentu-voro, a new beginner.

Your, adj. pron. Ta, thy, (singular). 2, Tar, your, (plural).

Youth, n. Pu'ndimoo, fu'ndimoo, tundinoo'twi, either of these three periods of animal life are called youth. 2, Unkro'nzo, majority, any period after the expiration of pupillage.

Youthful, (according to the three periods of infancy, childhood, and adolescence,) adj. Bipu'utinur, infantine. 2, Befu'tinur, child-like. 3, Bitu'tinur, adolescent.

Z.

Z O O

Zany, n. Twempa'ro, a scurril person.

Zeal, n. Po'nzis.

Zedoary tree, n. Pu'nvis.

Zedoary (herb) De'mvino.

Zealot, n. Dwepo'nsai'ro, a zealous person in a corrupt sense.

Zenith, n. Bi'nti pre'nda pinzi'stu or pinzai'tu, upper pole of the horizon.

Zinc, n. Ku'nzo, metal.

Zinky, adj. Ku'nsi.

Zodiac, n. Tri'nzis.

Zodiacal, adj. Tri'nsus or tri'nsai.

Zoographical, adj. Friki'nsu.

Z O O

Zone, n. Gri'nzis. 2, Gino'nzis, torrid zone. 3, Gina'nzis, temperate zone. 4, Grina'nzis, north temperate zone. 5, Gline'nzis, south temperate zone. 6, Gine'nzis, the frigid zone. 7, Grine'nzis, the north frigid zone. 8, Gline'nzis, the south frigid zone.

Zoography, n. Frinki'nzi, description of animals.

Zoographer, n. Frinki'nsuro, describer of animals.

Zoology, n. Bran'kinzi, the science of animals.

Zoological, adj. Braki'nsu.

Z U M

Zoologer, n. Braki'nsuro.

Zoologically, adv. Braki'nsu.

Zoologist, (See zoologer).

Zoonic, adj. Ki'nsu.

Zoophite, n. Ki'no'zi.

Zoophite, adj. Ki'no'nsu, pertaining to zoophites.

Zootomy, n. Ki'nanzi.

Zootomist, n. Ki'na'nsuro.

Zumology, n. Brambri'nsis, the science of fermentation.

Zumologist, n. Brabri'nsuro.

Zumological, adj. Brabri'nsu.

A D D E N D A

TO

DICTIONARY.

A.

Abjure, v. Frino'tisai. 2, Bisko'n-trisai.
Adopt, v. Fro'nsiprost.
Adulterate, v. Dra'ntikrost.
Alderman, n. Donu'ndro.
Ale, n. De'nzoo. 2, Deno'nzoo, ale of the best quality. 3, Den-a'nzoo, ale of the second quality. 4, Dene'nzoo, ale of the third quality:—&c. &c.
Almighty, n. Omo'mpuro.
Alimony, n. Krono'nzis.
Amphibious, adj. Uni'nsi.
Amphibiousness, n. Uni'nzo.
Anatomy, n. Rina'nzoo.
Analogy, n. Pano'ndi.
Ancient history, n. Tino'ndi.
Angle, n. Fre'ndo, (internal) 2, Flendo, (external).
Animosity, n. Tono'nzi.
Anniversary, n. Puno'ndai.
Apparatus, n. Prono'ndoi. 2, Gan-o'ndo, set of instruments.
Arch, n. Fel'do.
Armour, (for the head) n. Pen'o'm-bri.
Arms, (offensive or defensive), n. Pendri. 2, Pel'dri, (offensive). 3, Ple'ndri, (defensive).
Arrest, n. Pambroi, (the person) 2, Plambroi, (goods).
Ascension, n. Pano'nzis.
Assessor, (of Corporation), n. Dona'ldro.
Avalanche, n. Kruno'nzo.
Avocetta, n. Ple'njinoo.

M 2

B.

Bans of marriage, n. Vuno'ndra.
Barber, n. Pono'ndis.
Bark, v. Pinje'kes.
Bass, (in music) n. Pilbo.
Bat, n. Drinenjo.
Bead, n. Blendo. 2, Peb'endo.
Bead (bored) n. Peb're'ndo.
Bedstead, n. Da'nzis.
Beef, (kine's flesh) n. Pino'njoi.
Bellow (to), v. Pina'neifai.
Bellowing, n. Pina'njoi, bull voice.
Bible, n. Pu'ndris, scripture.
Bier, n. Drano'nzoo.
Bind (a book) v. Dreno'nzisai.
Biography, n. Tine'ndi.
Bishopric diocese, n. Vumbroi'kis.
Blaspheme, v. Pano'nsitai.
Book, n. Dre'nzis. 2, Dreno'nzis, (folio). 3, Drena'nzis, (quarto). 4, Drene'nzis, (octavo.) 5, Dren-inzis, (twelvemo).
Boot, n. Bano'ndi.
Breech, (of wall) n. Emo'mbrai.
Bristle (to), v. Fono'ntigrast.
Buffalo, n. Pine'njoi.
Bug, n. Glo'njoo.
Bundle, n. Pino'nzoi.
Busk, n. Keno'ndi, (for stays).
Buttermilk, n. Ta'ldoo.
Buckler, n. T'endri.

C.

Calmness, (mental) n. Vruno'nzis.
Cannibal, n. Krono'ndoo.
Caput mort, n. Trano'ndis.

Case, n. Kono'ndis, state of facts.
Chain, n. Dwe'nza.
Chaos, n. Ino'nzi.
Charcoal, n. Twu'njis.
Chattels, n. Ano'nzis.
Christmas, n. Buno'ndra.
Church, n. Uno'ndri.
Classic writers, n. Danonsuto'roz.
Clerk of the Peace, n. Doni'ndro.
Clinch, v. Pel'tinai.
Clothes soaking, n. Grino'nzis.
Close-stool, n. Bano'nzis.
Coat of arms, n. Ono'ndroo.
Commandments, (the) n. Ponzipa'-sinz.
Common Councillor, n. Dono'ldro.
Compass, (mariner's), n. Fena'ndo.
Compasses, n. Feno'ndo.
Complexion, n. Rina'nzoo.
Conception, n. Ro'mboi, remaining internal effect on the consciousness when the external cause is absent.
Confessor, (to priest) n. Tuno'ndroi.
Confessor, (sufferer for opinion generally), Twu'ndro.
Confront, v. Pano'ntitai.
Contrast, n. Ono'ndo, extraordinary difference. 2, Trono'ndis, extraordinary opposition.
Copula active, n. Vri'ndoi.
Copulative entitive, n. Vi'ndoi.
Cordial, n. Fano'ndis, heart-strengthenener.
Corn, n. Fio'nzi, any kind of seed for bread.
Court, (place) n. A'nbri.
Court, (persons) n. La'nbri.

Creed, n. Kono'nzoi, epitome of what Christians ought to believe.
Critic, n. Pano'ndroo.
Crime, (*capital*) n. A'mbro.
Crime, (*general*) n. A'ndro.
Crown, n. Fono'ndroo.
Crystal, (*chemical*) n. Kl'u'njoi.
Crumb of bread, n. Fene'nzoo.
Cubical bead, n. Breno'ndo.
Cud, n. Klandis.
Cultivate, v. Tinsitai.
Curtain, n. Frino'mboo.
Curvedness, n. Ple'ndo.
Cutting hook, n. Geno'nda.

D.

Days of the week, n. Buno'ndis.
 Sunday. 2, Buna'ndis, Monday.
 3, Bune'ndis, Tuesday. 4, Bunte'ndis, Wednesday. 5, Buno'ldis, Thursday. 6, Buna'ldis, Friday.
 7, Bune'ldis, Saturday.
Deadly, adj. Drano'nsuprast, which ends not till death.
Descendant, (*lateral*) n. Plo'nzoo.
Devolution, n. Brino'nzoo.
Devolve, v. Brino'nsipai, to devolve successively.
Dialogue, n. Ino'ndi.
Discretion, (*as at the*) n. Fana'mbis.
Dissection, n. Rino'nzoo.
Druggist, n. Rino'nzis.
Dry weather, n. Flino'mbi.
Ductile, adj. Frano'nsus.
Duodecimo, n. Drenin'zis.

E.

Ebb, (*of the sea*) n. Dine'nza.
Education, generally, n. Tono'nzo.
Electricity, n. Twn'nzoo.
Empyrean, n. Uno'nzoi.
Equality, (*of rank*) n. Lo'mbroo.
Erase, v. Gli'nsikai, to rub out.
Exchequer, n. Lamo'mbri.
Exchange, n. Bono'ndroi.
Explode, v. Gro'nsifai, loudly to express contempt. 2, Ino'mpitai, to produce a burst of sound. 3, Trono'nsitai, loudly to express disapprobation. 4, Truno'nsipai, to sound like thunder.
Exquisite feeling or Sensibility, n. Blo'mboi.

F.

Father in law, n. Fone'nzoo.

Fish, to, (*i. e. to angle with rod and line*) v. Dono'ntrifai.
Flitch of Bacon, n. Gino'njoi.
Flow of the tide, n. Dina'nza.
Folio, n. Drenon'zis.
Foot-path, n. Drano'nzoi.
Freckle, n. Vino'mboi.
Froth, n. Plu'nzo.

G.

Garland, n. Ano'ndo.
Ganch, n. Twa'mbri, precipitating upon hooks.
Genius, n. Vino'mbivons.
Glair, n. Vona'ndi, white of egg.
Government, n. Pona'ndroo.

H.

Harmony, n. Timbo.
Harp, n. Dreno'nzi.
Hero, n. Pino'nda, a person greatly superior to the majority of human beings, in character, conduct, and magnanimity.
Horror, n. Vlo'nzi.
Horrible, adj. Vlo'nsu.
Hound, n. Pine'lji.
House of Lords, n. Pano'nzoi.
House of Commons, n. Pana'nzoi.

I.

Imposture, n. Kano'ndra, under a false representation.
Inauguration, n. Vonono'mbra.
Inferiority of rank, n. Oldroo.
Ink, n. Vren'zis.
Inner barrister, n. Dano'ndroo.
Interest, (*of money, &c*) n. Runa'ndil.
Interval, n. Ino'ndoo, (time). 2, Ino'ndoi, (place).
Invade, v. Teno'ntripai, to enter and assail.
Invasion, n. Teno'ndroo.
Issue, (*question*) n. Kona'ndis, state of facts to be decided pro or con.

J.

Jury, (*grand*) n. Gandroo.
Jury, (*petit*) n. G'a'mbroo.
Jury, (*generally*) n. Glandroo.

K.

Knot, n. Vino'nza, aggregate of ribbands.

L.

Label, n. Kena'ndi.
Lateral descendant, n. Plo'nzoo.
Leap-year, n. Puno'ndis.
Lint, n. Keno'nza, scraped linen.

M.

Madhouse, n. Pruno'mba.
Mariner's compass, n. Fena'ndo.
Match, n. Fren'zis, lighting instrument.
Melody, n. Tilbo.
Mental calmness, n. Vruno'nzis.
Mental philosophy, n. Tino'ldi.
Metallic dress, n. Prano'ndis.
Mirror, n. Pono'mbo.
Modern history, n. Tina'ndi.
Moon-rise, n. Gino'nzoi.
Moon-set, n. Gina'nzoi.
Moon-full, n. Gine'nzoi.
Moon (first quarter) n. Gini'nzoi.
 2, Ginn'nzoi, second (quarter).
 3, Gino'zoi, (third quarter). 4, Ginal'zoi, fourth quarter.
Months of the year, n. Kunon'ndis, January. 2, Kuna'ndis, February. 3, Kunta'ndis, March, third month. 4, Kune'ndis, April. 5, Kumi'ndis, May. 6, Kunti'ndis, June, sixth month. 7, Kuno'ldis, July. 8, Kuna'ldis, August. 9, Kunta'ldis, September, ninth month. 10, Kune'ldis, October. 11, Kumi'ldis, November. 12, Kuntildis, December, twelfth month.
Moral philosophy, n. Tina'ldi.
Mortice, n. Ple'nda.
Music, n. Twimbo, melodious or harmonious,—general. 2, Tilbo, melodious sounds,—melody. 3, Timbo, harmonious successive sounds,—harmony.

N.

Natural history, n. Tini'ndi.
Natural philosophy, n. Tino'ndi.
Nave of church, n. Kana'nzoi.
New testament, n. Puna'ndis.

O.

Octavo, n. Drene'nzis.
Old testament, n. Puno'ndris.
Omnipotent, adj. Omo'mpur.
Opposite side, n. Tildo. 2, Trindo,
 right side. 3, Twindo, left side.

P.

Pantheism, n. Pumbroo.
Pastoral song, n. Bana'nzo.
Pen, n. Venzis.
Pencil, (*hair*) n. Vle'nzis.
Pencil, (*inflexible*) n. Vel'zis.
Perception, n. Ro'mbo, immediate
 effect of external objects on the
 senses.
Permit, v. Plon'sikai.
Pilgrim, n. Pumo'mbra or pumo'm-
 bra, a devoted traveller.
Political economy, n. Ro'nzi.
Portent, n. Bono'ndis.
Post accounts, (*to*) v. Dano'nsitai.
Prescription, n. Pono'nzis.
Principal, n. Runo'ndil. 2, Runa'n-
 dil, interest.
Purse, n. Pepen'zi, little bag.

Q.

Quarto, n. Drena'nzis.
Question put in issue, n. Kona'ndis.

R.

Race-horse, n. Pino'njoo.
Radius, n. Ble'ndoi.
Raw food, n. Renzo.
Reconcile, v. Umpro'nsinai.
Rhetoric, n. Pano'nzo.
Rivet, n. Pelda, a double headed
 pin.
Refuge, n. Fle'nzoo.
Roaring, n. Timo'mbo.

Rod, (*for punishment*) n. Kron-
 o'ndoo.
Row a boat, v. Tihritai. 2,
 Timpitai, to move a boat by
 pole.
Royal arms, n. Fonu'ndroo.
Royal robe, n. Foni'ndroo.

S.

Safe conduct, n. Tono'ndi, security
 for safe return. 2, Tona'ndi,
 security in going.
Sceptre, n. Fone'ndroo.
Season, n. Ino'ndoo.
Sequence, n. Dano'ndoo.
Sharpen, v. Delsivai.
Sheet, (*for bed*) n. Drano'nzis.
Shepherd, n. Fino'njoi.
Shoe, n. Vano'ndi, foot vest. 2,
 Vana'ndi, sock. 3, Vane'ndi, shoe.
 4, Van'ndi, galosh.
Shoot, to, (*with any kind of instru-*
ment) v. Klemprikai.
Shoulder blade, n. Prano'ndi.
Sleeping room, n. Fla'nzo.
Slipper, n. Vau'ndi.
Snarling, n. Twimbo.
Spherical bead, n. Beno'ndoo.
Spider's web, n. Bono'njoi.
Stile, n. Lendris.
Stocking, n. Bano'ndi.
Stomach, (*second stomach*) n. Kan-
 o'ndis.
Stuff, v. Dino'nsifai, to stuff by
 thrusting.
Subordination, n. Ro'mbroo.
Sunrise, n. Frino'nzoi.
Sunset, n. Frina'nzoi.

T.

Tenor, n. Plimbo. 2, Pri'mbo,
 counter tenor.

Tenon, n. Pleno'nda.
Testament, (*old*) n. Puno'ndrai.
Testament, (*new*) n. Puna'ndrai.
Throne, n. Fona'ndroo.
Town Clerk, n. Done'ndro.
Treble, n. Pimbo.
Tremendousness, n. Vrono'nzi.
Twinkling, n. Fano'ndoo.

U.

Univocalness, n. Rino'ndoi. (one
 meaning).

V.

Verge, (*Verger's wand*) n. Kone'n-
 doo.

W.

War, n. Rembri. 2, Emo'mbri
 neutrality. 3, Embri, peace.
Ward of key, n. Kwa'nza.
Ward of lock, n. Klan'za.
Waterman or Ferryman, n. Twin-
 dro.
White of egg, n. Vona'ndi.
Wilderness, n. Lan'zoo.
Winch, n. Bino'nzoo.

Y.

Yoke, n. Vono'ndi, from vo'ndi,
 egg; also Vona'ndi, the white of
 the egg.

Z.

Zoophite, n. Kino'nzi, an animal
 and vegetable creature.



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